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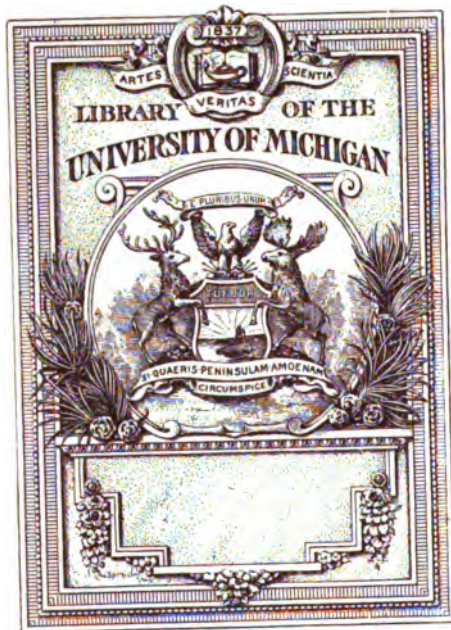
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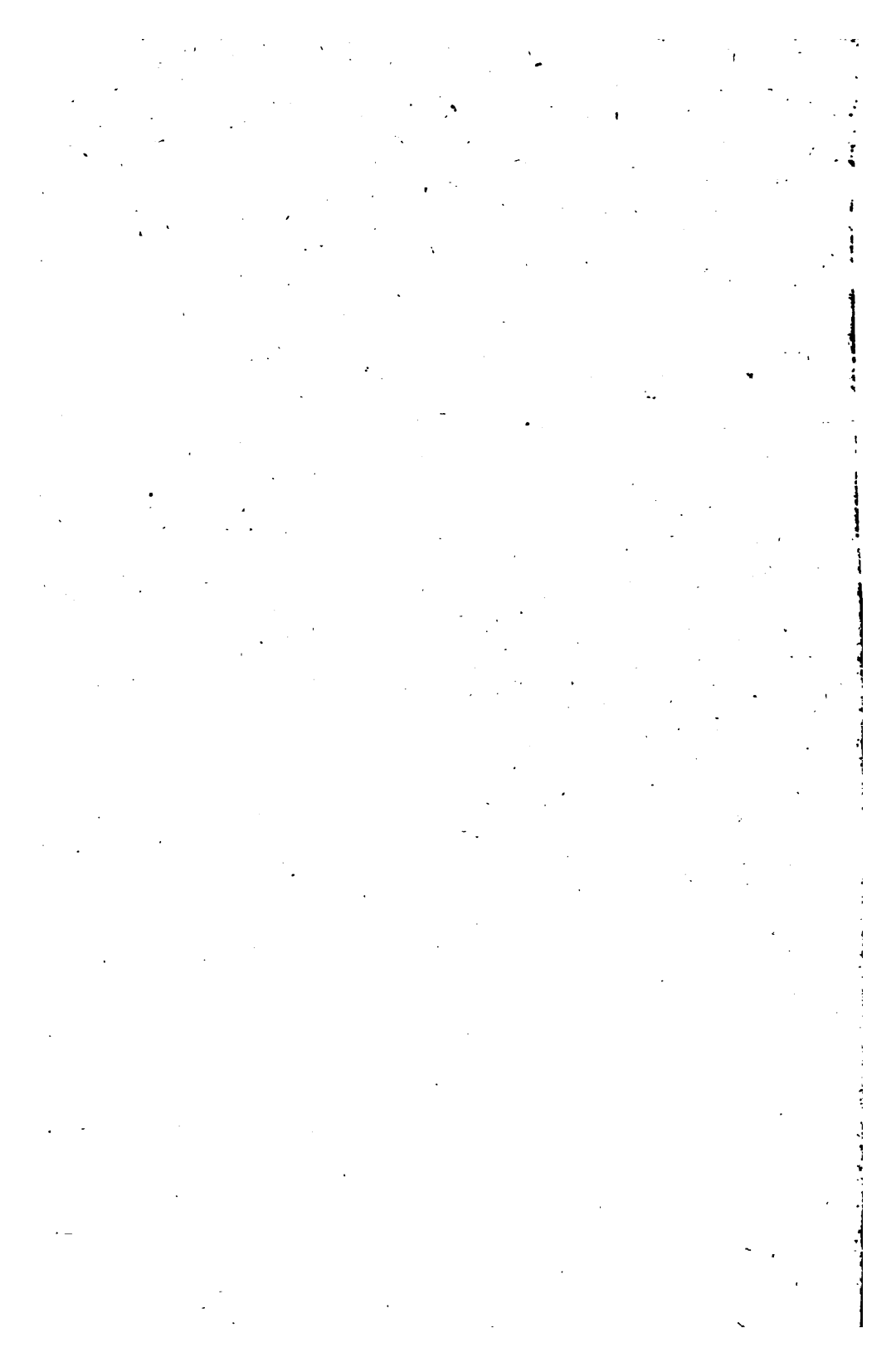
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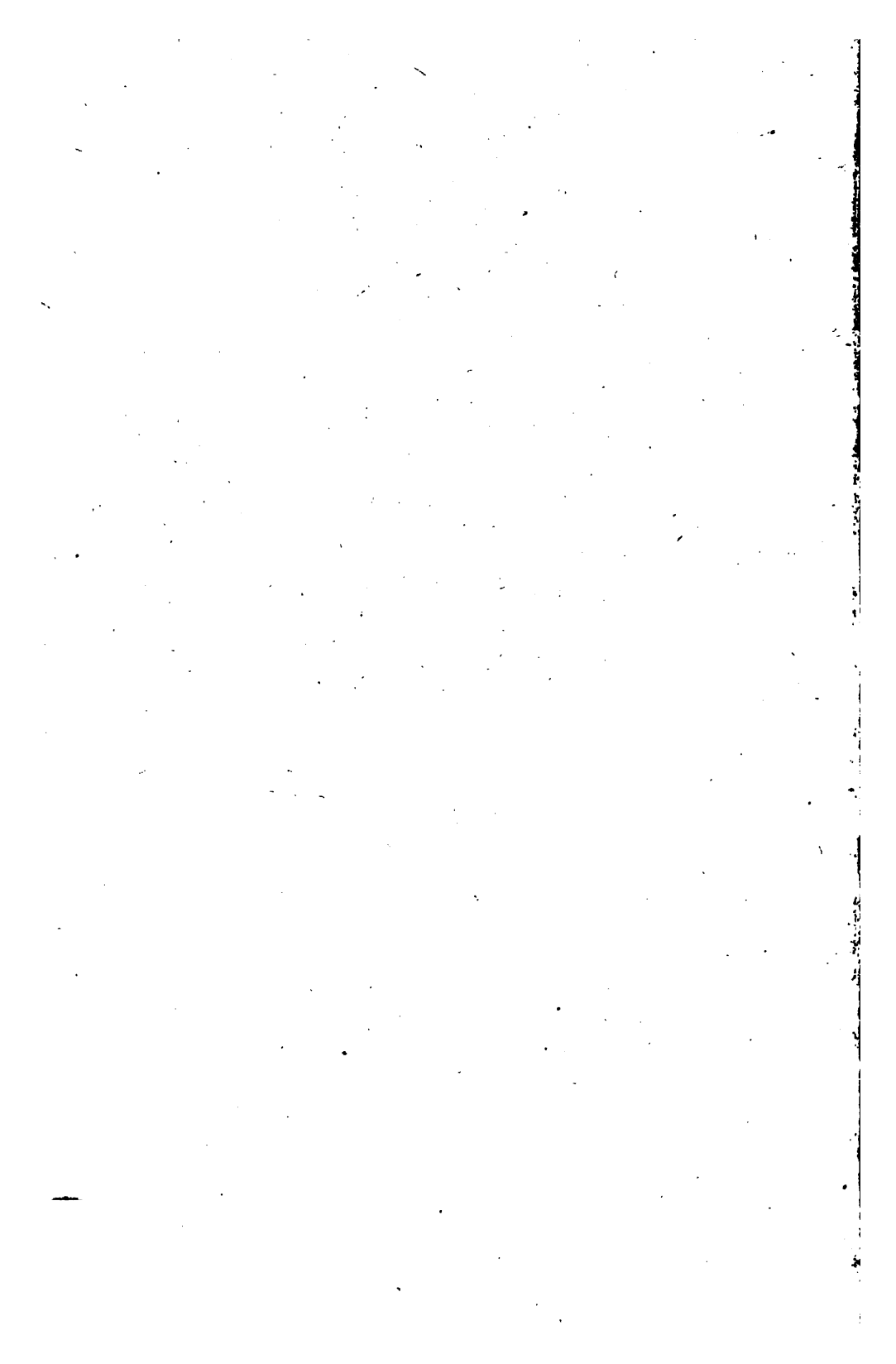
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1859
ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,

GOVERNOR OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Delivered January 13, 1859.

MADISON:

JAMES ROSS, STATE PRINTER—PATRIOT OFFICE.

1859



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly:

In calling the attention of the Legislature, at its last session, to the finances of the State, I referred to the manner in which a floating debt against the State had been gradually accumulating for several years, by over-estimates of the revenues, and under-estimates of expenses from year to year by the Secretaries of State. That officer, in his estimates for the year ending September 30th, 1858, showed a deficit of \$70,840 56, and assumed, in order to reduce the indebtedness of the State to that sum, that the taxes for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, would all be paid, and that the amount of \$32,258 54, due from Edward H. Janssen, former State Treasurer, would also be paid during the year. The State taxes were not all paid that year. The Secretary's report states that on the 30th of September, 1858, the arrearages due from counties, for delinquent taxes, amounted to the sum of \$78,757 54—thus showing an actual deficit, assuming the Secretary's estimate of the year before to be correct, of \$181,361 64.

The Secretary estimates the expenses to be defrayed from the Treasury, at the sum of \$448,745 98, for the year ending September 30th, 1859. This estimate includes salaries and permanent appropriations, \$63,025; Legislative expenses, \$52,150; and miscellaneous, embracing stationery, postage, compensation of clerks, contingent expenses and repairs, laborers, County Agricultural Societies, Benevolent Institutions, State Prison, wood, gas and lights, interest on State loan and exchange, Revised Statutes and town laws, sundry expenses in finishing and furnishing the new wing of the Capitol, and claims not yet presented, amount due individuals, and overpayments from State Treasury, \$333,570 87. The resources of the State, to meet this indebtedness and these expenses, much of which should have been paid long ago, are estimated at \$664,415 39, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury of \$215,669 41. This sum may be decreased by the ordinary failure of some counties to

pay their taxes, and by the certain failure of Janssen to pay what he owes the State. Some portion of the revenues for the current fiscal year have already been paid, since the Secretary's report was made, and some portion of the expenses and indebtedness of the State paid and cancelled.

I have obtained from the Treasurer a statement in relation to the actual condition of the General Fund on the 1st of January, A. D. 1859, bringing down the statement of that officer to that point, so as to include the transactions of the year 1858. From his figures and estimates it appears that the amount for which the State was liable, including appropriations and audited accounts, balance for Capitol enlargement (\$3,075 18), Revised Statutes (\$16,400), balance for Town Laws (\$2,650), overpayments from General Fund, salaries due January 1st, '59, and all other liabilities, was \$132,896 74.

The total resources of the State, prior to the time when the State tax is due and payable, are given by the same officer as follows:

Arrearages from counties (State tax).....	\$42,562 19
Railroad tax from Racine & Mississippi Railroad.....	2,066 31
Balance of Bank tax, due Jan. 1st, 1859, remaining unpaid.....	4,049 32
	<hr/>
	\$48,497 82

Showing that the amount of past indebtedness remaining to be paid from the incoming tax, supposing that all arrearages due the State are realized, is \$84,398 92.

The total receipts into the General Fund during the calendar year 1858, (excluding the amount of bank tax due January 1, 1859, which, though nearly all paid a short time in advance of that date, properly belongs to the revenue of 1859,) were \$358,058 11, being largely below the amount estimated by the Secretary of State in his last annual report, as the resources of the year.

The total disbursements from the General Fund for the calendar year 1858, were \$440,253 16.

In order that a just idea may be formed of the actual and legitimate expenses of the State Government, it is proper that the items which make up this last aggregate should be analyzed, and I have therefore obtained from the Treasurer a statement, which is embodied in the following tables:

Paid in 1858 the following appropriations made in 1857:	
For Insane Hospital.....	\$30,446 00
" House of Refuge.....	15,000 00
" Capitol Enlargement.....	26,924 82
" Blind Asylum.....	10,181 24
" State Prison.....	2,800 45
" Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	15,750 00
	<hr/>
	\$100,552 51

Paid on appropriations of 1858:	
Insane Hospital.....	\$18,000 00
Blind Asylum	12,530 79
Deaf and Dumb	10,000 00
State Prison.....	42,000 00
Capitol enlargement, (appropriation to Superintendent).....	3,220 00
State Agricultural Society	3,000 00
County Agricultural Societies.....	2,000 00
State Historical Society.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$92,750 79
Making a total of special and permanent appropriations of.....	\$198,303 30
Add interest on State Loan.....	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$199,303 30

In addition to the above items there have been paid at least \$50,000 of appropriations made, or properly chargeable to years previous to 1858, making a total amount of \$249,303 30, to be deducted from the amount above given as the disbursements of 1858, which would leave as the actual and legitimate expenses of carrying on the State Government, the very moderate sum of \$190,949 86.

The estimated income of the General Fund from all sources for the year 1859, including arrearages due the State, and excluding the deficiency in the account of Treasurer Janssen, is \$632,156 55.

The Secretary of State's report for October 1st, 1858, estimates the expenses to be paid from the Treasury, including appropriations to benevolent institutions, arrearages due individuals, and all other expenses, at \$448,742 98 as before stated. From this amount deduct paid since October 1st, as appears from the statement of the Treasurer, about \$42,000, leaves the sum of \$406,745 98. Should the expenses reach the estimate of the Secretary of State, and the estimated revenues be realized, there would remain at the close of the year 1859, after paying all demands upon the Treasury of the State, the sum of \$193,255.

I insisted to the last Legislature, that the debts due from the State should be provided for and paid. With this view, satisfied that nothing could be seasonably, if at all, realized from Janssen's debt, provision was made for levying a State tax of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Added to this sum was the amount of arrearages from several counties to be collected from those counties, and the sum of two-fifths of a mill on the dollar authorized by law under acts of 1853 and 1855, to pay interest on State loans, &c. The interest on these two loans had not been provided for especially, by the different Legislatures, nor apportioned by the Secretary of State among the several counties, as required by the acts authorizing the loans, so that the interest had been paid out of the general tax; and in the aggre-

gate, running through several years, over \$24,000 had been so paid. When the last apportionment was made, the two-fifths of a mill upon the equalized assessed valuation was levied as the law demanded. The sum to be realized, if the taxes are promptly paid, will be much greater than was necessary for the purposes intended by the Legislature when the law authorized the assessment, and much greater than was expected, because it could not have anticipated, that under the operation of the new assessment law, the equalized assessed valuation of property in the State would have been increased in a single year over one hundred millions of dollars, as the results have shown. The policy pursued, however, will entirely relieve the State from debt, and leave a large surplus in the Treasury to meet current expenses as they accrue.

A comparative statement of amounts audited and chargeable to the several funds of the State, which have passed under the scrutiny and supervision of the Comptroller, during the months of June, July, August, September, October, November and December, of the years 1857 and 1858, shows a difference in favor of 1858, of \$46,962 79. To relieve the State of the difficulties, embarrassments, and financial confusion of the last few years, has been the earnest effort of the present State officers. It is now unquestionable, that the exercise of a proper economy, after making appropriations for legitimate State purposes, and for the support of our charitable and penal institutions, will not necessarily require the levy of a State tax, for the next year, by this Legislature, of over \$200,000.

BANKS AND BANKING.

On the first Monday of January, 1858, the whole number of banking associations doing business under the laws of this State, was 74, having an aggregate capital of.....		\$5,948,000
During 1858, 32 new banks have been organized with an aggregate capital of.....		2,240,000
Seven banks have increased their capital to the amount of.....		275,000
		<hr/>
		\$8,465,000
Eight banks have relinquished business, having an aggregate capital of.....		410,000
Leaving the whole number of banks in operation on the 1st Monday of January, 1859, ninety-nine (99) with an aggregate capital of.....		\$8,045,000
The increase of banking capital for the year is.....		\$2,105,000
The whole amount of countersigned notes issued and delivered to the banks and outstanding on the 1st of January, 1859, is		\$4,882,442
To-wit:		
Banks doing business.....		4,766,868
Banks winding up.....		116,074
		<hr/>
		\$4,882,442

Which are secured by the deposit of public stocks and specie, as follows :

California State Stocks, 7 per cent.....	\$54,000
Georgia.....do.....6....do.....	42,500
Georgia.....do.....7....do.....	20,000
Illinois.....do.....6....do.....	655,720
Indiana.....do.....5....do.....	78,000
Kentucky.....do.....5....do.....	14,000
Kentucky.....do.....6....do.....	25,600
Louisiana.....do.....5....do.....	10,000
Louisiana.....do.....6....do.....	181,000
Michigan.....do.....6....do.....	139,000
Missouri.....do.....6....do.....	1,963,000
Iowa.....do.....7....do.....	10,000
North Carolina.....do.....6....do.....	240,000
Ohio.....do.....6....do.....	292,600
Pennsylvania.....do.....5....do.....	14,000
Tennessee.....do.....6....do.....	716,000
Virginia.....do.....6....do.....	262,500
Virginia.....do.....5....do.....	315,040
Wisconsin.....do.....6....do.....	100,000
Racine & Miss. R. R. Co.....8....do.....	27,000
Mil. & Miss. R. R. Co.....8....do.....	50,000
Total.....	5,009,360
Specie, organized banks.....	224,139,950
Specie, closed banks.....	116,977

Aggregate.....\$5,439,576 96

The amendments made to the banking law at the last session of the Legislature, were approved by the popular vote at the last election. The Bank Comptroller has filed an additional bond of fifty thousand dollars with approved sureties, thus increasing his bonds to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as required by the law. The Banks which have been located away from business centres, at inaccessible and remote localities, have been removed as required by section 19 of the amendatory act. Our banking law is now perhaps, as safe and anexceptionable as any that can be devised.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has made a very voluminous and able report. It indicates great thought and labor, and will be of great value. It exhibits better than has ever been done before, the conditions of our schools, the character of our system, the resources at command for their support, &c.

The whole number of children reported between the ages of four and twenty, is..... 284,078
Showing an increase over 1857, of..... 22,669

Only the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, surpass Wisconsin in the number of children of

school age. During the year there has been a reported attendance at school of 167,110 children.

Nine years ago the value of school house property in the State was	\$75,800 75
Last year it was	868,478 49
The amount of money expended last year for teachers' wages was over	834,000 00

It appears also from the Report that the school fund proper, after deducting the sum set apart for Normal School purposes, amounted on the 1st of Oct. last to - - - \$2,845,846 34.

The interest on the present school fund at 7 per cent. is \$199,212 04; added to which, \$40,790 07 of School Fund Income in the Treasury, and the interest due prior to the 5th of March next, will give an aggregate of \$240,002 for the next apportionment. The Report, independent of the information in regard to our own system of schools, makes a very readable and entertaining book.

The State University, and the colleges and academies throughout the State, are in a high degree prosperous, and deserve encouragement from the friends to education everywhere, and the Regents of Normal Schools are doing a valuable and excellent work in the great cause of Popular Education.

AGRICULTURE.

The Report of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, shows the society to be highly prosperous, and of great practical utility to the agricultural interest. The receipts of the Society, for the past year, including \$3,000 of State appropriation, and \$1,278 61 balance over from 1857, amount to - - - - - \$11,795 90
The expenditures - - - - - 10,456 46

Leaving balance of cash on hand - - - - - \$1,339 44

The agricultural and mineral statistics, and the information in regard to the lumbering interest, are very meagre. Some efficient means ought to be provided for procuring every year, full and complete returns from every part of the State, showing the quantities of grain grown of different varieties, and the success of the people in stock raising; the amount of mineral raised, and lumber manufactured. Nothing would so completely exhibit the increasing wealth and real prosperity of the State, or operate to so great an extent to hold out inducements to citizens of other States, or residents of other countries, to settle among us.

While to some extent there has been a failure of crops, as in other Western States, yet nothing has occurred to discourage our people. Misfortunes of this kind are incident to every agricultural people, and they cannot be guarded against. The fact

furnishes an argument, however, in favor of a greater variety in agricultural operations, and gives a strong invitation to farmers to engage more in stock raising. I repeat the same recommendations, made in my last annual message, in regard to the initiatory steps for forming an Agricultural College. In the absence of an institution of this high order, great benefit might be derived by the formation of a Farmer's Club in every town, and a Farmer's Lyceum in every school district. Then once each week during the winter season, by lectures, readings from agricultural works and papers, discussions, and a mutual interchange of opinions, suggesting experiments, detailing results, and comparing views, new sources of pleasure and profit might be found.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The report of the Trustees and Officers of the Wisconsin Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, will be laid before you. The Institution has been as prosperous as the limited appropriation of the last session of the Legislature, and the stringent law of the same session, regulating the terms of admission of pupils, would warrant. The Legislature, at its session in 1857, made an appropriation of \$15,000 towards the erection of the main or centre building, and in 1858, an appropriation of \$6,000, for completing in part the main building, making in all the sum of \$21,000. The original estimate of the expense of the main or center building was \$30,000. The appropriations already made have not been sufficient, and the balance of the sum of \$30,000 is asked for, and will be necessary for that purpose. At the last session the sum of \$500 was also appropriated, for finishing the shop and out-buildings already commenced. During the term preceding the last annual report, the number of pupils in attendance was fifty-two.

The next appropriation by the Legislature, for the annual expenses, will be for the twelve months commencing February 1st, 1859. The report shows, that in calculating for current expenses, it will be necessary to calculate for a household averaging ninety persons. This includes an anticipated increase of sixteen to twenty pupils. The estimated amount necessary for current expenses for the coming year, is - - - - \$14,600
Estimated indebtedness, Jan. 31, 1859, - - - - 500

It is also estimated that there will be needed for the months of February, March and April, which intervene between the close of the present year (Jan. 31, 1859,) and the reception of the next appropriation, - - - - \$3,000

And for furnishing main building, including kitchen ranges, - - - - 800

The money appropriated last year appears to have been ju-

ditionously and economically expended. The officers of the Institution have evidently managed its affairs with great care and prudence, and have been honest and faithful in the discharge of their peculiar and responsible duties. The Principal and his assistant are experienced and accomplished teachers. The pupils have been as well provided for and cared for as the limited accommodations of the unfinished Institution would allow. They show good training, good teaching, and a commendable desire to improve. Allowing for the many embarrassments under which it has labored, the Institution may be properly classed as prosperous. It is deserving of the fostering care of the State.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind, will also be laid before you. I commend it to your careful consideration. The suggestions of the Superintendent, which are of great importance, apply with great force as well to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The number of pupils who have been in attendance during the past year, was twenty-five. But, owing to the operation of the stringent law of the last session, the number has latterly diminished. The amount appropriated by the last Legislature for the use of the Institution was \$12,530 79. Of this amount \$7,530 79 was to be applied to discharge existing indebtedness, and the remaining \$5,000 was for current support up to Feb. 1st, 1859. No money was appropriated to carry on any building operations, but the necessities of the institution demanded some small outlays, which were properly made by the Trustees, to the extent of about \$425, which is to be provided for at the present session. The following are the estimates for completing the buildings, furnishing, &c., improving grounds, payment of indebtedness, and support of Institute:

For support of Institute from February 1st, 1859, to February 1st, 1860.....	\$9,000
For sundry school apparatus and musical instruments.....	1,000
For payment of indebtedness for cisterns and stone work, as explained in the report.....	1,125
For finishing the upper stories of the main building.....	2,000
For constructing cupola, portico, and piazza.....	3,500
For gas-works and burners.....	1,500
For plumbing hospital and bathing rooms.....	450
For erecting and furnishing workshop for male pupils.....	3,500
For fencing, grading and laying out Institute grounds.....	1,000

The Trustees have made an effort to economize in incidental expenses, in a variety of ways, during the past year, and the money appropriated does not appear to have been in any respect unnecessarily or improperly used. They have shown a desire to promote the prosperity of the Institution, and not to speculate out of the slender sums appropriated for the benefit of this great charity. The pupils exhibit marked evidences of improvement,

and have profited well both morally and intellectually under the training and tuition of the excellent and able Superintendent, Mr. H. W. Churchman. This institution, too, deserves encouragement. On the score of economy for the future, and to realize the full benefit of the moneys heretofore expended in the erection and partial completion of the buildings, provision should be made, without delay, for completing and furnishing the buildings and workshops for both the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums. Small sums appropriated to pay a small portion of the expenses of erecting and furnishing such institutions are never expended, and never can be expended, economically or judiciously. It divides up contracts, and multiplies contractors. The expenses for superintending are about the same for erecting the half as the whole of such buildings. Materials are wasted; bought in small quantities, they are more expensive. It costs more to keep an unfinished building in repair, and protect it from the action of the elements, than a finished one. The expenses of sustaining schools are greater, because the conveniences are less. Beyond these considerations of an incidental character, the necessities of the institutions for the education and accommodation of the pupils absolutely require that the buildings and workshops be at once completed. It would be far better for the State to economize in other particulars in order to be able to make the necessary appropriations in these cases. The act of the last Legislature has practically worked a great injury, and been a great disadvantage to both these institutions. A majority of persons laboring under the misfortune of blindness, or of being deaf mutes, are in humble circumstances in life. The attachment of parents to their innocently unfortunate offspring, is strong, and their afflictions great. The humanity of the age has undertaken to soften the harshness of these afflictions by providing these great public charities. Great States are emulating each other in efforts and expenditures for their amelioration. But in this State the parents of a blind child, or of a deaf mute, if unable to bear the expense of educating it away from home, must procure from the poor officers of their town or village, certificates of pauperism before they can take any benefit from the institutions themselves. Education at our common schools is free to all, but in these public institutions is free only to certified paupers. The law ought to be repealed.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The House of Refuge authorized to be erected by the Legislature of 1857, and located at Waukesha, is in process of erection. The work upon it has been prosecuted with all the diligence possible, with the limited amount of means at the command of the Commissioners. Owing to a failure of the Legis-

lature, at its last session, to make a necessary appropriation, work has been done only upon a part of one wing. The plan of the building is an admirable one for the purposes designed, and the early completion of one wing of the building ready for use, is a matter of great public necessity. The report of the Commissioners will be laid before you. There has been no waste of money or materials by the Commissioners. A detailed statement of expenditures and disbursements accompanies the report, and an estimate of the amount required to complete the present wing ready for use. It is too late to require any particular recommendation of the necessity of institutions of this kind for the reformation and reclamation of juvenile offenders. It is better, easier, cheaper for the State, to reform and reclaim young offenders, than to guard against the vices and bear the heavy burthens imposed upon the State, by confirmed, matured and irreclaimable criminals. Your early attention is invited to the report of the Commissioners. They desire a full examination of their action, and the severest scrutiny of their plans, expenditures and estimates. There can be no objection to the proposed change of the name of the Institution, from that of the "House of Refuge," to that of "State Reform School."

INSANE ASYLUM.

The Report of the Commissioners of this Institution explains fully the present condition of the buildings; the contracts made; the money expended; and gives the estimates of the expense necessary for the completion of the buildings ready and fit for occupancy. The contracts made by the State have been very advantageous to the State, and the public money has been well expended. It is desirable that as speedily as possible this Institution should be in a condition to receive patients. There are between three and four hundred in the State who require the treatment which has become systematized in Insane Asylums.

The expenses of erecting the necessary buildings for all these public Institutions are not among the ordinary expenses of supporting State Government. They are expenses which every civilized State must bear. But they have only to be once borne. Money is lost to the State constantly, in expenditures of this kind, from the mistaken policy of making frequent small appropriations, which enables contractors and commissioners to do but little work at a time, and always at a disadvantage. This is one reason why it always costs a State more than an individual to do the same work. The report of the Commissioners deserves consideration.

INSANE PRISONS.

By chapter 75 of the General Laws of A. D. 1858, the Governor was authorized, "whenever it appeared to his satis-

faction that any person confined in prison in pursuance of the sentence of any of the courts of this State, was not a proper subject of such punishment by reason of insanity, to cause the said insane person to be removed and kept in some safe and convenient asylum either in or out of the State, where such insane person might receive proper medical treatment, until he should be restored to reason, or his term of imprisonment had expired."

The second section authorized the appointment of a commission of three licensed practising physicians to enquire at the State Prison into the fact of the insanity of any prisoner. In pursuance of the afore-mentioned act, on notice from the State Prison Commissioner, I appointed a commission of three licensed practicing physicians to make inquiry of the fact of the insanity of two prisoners, and a report was made, showing that two prisoners were insane.

There being no suitable place in this State for the confinement or treatment of such prisoners, I made earnest efforts with the Superintendents and officers of a large number of Insane Asylums of other States, but have been unable to procure any place for such prisoners. The uniform objection has been, that while they received and treated insane persons from other States, in ordinary cases, yet they could not consent to receive insane criminals. I have been unable to provide for their keeping and treatment as contemplated by the act.

STATE PRISON.

The very full and able report of the State Prison Commissioner will also be soon laid before you.

The number of convicts in the Prison Jan. 1st, 1859	160
Received during the year 1858.....	127

Total number in prison during the year.....	287
Number discharged on expiration of sentence.....	67
Number pardoned.....	16
Discharged on writ of Habeas Corpus	1
Deaths	1

Number in prison January 1st, 1859..	202
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The appropriations necessary for past indebtedness is stated at	\$11,888 05
And for current expenses for the year 1859.....	50,000 00

The recommendations and suggestions of the Commissioner are entitled to grave consideration. They look to the reformation of a very numerous, vicious and unfortunate class of men. The prison has been kept in good order, and its affairs conducted in a manner creditable to the Commissioner and his assistants. Provision should be made at once for building a stone wall around the prison yard. The prisoners should be, and must be, constantly employed, and all the heavy labor of build-

ing the prison wall could be performed by them. The expenses of the necessary guards for the prison in its present exposed condition, with only a weak wooden fence around it, for five years, would more than pay the necessary outlay for the erection of the necessary prison walls. There is no economy to the State in delaying such improvements.

The Geological commission has been fully organized, and the Commissioners have been engaged in prosecuting their researches among the rocks. Their report, so far as they have progressed, will be submitted.

SURVEY OF SWAMP LANDS.

The Governor was authorized to cause to be surveyed the islands in the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers, and the unsurveyed lands adjacent thereto, and the islands in any other rivers, lakes, or bays, and the swamp and overflowed lands adjacent thereto, not before surveyed, within the jurisdiction of, and belonging to the State, granted by an act of Congress, approved 28th September, A. D. 1850. Such surveys have been commenced and prosecuted to some extent. But a question arose between the Land Department and the State about the right of the State to any swamp and overflowed lands, except such as were designated as swamp lands and entered on the plats of the Land office upon the returns of the Government surveys. Governor Dewey selected the lands under the act of 1850, from the plats and surveys. All the swamp and overflowed lands in the State had not been returned and platted, so that by this process of selection a large amount of such lands might be lost to the State. I visited Washington during the past season upon this and other business, and in an interview with the Secretary of the Interior, discussed fully the question of the rights of the State. I insisted that by the act of 1850, the State was entitled to all the unsold swamp and overflowed lands in the State, at the time of the passage of the act, and that the department could prescribe no arbitrary rules for selecting those lands which would or could deprive the State of any portion of them and that the fact that Governor Dewey had made his selections from the plats, instead of employing agents to examine and report the amount of such lands, to which the State was entitled, could not conclude the State, as was suggested by the Land Department. The rights of the State were, finally, virtually conceded, as I claimed, though the Secretary desired carefully to consider the subject. I have no doubt but our claim will be fully allowed, and I am satisfied from the partial surveys and examinations already made, that the State will recover nearly one million acres of land more than was selected from the plats.

It is necessary, however, if it is intended that the necessary examinations and surveys are to be further extended, to provide some means of paying the expenses as they accrue. The law might be amended to authorize the payment out of the General Fund, when there is no money in the Treasury belonging to the Swamp Land Fund, to be reimbursed from the Swamp Land Fund as sales are made.

FIVE PER CENT. FUND.

The five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in the State, is still withheld by the General Government. I employed the Secretary of State to visit Washington and endeavor to secure the payment of the amount due, and myself urged the claim upon the Secretary of the Treasury. Through the efforts of the Secretary, the amount due the State was ascertained to be about \$270,000. The necessary evidence of this fact was laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and strong hopes were entertained that it would be promptly paid. In my last interview with him, however, in December last, he stated that upon full examination and deliberation, he must refuse to pay the amount claimed, or settle with the State, without deducting the amount of a pretended claim against the State, growing out of a diversion of a portion of the lands granted to the Territory of Wisconsin to aid the building of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal, by the Territory, and appropriating the proceeds of the sales of those lands to the use of the Territory. Some further legislation by Congress is necessary before the State can realize anything from this source. I recommend that the Legislature distinctly call the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to this subject, and authorize them to prosecute the demands of the State both before Congress and the Departments. There is no good reason, in my judgment, why this money is withheld, unless it is the want of money to pay. I am satisfied that nothing can be gained by any more agencies, or incurring further expenses.

STATUTORY AMENDMENTS.

In the revision of the laws, section 84 of chapter 15 of the old statutes, fixing the time at which County Treasurers shall pay over to the State Treasurer the sums collected for State taxes has been omitted. The omission should be supplied. The section belongs between sections 110 and 111 of the new Statutes.

Sections 10 and 15 of chapter 191 conflict, and are entirely inconsistent with each other.

There is no authority either in the old statutes or new for filling vacancies in the office of Sheriff, by appointment.

More discretionary power should be given to courts, upon convictions for minor offenses in punishing offenders. The pardoning power is too often resorted to in small cases for relief. In some cases it becomes a necessity, to avoid manifest oppression.

The assessment law of the last session requires some alteration in its machinery.

The principle of the law is correct, and when thoroughly enforced, will show a vast increase in the value of real and personal property in the State, and more effectually equalize the burthen of taxation. It needs simplification in order to bring about a uniformity of construction all over the State. The character and objects of the law invite great scrutiny and care.

Either the time for holding Town Meetings must be changed, or the time for the election of judges, so that they may be both held on the same day.

In the confusion arising from extraordinary exigencies of the last session, numerous errors of the kind before mentioned may have occurred beyond those suggested.

LAND GRANTS FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co., which, by an act of the Legislature, approved Oct. 11, A.D., 1858, was authorized, upon certain conditions, and under certain restrictions, to receive the benefits of a portion of the lands granted to this State for railroad purposes, by an act of Congress approved Jan. 8d, 1856, has failed to comply with the law, and the subject of the disposition of the Grant, the course of the Company in regard to it, and the important interests involved, make it necessary that your attention should be particularly called to their consideration, and that you exercise in their settlement great deliberation and care. In the early part of my official term, my attention was called to the subject of these Railroad grants. My predecessor on the 28th day of December, 1856, gave to the Railroad Company a certificate that forty miles of road had been completed according to the terms of the act granting lands to that Company, for which the Company claimed three hundred and sixty sections, or two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of land. The portion of Railroad so certified to have been completed is on the line of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad, and runs from Portage City in a north-westerly direction. My examination of the subject satisfied me that the Company was not complying with the law, and in a letter to the Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington, I requested that

all action by that Department in regard to the grant, be suspended until further information from the Executive Department of this State. Subsequently I had frequent interviews with the President and Directors of the Company, and informed them fully of my views on the subject; of my construction of the law, and of the course I should pursue to compel a full compliance with the law, and to protect the interests of the State.

On the 31st day of May last, a formal request was made, by resolution of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, upon certain proofs furnished, that another twenty miles of railroad had been completed by that company, for a certificate that such further twenty miles had been so completed. I was further requested at the same time, to execute deeds of conveyance of the lands to which the company claimed it was entitled, under the certificate which had been made by my predecessor. I refused to give any such certificate as was requested, and also refused to execute any such deeds of conveyance.

The reasons of my action were stated in a letter to the President of the Railroad Company, dated June 28, 1858, and in a letter to the Commissioners of the Land Office, copies of which will be furnished to the Legislature.

The company claims to have built sixty continuous miles of railroad west from Portage City, and that it is entitled to receive therefor three hundred and seven thousand two hundred acres of land; and to make up this amount, it asks two hundred and forty sections of land for the first twenty miles of road west of Portage City. It has encumbered the Grant to the extent of four millions of dollars. To meet this indebtedness, the lands to which the right is now claimed, must sell at over thirteen dollars per acre. The Grant was made for the purpose of increasing the facilities for travel and the transaction of business upon the line designated, and for the purpose of developing the resources and hastening the settlement of waste and unsettled portions of the State. The lands or the money arising from their sale, cannot be devoted to any other purpose, be used to build any other roads, or appropriated to pay old debts, or the interest on old debts, contracted before the Grant was made by Congress. It is not a question of local interest, nor can it be made so. On the part of the State and State authorities, it is a question of compliance with the law, and the faithful, honest execution of a great trust.

Entertaining these views expressed in the letters to which I have referred, I refused, from the first application, to make any certificate, or to execute any deeds. I shall execute the

law as I understand it. I shall give no certificate, nor shall execute any deeds, except upon a strict compliance with the law, unless I am compelled to a different course by the action of this Legislature.

The time has passed, within which the roads from Madison and from Columbus, to Portage City, were to have been completed. The railroad company has failed to that extent in its undertaking. It is now making no effort to carry forward the enterprise. It remains to be determined by the Legislature, what course ought to be adopted in justice to all the parties in interest.

One of two courses must be pursued. An extension of time must be given the company within which to complete its contract, upon proper conditions, with suitable safe-guards, or a new company must be organized for the purpose of carrying forward the objects of the Grant. If any assurances can be given by the company that the work will be prosecuted with any reasonable diligence, and the law in other respects complied with, it would be far better to give the necessary extension. In either event, parties who have made advances of money and furnished materials for these roads, upon the faith of the Land Grant Bonds, when the advances have been made and materials furnished in good faith and without fraud or collusion with the Directors or agents of the company, receiving the bonds at the value nominated in them, are entitled to be considered. Those who have been parties to the frauds, and bought bonds at mere nominal prices, speculating out of the rascalities or misfortunes of the company or its agents, are entitled to no sympathy. As far as possible, such a disposition should be made, in the premises as will aid and protect innocent stockholders and honest creditors of the company.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

An act was passed by the last Legislature, entitled, "an act relating to foreclosure of mortgages, and the sale of land under such foreclosure." The question whether it shall remain upon the statute book at all, is, like that of its passage, purely a question for the judgment of the Legislature. It has been greatly misunderstood and greatly misrepresented, both at home and abroad. It is neither a stay-law, nor a law to prevent the foreclosure of mortgages, nor the collection of debts. It does not create nor undertake to create any new defences. It does not affect the obligation of any contract, much less impair its obligation. It neither increases nor diminishes security. There was no constitutional question involved in its passage. Was it expedient that it should pass?

was the question for the last Legislature. Is it expedient that it should remain? is the question for the present one. If the remedy in force at the time a mortgage contract was made, became so far a part of the contract that a change of remedy was unconstitutional, then there was no law, at the time the present act was approved, by which a mortgage, executed previous to the first of March, A. D. 1857, could be foreclosed, except by advertisement. It could not be done in court. If the remedy becomes a part of the contract, it becomes so as much for the benefit of the man who gives the mortgage as the man who takes it. It is, and should be, just as unconstitutional to shorten the time within which mortgages can be foreclosed as to lengthen it. By the code which took force and effect on the first of March, A. D. 1857, the time necessarily consumed in case of foreclosure, was greatly shortened. The practical effect of the act of the last session, to which I have referred, has been simply to restore parties to mortgages to about the relative condition they were in before the Code. It took then, upon an average, fully a year to foreclose a mortgage and effect a sale from which there was no redemption. It now takes a year to foreclose a mortgage, and our laws give no redemption after a sale. In this the State of Wisconsin differs from most other States, and from almost all civilized nations.

The authorized right to redeem land sold for debt is as old at least as the time of Moses. The security is unlike any other class of securities. It can neither be stolen nor destroyed. The right of redemption produces a mere temporary delay to the creditor's entering into possession or receiving payment of his money. It does not stop interest upon the debt. The creditor is still paid for the use of his money. Under the Code, in numerous cases, a mortgage might be foreclosed and a sale made from which there was no redemption, in about sixty-three days. Our laws presented this strange peculiarity; lenders from abroad were invited to come here and loan their money at most exorbitant and unconscionable rates of interest, such as scarcely any other State ever allowed, and then to foreclose and sweep away the security in the shortest possible time. This was not only oppressive, but it operated as a great public as well as a private wrong. When a sale of real estate is made to satisfy a judgment rendered upon a note given without and security, the defendant had and now has two years to redeem his land, but when the security runs with the debt—when it was always secure—as in the case of a mortgage, under the Code, a sale could be made upon a foreclosure in about sixty days, and no redemption. The financial depression not

only in Wisconsin but throughout the entire west, seemed to the Legislature a sufficient reason for the slight relief it was thought would be afforded by that law. While it might produce a temporary inconvenience to mortgage creditors, it might save thousands of debtors from oppression and ruin. Whatever may have been its merits or demerits in other respects, if it has had the least tendency to prevent foreign capital from being loaned here on real estate security, and on long time, at high rates of interest, it has, to that extent, been of great utility. Your serious consideration of the law is invited, as its continuance or repeal must depend entirely upon the result of your deliberations and convictions.

There are other evils besetting us to which I deem it my duty to call your attention.

The financial condition of the people of the State is in some respects becoming serious. We are in the midst of embarrassments which have been gradually and surely growing upon us for years, and some process must soon be devised for ultimately restoring the community to a healthy condition of prosperity. I am aware of the strong arguments used to justify a system of free trade in money, and I am also aware of the *facts* which argue strongly against the free trade *theory*.

The experience of every age and of every nation has demonstrated that high and usurious rates of interest are ruinous to the masses of any people. While it is true that money in a certain sense is governed by the laws of trade in the same manner as other property, it must be apparent that it has some qualities isolating it from the common rule. As a medium of exchange, and as a so-called measure of the value of what is bought and sold, it stands alone as the one article regulating, controlling, or measuring the price of every other. It has another distinctive feature—it is the creature of law, and the law stamps a definite value upon it. In all cases it represents, if it does not measure the value of every species of property. It is the one species of property which under all circumstances is required in the adjustment of balances, and no other representation of value can fill its place. When scarce in a community it drags down the market value of every other species of property, regardless of sacrifices, and in this respect again it differs from every other kind. The experience of Wisconsin, like that of every State which has experimented upon the subject, is an experience of fact against the teachings of theory. High rates of interest have been allowed to invite capital hither. The capital has been here; it has been loaned to our people; a few years have elapsed, and the result is pecuniary exhaustion. The record-

ed mortgages and incumbrances in our public offices, in the several counties of the State, startle us with the assurance of coming disaster and ruin. Every dollar of money loaned to the people at high, unconscionable rates of interest, will prove, where it has not already done so, a positive injury to every one but the money lenders. The welfare of the community requires that rates of interest shall be regulated by law. And there is but one rule at all times safe, which alone can guard against ultimate prostration, and that is, *to limit the rate of interest at a point below the average clear profit of productive industry.*

If our laws limit the rate of interest at seven per cent., business will readily adjust itself to that rate. If the law limits it to twelve per cent., business will adjust itself to that rate. In this State, when all restrictions were removed, and absolute free trade established, rates of interest rose to twenty, thirty, and sometimes even fifty per cent. Whatever is the highest rate of interest allowed by law, becomes at once and continues the standard rate of interest for money loaned. Experience has taught us that the highest rate allowed by law will be the rule, a very small portion of cases excepted. The masses of community adhere to the law, and in moneyed transactions will be found to adjust themselves to its provisions. During all the time there has been comparatively free trade in money, there has been no time in which, on money loaned, the rates of interest have averaged as low as twelve per cent. It is no doubt true that under any laws usury will be charged and taken by the unscrupulous. It is a sacrifice which needy, embarrassed and struggling men make to their necessities. But the cases are few and exceptional, and the rule for a whole people should not be adopted with reference to such exceptions. It should protect, and, if need be, prescribe the usages of, the people in this respect. It is not doubted that in newly settled states, where immigration is active and lands cheap, numerous cases will occur, where high rates may be paid on small sums, for short loans, with a large margin for profit in the rapid rise in the value of property. Such in very numerous instances has been the case in Wisconsin.

But now that our lands are largely taken up and occupied, such cases more rarely occur. There is no branch of business in this State, except money lending, sufficiently profitable to warrant the payment of twelve per cent. The clear profits of the productive labor of the State cannot be safely estimated from any one year. In agricultural pursuits not less than five, and often ten years are required, to make a correct estimate. Taking the last two years, owing to the depression in

prices of products for 1857, and partial failure of crops and depression of prices for 1858, the actual clear profits of industry and capital cannot have exceeded 3 per cent. Seven-eighths of the mortgages on record in the State, excepting those given for loans of school money, call for annual interest at 12 per ct., 9 per cent. above the clear profits which the property mortgaged has been able to produce. It is estimated that at least half of the cultivated farms, and more than two-thirds of the village and city property in the State are encumbered by mortgages. This evil is so wide spread as to become a matter of great importance, for before these mortgages can all be paid, it is plain that thousands must be pecuniarily ruined.

Interest at seven per cent., is paid on over three millions of dollars, on loans from the school and university funds, and on amounts due for lands sold, belonging to those funds. This sum is secured on real estate, valued at over fifteen millions of dollars. And yet this great sum is estimated as a small amount, compared with the amount of mortgage liens for money loaned at much higher rates of interest; and this is entirely independent of the large amount of rail road mortgages in the state.

Making new loans, at the same or additional rates of interest, will not pay the debts, but render ruin the more certain. Loans of money at twelve per cent. when the interest is promptly paid, and loaned again, double to the lender in less than six years, while agricultural capital, as a whole, does not double in less than twenty. Interest is the rust that is rapidly consuming our people. It not only eats away our surplus profits, but in a majority of cases, is eating deep into our capital. It is unaffected by poor crops and worse markets. It gathers strength and weight, and oppressive power continually, whether we sleep or wake; while we rest as well as while we labor. There must come a bitter end to such a policy. It will be objected, as it has been in regard to another law, that any change limiting the rate of interest to a living figure, will drive away and keep away foreign capital. We must learn to look these evils right in the face. While it will not prevent foreign capital from coming here to be invested in property, at reasonable rates, it very likely may prevent some foreign capital coming here to be loaned at high rates of interest. Any law that will prevent any more foreign capital coming to this State to be loaned, on long time, at high rates of interest, will be a blessing to the State. We cannot afford to pay it. We never can pay it. We must stop paying it or attempting to pay it, or foreign brokers and money lenders will, bye and bye, own most of the valuable property in the State. Wealth can never be

generally diffused here as it is in the New England States, until we learn to do as they have done, to depend upon our own resources, and live within our own means. It is with a whole community as with individuals, substantial, honestly acquired wealth, cannot be accumulated by the use of borrowed capital alone. No people who pay high rates of interest can ever have money to loan. If the farmers of the New England States had borrowed from Great Britain, for the last half century, large amounts of money at high rates of interest as are paid here, they not only now would have no money to loan, but they would no longer have any securities upon which to borrow. A million of dollars brought into this State and loaned at twelve per cent., in less than six years takes out of it two millions. No people who begin by paying high rates of interest for money will ever have money to loan. In older States, where six and seven per cent. are common rates, and where large amounts seek investment, on long time at such rates, there is less risk in borrowing. They do not pay any more, because they have learned by the experience of three quarters of a century that they cannot afford it.

The contracts already made must be fulfilled. There is no such thing as repudiation known to our people, and no such thing must be known. While there may be equitable defences; as to mortgages or contracts tainted with fraud, the Legislature cannot make defences to contracts already executed and in force. But the Legislature can and ought to interpose by the most stringent measures, to prevent in future, the recurrence of any such calamities as are now upon us. We can get all the money we earn, and the people must learn to confine the expenses of living within the sum of the avails of their labor, or legitimate avocations and employments. Through all the villages and cities of the State a large majority of the people are struggling, year after year, to pay rents or high rates of interest, or both. They have gone into debt for money because it seemed easier to borrow than to narrow expenses or diminish disbursements. This in fact is a difficulty that prevails more or less all through the West, and its pernicious effects harass the mercantile interest. London, Liverpool, Manchester, and the commercial cities of Europe, pay rents to a very large amount, for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. And these latter cities, through their extensive credit systems, pay rents for merchants all over the country. The extravagances of the age, exhibited, in a great variety of ways, lead every few years to almost universal bankruptcy. An abundance of money to loan, ruins the borrowers, and a superabundance of credit, leads to its utter prostration. There

is one remedy only ; stop borrowing money to live upon, and stop getting into debt without the means to pay. The amount paid in the way of interest in Wisconsin is vastly beyond the amount of all our State taxes. We must learn to live upon what we honestly earn. It is time now to stop and pay up, as fast as possible, without too great sacrifices, and without borrowing money at high rates of interest to pay with. Those who are now involved cannot get out of the hands of creditors by aid of legislation. But legislation can, to some extent at least, in the future, prevent so great an accumulation of oppressive burthens.

SLAVERY.

My views, as expressed in my last message, in regard to the relative powers and duties of the Federal and State Governments, and in regard to the power and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories by positive enactment, and to prevent the admission of any more slave States into the Union, remain unchanged. They must be settled upon and sustained, as indicating the true policy of the Government, and as the only means by which the objects for which the Government was formed can be successfully attained, and the rights and liberties of the people preserved.

Public economy advises a short and busy session, and the people expect it. The curse of local legislation which has heretofore been upon us can now be avoided. Errors may have been committed by the last Legislature, as errors have always been committed by Legislatures, but with all its faults, it did much that is vastly useful to the State. If it had faults it had virtues. It had labor to perform and public duties. If it was not always wise, it was always honest and bold. General laws, to meet the wants and necessities of associated enterprise and capital were passed, and the people approve them. There is little in amount, in the way of Legislation, required at your hands. Let it be done quickly and well.

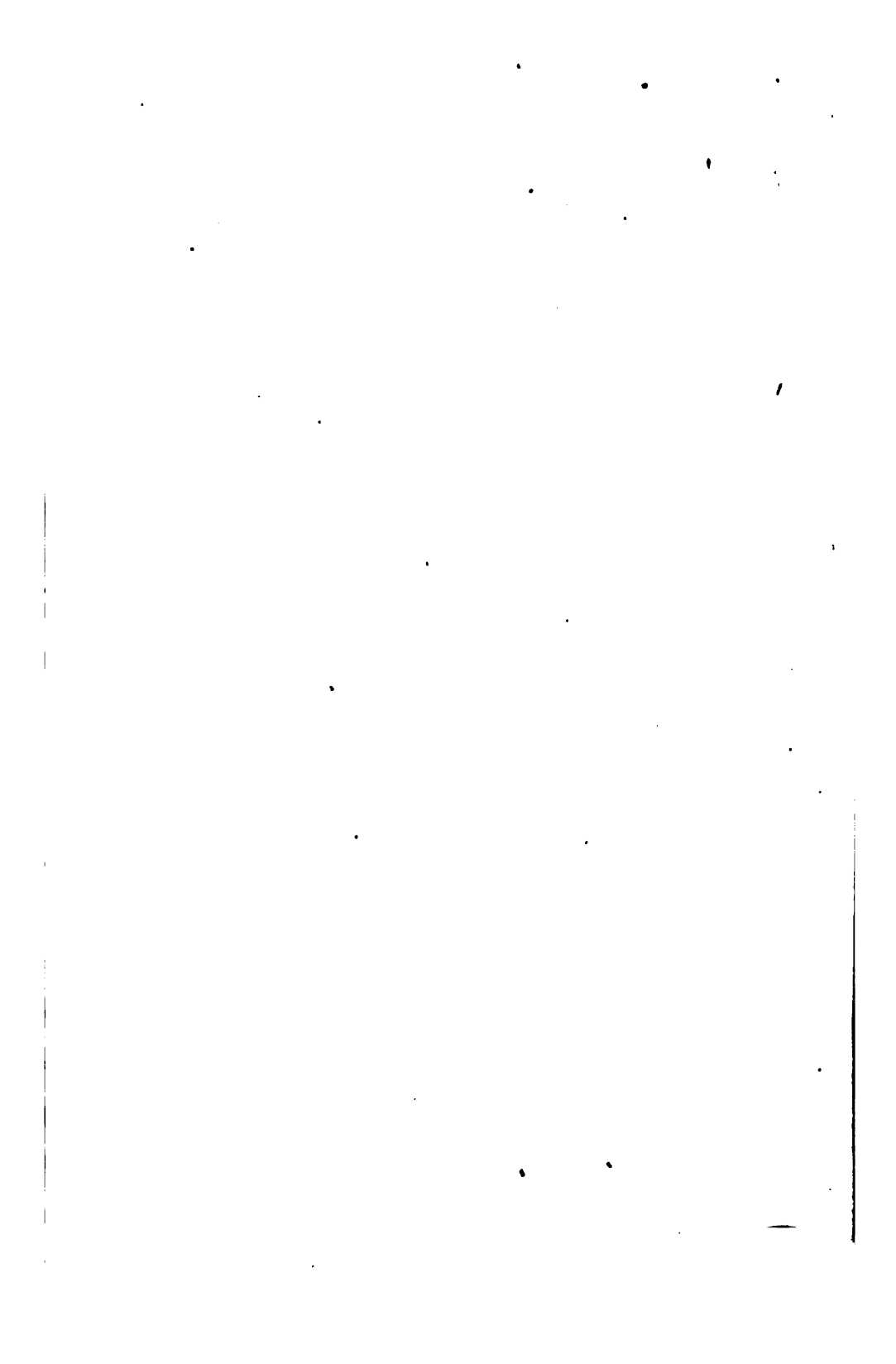
The credit of the State is unimpaired. It has been guilty of no repudiation. It owes no large debt. Its bonds would sell for a premium in the market. The Constitutional limit to State indebtedness has been a great safeguard. It has prevented much waste and extravagance, and the wild excesses of which point the way to financial disaster. Its bonds have not been lent in aid of schemes of internal improvement, or been made the sport of Wall street brokers. It can preserve its credit in the future, as it has in the past, by keeping out of debt. Its policy is, at no time, under no circumstance, to load itself with obligations which it would distress the people to meet. Its bonds will always be worth a premium, *if it never issues*

any. Its word is as good as its bond for all it ought to pay. It is not chargeable with the faults or frauds or crimes of its citizens, committed out of its jurisdiction. It has held out no temptations to speculators in public debts, nor cheated any man out of his money.

There is no stain upon its honor, because individuals or corporations have been corrupt or unfortunate, and failed in their promises. It has not encouraged frauds or false pretences. It is not responsible for losses where it has been no party to contracts. Whatever may be the temporary embarrassments of its citizens from unwise ventures, or the partial failure of a harvest season, yet is it rich in the material elements out of which great wealth grows. It has wonderful agricultural and mineral resources, and an untiring, energetic, and intelligent people to develop them. It is the home of 800,000 freemen, and the smiles of a good Providence have been upon all. Unlike other States, it makes no concealment of public crimes, and has no hiding place for unfaithful servants. The mission of its civil, political, educational, and religious institutions, is to make all men honest, consistent, wise, and good. A faithful execution of the law, and an honest administration of its affairs, will preserve its integrity, and increase its power, until the strength of older States will seem a weakness by its side, and its star shine brightest in the firmament of the Union.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL







APPENDIX.

INDEX.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Madison, October 9th, 1858.

To ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

Sir :

In accordance with the provisions of section 2, chapter 99 of the General Laws of 1857, the Secretary of State herewith presents the

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

from his Office, embracing Statements of the Financial Transactions in the several Funds of the State for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1858, together with Estimates of Expenditures to be defrayed from the Treasury for the ensuing year, and showing the resources from which such expenditures are to be defrayed, and also referring to other matters properly pertaining to his office.

REPORT AS AUDITOR.

The Revenues, Funds and Incomes of the State, separate and distinct accounts of which are kept by the Secretary of State, as auditor, are as follows, to wit :

- I.—THE GENERAL FUND.
- II.—THE JUDICIAL FUND.
- III.—THE SCHOOL FUND.
- IV.—THE SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

- V.—THE UNIVERSITY FUND.
 VI.—THE UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.
 VII.—THE SWAMP LAND FUND.
 VIII.—THE SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.
 IX.—THE DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.
 X.—THE CAPITOL FUND.
 XI.—THE DRAINAGE FUND.
 XII.—THE DRAINAGE FUND INCOME.
 XIII.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.
 XIV.—THE MADISON CITY BONDS,
(Issued for the enlargement of the Capitol.)

The complete transactions showing the Receipts and Disbursements in each of the several Funds above enumerated during the year ending on the 30th ultimo, and shown herewith.

These Funds are formed and explained as follows :

I.—THE GENERAL FUND,

Embraces all of the revenues of the State, the avails of which are applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and is derived from the following sources, to wit :

Arrearages due to the late territory ;
 The annual taxes levied in each county for State purposes ;
 The semi-annual tax charged against Banks, being three-fourths of one per cent. on the capital stock thereof ;
 The railroad and plankroad tax, being a sum equal to one per centum of the gross earnings of said roads ;
 The duties received from hawkers and peddlers, for license ;
 The annual tax on electric telegraphs, being twenty-five cents on each mile constructed ;
 And from the Judiciary Fund.

The expenditures from this Fund are authorized by permanent or temporary appropriations of the Legislature, and by the several acts requiring the Secretary of State to audit accounts.

At the close of the fiscal year September 30th, 1857,		
there was in the Treasury, belonging to this Fund	\$5,143 58	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	692 75	
Since that time there has been received	427,748 96	
And disbursed		461,411 83
Over-payments from Treasury September 30th, 1858	27,328 04	
	<u>\$461,411 83</u>	<u>\$461,411 83</u>

II.—THE JUDICIARY FUND.

This Fund will be explained by reference to the following provisions of the Statutes of the State:

"SECTION 17. On each suit in the Circuit Court, there shall be levied a tax of one dollar, which shall be paid to the clerk at the time of the commencement thereof, which tax, so levied, shall be paid into the treasury of the State, and form a separate fund, to be applied to the payment of the salary of the Judges; said sum of one dollar shall be taxed in the bill of costs, and recovered as other costs of suit." (*Page 762, Revised Statutes.*)

"SEC. 1. The clerk of the Circuit Court of each county shall, quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, or within five days thereafter, in every year, pay to the treasurer of his county, for the use of this State, the suit tax of one dollar, required by law to be paid by the clerk on every suit which has been commenced in the Circuit Court of his county, during the three months ending on the last day of the month immediately preceding.

SEC. 2. The clerk shall take duplicate receipts from the county treasurer for the sums so paid, and on or before the tenth day of January, April, July and October, in each year, he shall forward to the Secretary of State, at Madison, one of said receipts, and also a statement on oath, of the number of suits commenced in the Circuit Court of his county, during the three months ending on the last day of the month, immediately preceding that date.

"SEC. 3. If such statement, together with a receipt of the whole sum required by law to be paid to the clerk on the suits so commenced during the preceding quarter, shall not be received by the Secretary of State on or before the first day of the month next succeeding the time when such statement as above required to be transmitted to him, he shall forthwith notify the Judge of the Circuit Court within whose circuit such clerk resides, of the failure to transmit such statement, or receipt, or both, as the case may be.

"SEC. 4. Whenever the Circuit Judge shall be notified of such failure, he shall forthwith appoint a time, not exceeding sixty days from the date of the notice hereinafter mentioned, and a place within his circuit, when and where such clerk shall appear before him, show cause why he shall not be removed, for the reasons to be mentioned in such notice, and shall cause notice thereof to be served within ten days upon the clerk. If the clerk shall not, upon such hearing, show to the satisfaction of the Judge that he has complied with the provisions of this act, he shall be liable to be removed from office, as provided in section five, of chapter eleven, of the Revised Statutes.

"SEC. 5. Proceedings under this act may be of a summary nature, and the testimony shall be taken under such reasonable regulations as to time and place, and in such manner as the Judge shall prescribe.

"The testimony or affidavit of the clerk may be received in respect to the fact of his having transmitted a return, but on no other point.

"SEC. 6. Moneys paid to the county treasurer, pursuant to this act, shall be paid over by him upon the order of the State Treasurer, and any such moneys remaining in his hands at the time when he is required by law to pay the State tax to the State Treasurer, shall be paid therewith into the State treasury." (*General Laws, 1855, Chap. 56.*)

Clerks, during the past year, have more generally complied with the requirements of this act, than heretofore.

In all cases however, where they have failed reporting quarterly, the Secretary of State has complied with the provisions of the third section of the act, by notifying the proper Judge of Circuit Court of such failure.

An abstract of balances due from clerks on account of arrearages, has been annually reported for several years, to the Legislature, but without any final legislative action thereon; and a like statement marked "A," will be found herewith.

On account of this fund the amount reported by clerks, since the organization of the State, is as follows, to wit:

1849.....	\$1,625 00
1850.....	1,162 00
1851.....	1,336 00
1852.....	2,124 00
1853.....	1,414 00
1854.....	1,363 00
1855.....	1,715 00
1856.....	4,087 50
1857.....	8,615 50
1858.....	7,403 00
Total	<u>\$28,148 00</u>

III.—THE SCHOOL FUND.

The proceeds arising from the sale of school lands, twenty-five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands granted by act of Congress of the 28th September, 1850, and the proceeds of the sale of lands selected in lieu thereof, together with the five per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of Government lands, to which the State is entitled, the five per cent. penalty as forfeiture for the non-payment of interest when due upon school land certificates and loans from the School Fund, and the clear pro-

ceeds of all fines collected in the several counties, for the breach of any of the penal laws of the State, are set apart to constitute the School Fund,—this fund being subject only to certain expenses, for advertising and selling lands, and necessary books and blanks for conducting the transactions therein.

At the close of the last fiscal year this fund was overpaid.....	\$229,121 95	
Transfer from swamp land fund October 1st, 1857.....	\$271,177 64	
Balance on hand,.....		42,055 09
	<u>\$271,177 64</u>	<u>\$271,177 64</u>
Balance on hand Oct. 1st.....	\$42,055 09	
Receipts.....	\$90,788 77	
Disbursements.....		\$132,824 48
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30th, 1858.....		9,919 98
	<u>\$142,844 46</u>	<u>\$142,844 46</u>

The present condition of this Fund, as appears from the records and financial books of this office, is as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$1,823,388 89	
Amount due on loans.....		760,898 91
Amount due on certificates of sale of Swamp Lands.....	1,046,394 16	
Less 50 per cent. to Drainage Fund.....	523,197 09	
		<u>523,197 09</u>
		\$,107,484 88
Balance in Treasury as above.....		9,919 98
Total.....		<u>\$8,117,404 86</u>

Of this sum, the amount reported above as total dues (\$8,107,484 88) is productive, drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

IV.—SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The interest derived from so much of the School Fund as is productive, less twenty-five per cent. of the net income derived from the sale of Swamp Lands for Normal Schools, constitutes the School Fund Income, and is annually apportioned by the State Superintendent, for common school purposes.

The transactions in the income of the School Fund during the year, have been as follows :

Receipts.....	\$242,214 44	
Disbursements.....		\$218,544 70
Balance Sept. 30, 1857.....	10,746 61	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1858.....		89,416 85
	<u>\$252,961 05</u>	<u>\$252,961 05</u>

The productive principal of the School Fund, as above shown, is	\$2,197,484 88
Deduct 25 per cent. of Swamp Land dues,	261,598 54
	<u>\$2,245,966 54</u>
The interest on this sum, for one year at 7 per cent, is	\$157,218 04
Add 25 per cent of Swamp Land Income on hand,	1,878 72
School Fund Income on hand,	39,418 85
Total,	<u>\$240,002 11</u>

This sum is the amount subject to apportionment for support of common schools in March next. This, however, is not exact, owing to the constant fluctuation of the productive portion of the school fund.

V.—THE UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund is composed of the net proceeds of the sale of University Lands, and from the 5 per cent. penalty, as forfeiture for the non-payment of interest when due upon University Land certificates and loans from the University Fund. The transactions in this fund during the year ending on the 30th ultimo, are as follows, to wit :

Receipts,	\$5,602 78	
Disbursements,		\$5,992 09
Balance Sept. 30th, 1857,	618 01	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30th, 1858,		318 05
	<u>\$6,215 74</u>	<u>\$6,215 74</u>

The records of this office exhibit the condition of this fund to be as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sale,	\$262,023 63
Amount due on loans,	54,842 20
Total due,	<u>\$316,865 83</u>
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30th, 1858,	318 05
	<u>\$316,678 88</u>

The University Fund reported as productive (\$316,865 83) is drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, which interest constitutes

VI.—THE UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

The income of the University Fund is applied towards defraying the expenses of the State University.

During the year the receipts have been	\$20,738 67	
Disbursements		\$20,246 07
Over-payments Sept. 30th, 1857		369 89
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30th, 1858		122 21
	<u>\$20,738 67</u>	<u>\$20,738 67</u>

The productive University Fund, as before shown, is \$316,865 83,		
the interest upon which at 7 per cent. amounts to	22,145 00	
Add amount in treasury		182 21
Total	<u>\$22,277 81</u>	

The remarks made in regard to the amount of School Fund Income to be apportioned to common schools in March next, will also apply to the amount subject to be drawn by the Treasurer of the State University, which will probably vary but little from \$22,000.

VII.—THE SWAMP LAND FUND.

This fund arises from the sale of the lands granted to the State by an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850. From the proceeds of these sales is first to be paid the legitimate expenses incident to the sale, fifty per cent. of the residue, and all moneys received for selected lands, (being lands selected in lieu of swamp lands that have been previously sold,) form and constitute a part of the School Fund, and the balance of the residue of such proceeds constitute a part of the Drainage Fund.

The balance on hand belonging to this fund, at the date of the last report from this office, was	\$362,262 94	
Transfer to General Fund		\$592 75
Transfer to School Fund		271,177 61
Transfer to Drainage Fund		90,292 55
	<u>\$362,262 94</u>	<u>\$362,262 94</u>

Receipts during the year	51,870 81	
Disbursements		51,745 82
Over-payments Sept. 30, 1858	975 01	
	<u>\$51,745 82</u>	<u>\$51,745 82</u>

Twenty-five per cent. of the net income on account of the sale of swamp lands reaches each of the School Fund Income and the Normal School Fund and fifty per cent. the Drainage Fund Income. There is now due on certificates of sale of swamp lands, exclusive of the amount due on lands selected in

lieu thereof, the sum of \$1,046,894 16, drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the income of which for one year is \$78,247 59, to be divided as follows :

School Fund Income,	\$18,311 90
Normal School Fund,	18,311 90
Drainage Fund Income,	36,623 79
	<hr/>
	\$78,247 59

VIII.—THE SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.

The interest derived from sales of swamp and overflowed lands constitutes the Swamp Land Fund Income, and is divided or disposed of annually, as heretofore explained under the head of the Swamp Land Fund.

On the 30th day of September, 1857, there was in the treasury belonging to this income, the sum of....	\$22,719 51
Receipts	66,303 18
Disbursements,	\$88,527 74
Balance in treasury, Sept. 30th, 1858,	5,494 90
	<hr/>
	\$89,022 64
	<hr/>
	\$89,022 64

IX.—THE DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Section 17, of chapter 24, of the Revised Statutes, provides, that if, on a re-sale of forfeited school lands, the same shall produce more than sufficient to pay the sum owing therefor, with the interest and costs, and five per cent. damages on the amount of purchase money unpaid, the residue, if any, shall be paid over to the former purchaser or his legal representatives. In the sales of forfeited lands, in 1857, the residue or surplus, above the amount coming to the State, as specified, was paid to the State Treasurer at the time of sale.

An account of this surplus is kept with the State Treasurer, and called the Deposit Account.

The transactions in this fund during the year, have been as follows :

Receipts,	\$1,486 86
Disbursements,	\$906 25
Balance Sept. 30, 1857,	2,211 88
Balance in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1858,	2,741 99
	<hr/>
	\$3,648 24
	<hr/>
	\$3,648 24

The balance is now subject to be paid to the original purchaser of the land, or his representative, upon surrender and cancellation of the original certificates of sale.

X.—THE CAPITOL FUND.

Chapter 26, of the General Laws of 1857, provides for the sale of the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "For the completion of public buildings." Said lands were sold during the year of 1857, and the proceeds arising therefrom constituted the Capitol Fund.

The following are the transactions in this fund during the year :

Receipts,.....	\$134 91	
Disbursements,.....		\$9,979 23
Balance Sept. 30, 1857,.....	9,844 32	
	<u>\$9,979 23</u>	<u>\$9,979 23</u>

XI.—THE DRAINAGE FUND.

By virtue of the provisions contained in chapter 67, of the General Laws of 1858, fifty per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sale of swamp lands, (exclusive of lands selected in lieu thereof,) is set apart as a separate fund, to be devoted to the drainage and reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands, as therein provided.

The following constitutes this fund :

Amount due on certificate of sale of swamp lands, as heretofore shown,.....	\$1,045,394 16
Deduct 50 per cent. for School Fund,.....	522,697 08
Amount due on certificates of sale,.....	522,697 08
Add amount due on loans made from Drainage Fund,.....	90,103 00
	<u>613,800 08</u>
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30th, 1858,.....	7,154 88
Total,.....	<u>\$620,954 96</u>

XII.—THE DRAINAGE FUND INCOME.

This is the interest on account of loans made from the Drainage Fund, and on fifty per cent. of the net amount due on certificates of sale of swamp lands, and is distributed annually to the several counties in this State, in proportion to the amount received from the sales of swamp lands in such counties, at the same time and in the same manner as provided for the distribution of the School Fund Income.

The amount of principal drawing interest, as shown by the Drainage Fund, is \$613,800.08.

The interest on this sum for one year, at 7 per cent. per annum, is	\$42,981 00
Add 50 per cent. of amount of Swamp Land Fund Income in treasury September 30, 1858.....	2,747 45
Add amount in treasury of Drainage Fund Income, September 30th, 1858.....	3,468 04
Total.....	<u>\$49,146 49</u>

Which amount is subject to be apportioned as above provided for in 1859.

However, as the principal comprising a large portion of the drainage fund is liable to be decreased or increased considerably, the above sum may not be the exact amount subject to apportionment.

XIII.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This is the income of twenty-five per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands granted to this State by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850, and is apportioned to Normal Institutes and Academies as provided by chapter 82 of the General Laws of 1857, and of chapter 139 of the General Laws of 1858.

The transactions in this fund during the year have been as follows :

Receipts.....	\$20,661 18	
Disbursements		\$15,284 80
Balance in Treasury, Sept. 30th, 1858.....		5,376 88
	<u>20,661 18</u>	<u>20,661 18</u>

The records of this office exhibit the present condition of this fund to be as follows :

The amount due on certificates of sale on swamp lands is.....	\$1,046,894 16
Deduct 75 per cent. for School and Drainage Funds.....	784,795 62
	261,598 54
The interest on this balance (\$261,598.54) at 7 per cent. per annum for one year is	18,311 90
Add 25 per cent. of amount of Swamp Land Fund Income on hand	1,373 72
Add balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1858.....	5,376 88
Total.....	<u>\$25,062 50</u>

This sum is the amount of Normal School Fund subject to be apportioned, as provided by law, among the Academies and Normal Schools of the State for the year 1859.

XIV.—THE MADISON CITY BONDS.

By virtue of the third section of chapter 26 of the General Laws of 1857, the city of Madison was authorized to issue \$50,000 of corporate bonds, which were donated to the State; and the proceeds arising therefrom appropriated to the enlargement and improvement of the Capitol. These bonds constitute the account under this head, the State Treasurer being charged with their amount and credited as they are disposed of.

The following are the transactions in this fund :

Receipts.....	\$50,000 00	
Disbursements.....		\$18,000 00
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30th, 1858.		32,000 00
	<u>\$50,000 00</u>	<u>\$50,000 00</u>

STATEMENT

Showing the Transactions in the several Funds, during the
fiscal year ending September 30th, 1858.

GENERAL FUND.—FIRST QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Dis'ments.
Chippewa county.....(Tax).....	\$219 12	.....
Jefferson county.....do.....	148 00	.....
Manitowoc county.....do.....	28 00	.....
Polk county.....do.....	528 00	.....
Waukesha county.....do.....	70 00	.....
Abram Pats, peddlers license.....	10 00	.....
Globe Bank.....(Tax).....	750 00	.....
Chippewa Bank.....do.....	375 00	.....
Oakwood Bank.....do.....	450 00	.....
Dane County Bank.....do.....	375 00	.....
Marine Bank.....do.....	375 00	.....
Hudson City Bank.....do.....	187 50	.....
Mercantile Bank.....do.....	375 00	.....
Bank of Montello,.....do.....	128 12	.....
Farmers Bank.....do.....	397 91	.....
Elkhorn Bank.....do.....	187 50	.....
Rock River Bank.....do.....	375 00	.....
Bank of Monroe.....do.....	187 50	.....
E. R. Hinckley & Co.'s Bank,.....do.....	375 00	.....
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....do.....	375 00	.....
Sauk County Bank.....do.....	337 50	.....
Lumberman's Bank.....do.....	2,062 50	.....
St. Croix River Bank.....do.....	1,125 00	.....
Hall & Brothers Bank.....do.....	356 25	.....
Kankakee Bank.....do.....	375 00	.....
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....do.....	297 90	.....
Bank of the Capitol.....do.....	375 00	.....
Wisconsin Bank.....do.....	787 50	.....
Arctic Bank.....do.....	1,108 42	.....
German Bank.....do.....	375 00	.....
St. Croix Valley Bank.....do.....	325 00	.....
Bank of Racine.....do.....	375 00	.....
Brown County Bank.....do.....	187 50	.....
Fox River Bank.....do.....	187 50	.....
Bank of Beloit.....do.....	450 00	.....
Merchants & Mech. B'k.....do.....	579 20	.....
Waupun Bank.....do.....	187 50	.....
Bank of Columbus.....do.....	375 00	.....
Racine County Bank.....do.....	1,500 00	.....

*General Fund—First Quarter—continued.***RECEIPTS.**

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Bank of Fond du Lac.....(Tax).....	\$375 00	
State Bank.....do.....	375 00	
Manitowoc County Bank.....do.....	175 00	
Juneau Bank.....do.....	1,082 83	
Waukesha County Bank.....do.....	750 00	
State Bank of Wisconsin.....do.....	3,741 65	
Green Bay Bank.....do.....	222 50	
Wis. Mar. & Fire Ins.Co. B'k.....do.....	750 00	
Bank of Oconto.....do.....	112 50	
Katsnyan Bank.....do.....	375 00	
Central B'k of Wisconsin.....do.....	750 00	
Corn Exchange Bank.....do.....	268 75	
City Bank of Kenosha.....do.....	750 00	
Columbia County Bank.....do.....	375 00	
Rock County Bank.....do.....	375 00	
B'k of the City of La Crosse.....do.....	187 50	
Bank of Milwaukee.....do.....	2,230 88	
Merchants Bank.....do.....	375 00	
Bank of the North-West.....do.....	375 00	
Bank of Sheboygan.....do.....	187 50	
Bank of Ripon.....do.....	187 50	
Bank of Oakkosh.....do.....	375 00	
Bank of Watertown.....do.....	750 00	
Jefferson County Bank.....do.....	563 50	
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....do.....	375 00	
Farmers & Millers Bank.....do.....	3,687 50	
Dodge County Bank.....do.....	375 00	
Bank of Fox Lake.....do.....	259 88	
North-Western Bank.....do.....	450 00	
Second Ward Bank.....do.....	187 50	
Commercial B'k of Racine.....do.....	750 00	
Winnebago County Bank.....do.....	187 50	
City Bank of Racine.....do.....	375 00	
Ex. B'k of Darling & Co.....do.....	563 12	
Walworth County Bank.....do.....	375 00	
Bank of Eau Claire.....do.....	206 25	
Northern Bank.....do.....	375 00	
Janesville City Bank.....do.....	187 50	
Forest City Bank.....do.....	375 00	
Kenosha County Bank.....do.....	375 00	
	42,286 78	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	692 75	
	42,959 53	
Balance September 30, 1857.....	5,143 58	
Overpayments December 31, 1857.....	9,862 83	
	\$58,065 44	

General Fund - First Quarter - continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
J. K. Averill		32 68
David Atwood		100 00
Atwood & Rublee		1,356 76
John C. Bunker		200 00
John M. Byrne		120 00
Wm. P. Brown		266 65
A. C. Barry		550 00
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner		1,509 00
D. M. Burwell		87 56
A. P. Blakeslee		19 68
D. W. Ballou, Jr.		640 00
Coles Bashford		312 50
Calkins & Webb		9,832 98
Census		45 00
Geo. W. Gate		375 00
Amasa Cobb		75 00
Stephen R. Cotton		375 00
Orsamus Cole		500 00
Alex. L. Collins		875 00
S. H. Carpenter		3 45
Carpenter & Law		180 82
John Cooper		25 80
M. M. Cothren		875 00
Wm. M. Dehnle		569 00
Edward Daniels		889 41
Bernard Dömschke		248 75
Lyman C. Draper		250 00
A. W. Delaney		2 65
K. J. Fleischer		4,960 00
Fuchs & Gull		543 75
Wm. B. Gowline		875 00
Israel Gurnby		25 80
George Gale		875 00
John W. Hunt		300 00
Carl Habich		800 00
B. F. Hopkins		399 00
Charles Huggins		200 01
Du Ray Hunt		266 65
Institute for the Blind		5,200 00
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb		2,750 00
D. W. Jones		300 00
John N. Jones		2,273 77
John M. Keap		875 00
Charles Kuehn		350 00
August Krüger		2 65
C. Lowmar		3 40
A. J. Lawdén		3 40
Charles H. Larrabee		875 00
Madison Gas Company		254 20
A. Menges		300 00
Charles A. Menges		280 50

General Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Edward McMahon		\$208 67
Fred Mehr		165 60
Arthur McArthur		625 00
John P. McGregor		169 60
Benton McConnell		199 60
Nelson McNeal		2,180 76
Edward McGarry		8,875 00
D. O. Patten		97 00
Charles Roesser		487 50
Harrison Reed		3 06
Horace Rublee		250 00
Levi Sterling		163 18
State Prison Appropriation, (1856)		706 06
Sharp & Oakley		10 00
Sharpstein & Lathrop		109 86
S. V. Shipman		1,208 76
B. W. Suckow		250 00
Simon Sickles		200 00
A. D. Smith		750 00
W. B. Smith		358 00
David Taylor		375 00
R. A. Vnas		66 66
Edward V. Whiton		625 00
Wm. H. Wallis		200 00
Weed & Eberhard		666 47
Elen Woodward		81 00
Total	\$58,065 44	\$58,065 44

SCHOOL FUND.—FIRST QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Dis'ments.
Sales	\$19,554 33	
Dues	4,161 06	
Loans	2,347 60	
Penalty	3,430 94	
Fines	38 50	
	29,532 45	

School Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments.
J. K. Averill.....		\$26 25
John A. Byrne.....		7 00
Brown & Britt.....		24 75
A. P. Blakeslee.....		67 25
D. W. Ballou, Jr.....		27 15
Brown & Armstrong.....		41 65
Bliss, Eberhard & Co.....		159 00
Calkins & Webb.....		175 50
Carpenter & Martin.....		75 10
Cover & Goldsmith.....		26 15
J. W. Chubbuck.....		7 70
S. G. Colley.....		145 00
Curtice & Emerson.....		26 85
A. W. Delaney.....		10 25
E. Dickie.....		127 50
L. P. Drake.....		235 00
A. G. Ellis.....		74 20
Farra & Fonda.....		26 25
C. W. Fitch.....		58 65
Gove & Wait.....		58 85
Wm. H. Gleason.....		70 00
Adolph Heidkamp.....		35 65
Patrick J. Hannah.....		599 00
James H. Jones.....		170 00
W. B. Johnson.....		4 50
E. B. Kelsey.....		45 00
C. Lowman.....		16 75
Ryan & Co.....		70 65
Robinson & Bro's.....		122 50
Thos. Reynolds <i>et al.</i>		4,151 00
H. L. Rann.....		21 50
McVean & George.....		11 20
David McBride.....		29 75
V. A. W. Merrill.....		26 75
Wm. Markham.....		170 00
Joseph A. Hall.....		127 50
Edmund R. Otis.....		25 45
Edwin Pickard.....		32 45
C. G. Patterson.....		19 75
Charles M. Reese.....		160 00
Wm. C. Rogers.....		17 25
Robinson & Bro's.....		19 60
Jacob Seemann.....		84 00
Israel Senderson.....		51 90
Joseph A. Somerby.....		69 15
Sage & Sons.....		454 80
Spaulding & Brainard.....		59 40
Carl A. Smidt.....		50 50
Sharpstein & Lathrop.....		12 65
Geo. W. Tenney.....		17 50
Wm. C. Tompkins.....		110 95

School Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Paul C. Whittemore.....		\$7 50
Wm. M. Watt.....		8 40
Refunded School Fund account.....		738 23
Loans.....		91,123 00
	29,562 45	100,127 28
Transferred from Swamp Land Fund.....	271,177 64	
Over-payments Sept. 30th, 1857.....		229,121 95
Over-payments Dec. 31st, 1857.....	28,509 14	
Total.....	329,249 23	329,249 23

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.—FIRST QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Receipts.....	11,018 42	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Chippewa county (apportionment).....	219 12
L. E. Beardsley.....	183 88
F. W. Bird.....	200 01
D. Brainard.....	200 01
G. E. Bacon.....	199 99
A. J. Craig.....	425 00
Ernest Doerschlag.....	200 01
Geo. W. Dodge.....	266 66
E. B. Foreman.....	54 00
C. B. Gleason.....	175 99
Geo. H. Goodrich.....	191 85
John W. Hunt.....	750 40
Stephen Huggins.....	102 18
Wm. S. Hobart.....	800 00
Dan'l N. Johnson.....	148 87
Geo. H. Johnson.....	199 99
Chas. Kuehn.....	500 00
Chas. Lorenzen.....	266 66
H. A. Lubben.....	194 56
T. L. Lawrence.....	124 42
John H. Meigs.....	118 80
John P. Moore.....	184 42

*School Fund Income—First Quarter—continued.***DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Fred Mohr		15 54
C. G. Mayers		50 00
M. B. McSherry		188 84
Wm. Nelson		208 65
F. A. Plaff		200 01
Jas. K. Proudft		135 00
James Ross		31 67
Thomas Reid		119 99
V. W. Roth		199 99
J. D. Ruggles		400 00
Joseph Strasser		155 00
F. A. Scofield		106 67
J. M. Smith		199 99
Jacob Seemann		199 99
F. Sweet		268 67
ohn Willans		210 00
F. Williams		200 01
fm. B. Walton		1,046 00
A. T. Zettler		200 01
Refunded School Fund Income Account		1,932 97
Balance Sept. 30th, 1887	11,018 42	11,200 59
Balance December 31st, 1887	10,746 61	
		10,564 44
Total	\$21,765 03	\$21,765 03

UNIVERSITY FUND.—FIRST QUARTER.**RECEIPTS.**

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Sales	\$728 24	
Dues	15 65	
Loans	100 00	
Penalty	581 05	
	\$1,874 94	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner		\$22 00
Refunded University Fund Account		896 34

University Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Loans.....		1,010' 00
Balance September 30th, 1857.....	\$1,374 94	\$1,418 34
Balance December 31st, 1857.....	618 01	599 61
Total.....	\$1,987 95	\$1,987 95

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME—FIRST QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Receipts.....	\$1,025 80	
Refunded University Fund Income Account.....		\$165 99
Overpayments September 30th, 1857.....	1,025 80	165 99
Balance Dec. 31st, 1857.....		800 89
Total.....	\$1,025 80	\$1,925 80

SWAMP LAND FUND—FIRST QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Sales.....	\$37,823 20	
Dues.....	1,192 86	
Penalty.....	26 00	
	\$39,042 06	

Swamp Land Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
James S. Alban.....		80 60
J. K. Averill.....		28 25
American Express Co.....		83 15
Atwood & Rublee.....		49 25
Bills, Eberhard & Festner.....		8,287 50
O. C. Buck & Co.....		399 50
Geo. Bevit.....		8 00
Brown & Armstrong.....		85
A. P. Blakeslee.....		44 25
Gabriel Bjornson.....		86 25
Brown & Britt.....		86 70
Carpenter & Martin.....		683 00
Cover & Goldsmith.....		88 25
Calkins & Webb.....		10 25
E. B. Chadwick.....		297 00
J. W. Chubbuck.....		22 65
J. H. Crampton.....		70 25
Dutcher & Brownell.....		110 00
A. W. Delaney.....		82 25
Finney & Davis.....		82 40
K. J. Fleischer.....		28 60
W. H. Gleason.....		88 25
G. H. Goodrich.....		190 00
H. L. Grand.....		5 00
Carr Huntington.....		18 25
Hill & Green.....		40 25
John P. Houghton.....		176 00
Henry Kempshall.....		27 25
Kallogg & Perkins.....		29 05
A. J. Lawson.....		23 80
C. Lowman.....		32 25
C. G. Mayers.....		20 00
Daniel Maller.....		22 40
V. A. W. Merrill.....		44 25
J. P. Moore.....		20 00
Edmund R. Otis.....		80 85
H. M. Page.....		29 05
C. G. Patterson.....		85 45
Harrison Reed.....		82 40
Ryan & Co.....		25 85
Wm. C. Rogers.....		44 25
Robinson & Bro.....		11 45
Rob't B. Rice.....		26 80
V. W. Roth.....		75 00
Swamp Land Sale Expenses.....		3,060 86
Joseph A. Somerby.....		44 25
Smith & Orris.....		88 25
Spaulding & Brainard.....		35 20
Israel Sanderson.....		42 00
Strickland & Co.....		13 25
Geo. See.....		36 00

Swamp Land Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Wm. G. Tuiler		\$55 00
T. L. Terry		28 80
Wm. M. Watt		41 00
Wm. B. Walton		56 00
R. S. Wentworth		86 85
Refunded Swamp Land Fund Account		1,282 25
	82,487 25	10,886 01
Transferred to General Fund		602 75
Transferred to School Fund		271,177 64
Transferred to Drainage Fund		80,892 55
Balance Sept. 30, 1857	362,262 94	
Balance Dec. 31, 1857		37,571 24
Total	400,730 19	400,730 19

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.—FIRST QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Receipts	\$2,596 59	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Refunded Swamp Land Fund Income Account		812 49
	2,596 59	812 49
Balance September 30th, 1857	22,719 51	
Balance December 31st, 1857		25,008 61
Total	\$25,316 10	\$25,821 10

CAPITOL LAND FUND.—FIRST QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Sales.....	\$124 91	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
John Eycraft.....		5,406 87
Balance September 30th, 1857.....	134 91	5,406 87
Balance December 31st, 1857.....	9,844 32	4,672 36
Total.....	\$9,979 23	\$9,979 23

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—FIRST QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Receipts.....	1,411 95	.....
Receipts.....	24 41	.....
	\$1,436 36	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
John P. McPherson.....		\$8 24
Thomas Severn.....		10 60
G. W. Russell.....		73 00
De Ray Hunt.....		4 48
Balance September 30th, 1857.....	1,436 36	125 72
Balance December 31st, 1857.....	2,211 88	3,522 52
Total.....	\$3,648 24	\$3,648 24

DRAINAGE FUND.—FIRST QUARTER.

	Receipts.	Disb'ments
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund, Oct. 1st.....		90,892 55
Balance December 31st, 1857.....	90,892 55	
Total.....	\$90,892 55	\$90,892 55

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

FIRST QUARTER.

GENERAL FUND.			
1857			
Sept. 30..	Balance	\$5,143 58	
"	Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.	692 75	
Dec. 31..	Receipts.....	42,266 78	
"	Disbursements.....		\$48,065 44
"	Over payments.....	9,993 39	
		\$58,065 44	\$58,065 44
SCHOOL FUND.			
Sept. 30..	Over payments.....		\$229,121 95
Dec. 31..	Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	\$271,177 64	
"	Receipts.....	29,562 43	
"	Disbursements.....		\$109,127 28
"	Over payments.....	28,509 14	
		\$329,249 23	\$329,249 23
SCHOOL FUND INCOME.			
Sept. 30..	Balance.....	10,746 61	
Dec. 31..	Receipts.....	11,018 49	
"	Disbursements.....		\$11,200 09
"	Balance.....		10,564 44
		\$21,765 03	\$21,765 03

Quarterly Statement—First Quarter—continued.

UNIVERSITY FUND.			
1857			
Sept. 30..	Balance	\$618 01	
Dec. 31..	Receipts	1,374 94	
"	Disbursements		\$1,418 '84
"	Balance		569 61
		\$1,987 95	\$1,987 95
UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.			
Sept. 30..	Over payments		\$360 39
Dec. 31..	Receipts	\$1,025 80	
"	Disbursements		165 99
"	Balance		499 42
		\$1,025 80	\$ 1,025 80
SWAMP LAND FUND.			
Sept. 30..	Balance	\$322,262 94	
Dec. 31..	Transfer to School Fund		\$271,177 64
"	Transfer to General Fund		692 75
"	Transfer to Drainage Fund		90,392 55
"	Receipts	88,467 25	
"	Disbursements		16,896 01
"	Balance		27,571 24
		\$400,730 19	\$400,730 19
SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.			
Sept. 30..	Balance	\$22,719 51	
Dec. 31..	Receipts	2,596 59	
"	Disbursements		312 49
"	Balance		25,003 61
		\$25,316 10	\$25,316 10
CAPITOL LAND FUND.			
Sept. 30..	Balance	\$9,844 32	
Dec. 31..	Receipts	134 91	
"	Disbursements		\$5,406 87
"	Balance		4,572 36
		\$9,979 23	\$9,979 23
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.			
Sept. 30..	Balance	\$2,211 88	
Dec. 31..	Receipts	1,436 36	
"	Disbursements		125 72
"	Balance		\$3,522 52
		\$3,648 24	\$3,648 24

Quarterly Statement—First Quarter—continued.

DRAINAGE FUND.			
1887			
Dec. 31...	Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	\$90,392 55	.....
"	Balance		\$90,392 55
		\$90,392 55	\$ 90,392 55

RECAPITULATION OF FUNDS.

1887			
Dec. 31...	Over payment of General Fund.....		\$9,962 38
"	Over payment of School Fund.....		28,509 14
"	Balance of School Fund Income.....	\$10,564 44	.....
"	Balance of University Fund.....	569 61	.....
"	Balance of University Fund Income.....	499 42	.....
"	Balance of Swamp Land Fund.....	97,571 24	.....
"	Balance of Swamp Land Fund Income.....	25,003 61	.....
"	Balance of Capitol Land Fund.....	4,572 36	.....
"	Balance of Deposit Account.....	8,522 52	.....
"	Balance of Drainage Fund.....	90,392 55	.....
"	Balance in Treasury.....		124,224 28
		\$162,695 75	\$162,695 75

GENERAL FUND.—SECOND QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disburse'mts.
Adams County.....[Tax].....	\$2,260 66	
Bad Ax.....do.....do.....	1,547 00	
Brown.....do.....do.....	3,120 12	
Buffalo.....do.....do.....	817 00	
Calumet.....do.....do.....	828 99	
Chippewa.....do.....do.....	640 00	
Clark.....do.....do.....	315 00	
Columbia.....do.....do.....	8,600 00	
Crawford.....do.....do.....	2,991 84	
Dane.....do.....do.....	13,903 80	
Dodge.....do.....do.....	9,300 00	
Dunn.....do.....do.....	995 26	
Fond du Lac County.....do.....	12,797 00	
Grant.....do.....do.....	12,890 00	
Green.....do.....do.....	7,119 00	
Iowa.....do.....do.....	7,559 00	
Jackson.....do.....do.....	550 00	
Juneau.....do.....do.....	1,385 22	
Kewaunee.....do.....do.....	666 68	
Kenosha.....do.....do.....	10,166 00	
La Crosse.....do.....do.....	2,855 68	
Lafayette.....do.....do.....	4,000 00	
Manitowoc.....do.....do.....	1,561 00	
Marathon.....do.....do.....	400 00	
Marquette.....do.....do.....	6,072 88	
Milwaukee.....do.....do.....	4,684 27	
Monroe.....do.....do.....	1,992 00	
Oconto.....do.....do.....	941 47	
Outagamie.....do.....do.....	1,530 00	
Ozaukee.....do.....do.....	4,140 00	
Pierce.....do.....do.....	2,030 81	
Polk.....do.....do.....	80 00	
Portage.....do.....do.....	960 82	
Racine.....do.....do.....	8,485 50	
Richland.....do.....do.....	2,436 00	
Rock.....do.....do.....	20,423 71	
Shawanaw.....do.....do.....	50 00	
Sauk.....do.....do.....	4,388 94	
Sheboygan.....do.....do.....	7,150 00	
Trempeleau.....do.....do.....	819 99	
Walworth.....do.....do.....	10,596 00	
Washington.....do.....do.....	7,324 00	
Waukesha.....do.....do.....	10,232 40	
Waupaca.....do.....do.....	1,643 56	
Waushara.....do.....do.....	2,606 00	
Winnebago.....do.....do.....	6,187 00	
Wood.....do.....do.....	802 02	
Governor's Contingent Account, received of Coles		
Bashford, balance Contingent Fund.....	1,486 79	
Beloit and Madison Railroad Co. tax.....	156 13	

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disburse'mts.
Beloit and Madison Railroad Co.....tax..	\$52 52	
Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. Co..do..	1,888 62	
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.....do..	1,936 92	
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.....do..	232 96	
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.....do..	2,420 02	
Mineral Point Railroad Co.....do.....	228 67	
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co.....do..	685 38	
Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Co.....do..	2,152 25	
Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.....do.....	12 14	
La Crosse & Onalaska Plankroad & Bridge Co.do..	6 91	
Milwaukee & Janesville Plankroad Co.....do..	44 78	
Milwaukee & Washington.....do.....do..	5 00	
Milwaukee & Green Bay.....do.....do..	42 21	
Milwaukee & Green Bay.....do.....do..	13 00	
Milwaukee & Lisbon.....do.....do.....	148 90	
Milwaukee & Fond du Lac.....do.....do..	6 25	
Madison, Watertown & Milwaukee, do.....do..	52 36	
Wausau, Fond du Lac & Forrest. do.....do..	19 99	
Winnebago & Duck Creek.....do.....do..	23 57	
Sheboygan & Fond du Lac.....do.....do..	65 60	
Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Co.....do..	4 25	
Union Telegraph Co.....do.....do.....	10 00	
Wisconsin State Telegraph Co.....do.....	92 50	
Producers' Bank.....do.....do.....	979 58	
Farmers' Bank of Hudson.....do.....do..	177 06	
Bank of City of La Crosse.....do.....do..	72 92	
	\$226,905 03	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Albert Alden, Member of Assembly.....	\$195 00
Alvin B. Alden.....do.....	195 00
Alexander Alling.....do.....	175 00
A. P. Ayers.....do.....	195 00
James Baker.....do.....	195 00
B. H. Bassinger.....do.....	175 00
K. W. Bemis.....do.....	175 00
H. K. Belding.....do.....	195 00
F. R. Berg.....do.....	175 00
H. M. Billings.....do.....	195 00
Wm. G. Brown.....do.....	175 00
Charles Bracken.....do.....	195 00
Z. P. Burdick.....do.....	175 00
Ludas Cannon.....do.....	195 00
Joseph Carney.....do.....	175 00
Sam'l Collins.....do.....	195 00
J. D. Coadit.....do.....	195 00
Edgar Conklin.....do.....	195 00
A. B. Cornwell.....do.....	175 00
Dighton Corson.....do.....	175 00

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disburse'nts.
Alex. Cotzhausen, Member of Assembly.....		\$175 00
D. B. Crandell.....do.....		195 00
Charles K. Dean.....do.....		175 00
C. W. Detmering.....do.....		195 00
D. Devaney.....do.....		175 00
Wm. Duchman.....do.....		150 00
A. J. Dufur.....do.....		195 00
James B. Dunn.....do.....		195 00
E. G. Dyer.....do.....		175 00
J. W. Earl.....do.....		195 00
James H. Ernest.....do.....		195 00
Elijah Easton.....do.....		195 00
Orlando Ellaworth.....do.....		175 00
A. W. Emery.....do.....		175 00
S. W. Field.....do.....		195 00
Frank Gault.....do.....		175 00
John Gibb.....do.....		175 00
B. F. Gibbs.....do.....		175 00
H. H. Gray.....do.....		175 00
James B. Gray.....do.....		175 00
Wm. M. Griawold.....do.....		175 00
J. C. Hall.....do.....		195 00
Henry C. Hamilton.....do.....		195 00
M. Hanrahan.....do.....		195 00
C. S. Hawley.....do.....		195 00
S. M. Hay.....do.....		175 00
John Hayden.....do.....		195 00
O. P. Hulett.....do.....		175 00
H. D. Hitt.....do.....		195 00
Miles Holmes.....do.....		195 00
George Irish.....do.....		195 00
N. M. Juneau.....do.....		195 00
Paul Juneau.....do.....		175 00
James Kenealy.....do.....		195 00
James H. Knowlton.....do.....		175 00
F. H. Kribs.....do.....		195 00
B. O. Z. Kussow.....do.....		195 00
Z. P. Mason.....do.....		195 00
S. W. Mather.....do.....		175 00
Burton Millard.....do.....		175 00
W. P. McAllister.....do.....		175 00
F. D. McCarty.....do.....		175 00
A. A. McDonnell.....do.....		175 00
John McKibben.....do.....		195 00
George McWhorter.....do.....		195 00
B. G. Noble.....do.....		125 00
Samuel Northrop.....do.....		175 00
Henry Patch.....do.....		195 00
Harlow Pease.....do.....		195 00
W. H. Prentice.....do.....		195 00
H. E. Prickett.....do.....		195 00

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disburse'mts.
H. Robbins, Member of Assembly.....		\$185 00
David Roberts.....do.		195 00
James Robinson.....do.		175 00
Chas. G. Rodolf.....do.		195 00
Peter Rogan.....do.		195 00
E. L. Runals.....do.		195 00
James B. Savage.....do.		195 00
Geo. W. Selden.....do.		175 00
John W. Sharp.....do.		195 00
George C. Smith.....do.		195 00
Perry H. Smith.....do.		175 00
Wm. H. Stark.....do.		175 00
M. Steever.....do.		195 00
John Steiner.....do.		175 00
Levi Sterling, Mem. Ass. & Com'r Insane Hospital		775 80
Wm. S. Tuttle, Member of Assembly.....		195 00
A. H. Van Wie.....do.		175 00
J. E. Vinton.....do.		195 00
Joe. Wagner.....do.		175 00
Herman Warner.....do.		195 00
Wm. C. Webb.....do.		137 50
Paul A. Weil.....do.		175 00
E. J. Williams.....do.		195 00
Henry D. York.....do.		195 00
F. S. Lovell, Speaker and Revisor of Statutes.....		1,375 00
L. H. D. Crane, Chief Clerk.....		408 00
E. B. Quiner, Assistant Clerk.....		390 00
John S. Dean, Transcribing Clerk of Assembly.....		312 00
M. Sellars, Enrolling Clerk.....		312 00
George Burnside, Engrossing Clerk.....		312 00
Francis Massing, Sergeant-at-Arms.....		390 00
Joseph Gates, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.....		550 00
E. W. Livingston, Postmaster.....		312 00
Edward Livingston, Assembly Messenger.....		140 00
Otto Shadt, Assistant Postmaster.....		231 00
W. P. Barnes, Doorkeeper.....		234 00
F. A. Haney, Assistant Doorkeeper.....		234 00
N. B. Coon, Engrossing Clerk.....		204 00
Phillip Cosgrove, Fireman.....		45 00
Edward Fitchler, Clerks Messenger.....		156 00
W. H. Howell, Assembly Messenger.....		156 00
H. E. Johnson.....do.		156 00
Robt. Livsey, Fireman.....		234 00
G. F. Mandt.....do.		234 00
C. T. Overton, Enrolling Clerk.....		144 00
G. W. Puffer.....do.		312 00
Burritt Rogers, Messenger.....		2 00
D. A. Read, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.....		120 00
Richard Thayer, Assembly Messenger.....		160 00
D. L. Thayer, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.....		216 00
John Wicker, Fireman.....		210 00

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disburse'nts.
John W. White, Postmaster Messenger.....		\$195 00
S. C. Bean..... Senator.....		195 00
J. W. Boyd..... do.....		195 00
A. J. Bennett..... do.....		195 00
C. S. Chase..... do.....		195 00
Wm. Chappell..... do.....		195 00
Temple Clark..... do.....		195 00
E. Fox Cook..... do.....		154 00
M. M. Davis..... do.....		195 00
H. H. Giles, President pro tem.....		372 50
A. Greulich..... Senator.....		189 00
L. Hanchett..... do.....		195 00
L. W. Joiner..... do.....		195 00
M. L. Kimball..... do.....		195 00
J. T. Kingston..... do.....		195 00
S. B. McClellan..... do.....		190 00
M. L. Martin..... do.....		195 00
D. W. Maxon..... do.....		195 00
D. Mears..... do.....		195 00
E. Pier..... do.....		180 00
Andrew Prouditt..... do.....		195 00
H. J. Shulties..... do.....		195 00
P. B. Sampson..... do.....		180 00
W. E. Smith..... do.....		195 00
J. Sutherland..... do.....		195 00
W. H. Tucker..... do.....		155 00
Noah H. Virgin..... do.....		195 00
J. H. Warren..... do.....		195 00
P. Walsh..... do.....		180 00
E. Wheeler..... do.....		195 00
D. Worthington..... do.....		195 00
E. D. Campbell, Lieut. Governor.....		290 00
J. L. V. Thomas, Chief Clerk.....		468 00
D. Allen, Messenger.....		133 00
Q. H. Barron, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.....		312 00
Frederick Brown, Porter.....		195 00
J. L. Coffin, Enrolling Clerk.....		312 00
C. M. Campbell, Messenger.....		150 00
John Carter, Messenger.....		180 00
C. W. Cook, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.....		216 00
Edward Garner, Fireman.....		225 00
A. T. Howe, Messenger.....		183 50
G. H. Hand, Transcribing Clerk.....		288 00
P. B. Hayward, Enrolling Clerk.....		312 00
S. Henry Lee, Assistant Clerk.....		390 00
Felix McLinden, Messenger.....		48 00
H. M. Page, Postmaster.....		315 65
Abner Bouse, Fireman.....		72 00
Robert Smart, Postmaster Messenger.....		60 00
N. L. Stout, Sergeant-at-Arms.....		380 00
Ole Torgerson, Assistant Doorkeeper.....		234 00

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
R. Thomas, Messenger.....		\$114 00
T. H. Walker, Assistant Postmaster.....		217 00
Albert Vedder, Doorkeeper.....		222 00
American Express Co.....		90 97
C. J. Allen & Co.....		10 57
Atwood & Rublee.....		4,575 86
James S. Alban.....		2 65
Samuel Amandon.....		28 80
D. Appleton & Co.....		120 95
La Rue P. Anderson.....		92 00
Gabriel Bouck.....		350 00
J. C. Bunner.....		33 33
Edward Beaver.....		10 00
Coles Bashford.....		47 50
S. M. Booth.....		110 00
R. S. Bacon.....		163 50
J. O. Bartlett.....		56 76
S. S. Barlow.....		50 00
Jno. M. Byrne.....		90 00
Blumfield & Kopp.....		2 65
Wm. H. Brisbane.....		50 00
Chas. Bush.....		28 80
H. C. Bull.....		536 94
Abiel E. Brooks, Assignee.....		72 88
F. K. Bartlett.....		45 00
T. N. Bovee.....		61 95
D. W. Ballou, jr.....		2 65
Geo. W. Bliss.....		19 65
Beall & Wilson.....		16 20
Chas. Berger.....		40 50
John Burke.....		26 80
Berliner & Bruno.....		1,710 00
W. D. Bacon, "House of Refuge site".....		1,080 00
O. C. Buck & Co.....		407 81
David Burditt.....		195 58
Wood E. Beach.....		32 00
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....		1,365 47
Andrew Bishop.....		436 00
C. E. Bristol.....		1 10
A. P. Blakeslee.....		3 05
Samuel Baird.....		10 00
Orasmus Cole.....		500 00
Alexander L. Collins.....		375 00
Stephen R. Cotton.....		375 00
Stephen H. Carpenter.....		200 00
George W. Cate.....		375 00
Calkins & Webb.....		6,449 06
S. S. Conover.....		286 48
Clason & Huntsman.....		21 60
Peter Coyne.....		120 00
M. M. Cothren.....		375 00

*General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.***DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Clewell & Ellwell.....		\$3 05
M. Cullaton.....		19 10
J. W. Chubbuck.....		2 85
Colwell & Co.....		11 00
W. A. Campbell.....		105 00
J. H. Castle.....		40 00
C. B. Carrington.....		22 75
Amasa Cobb.....		136 50
W. E. Cramer.....		3 05
J. H. Cleaves.....		25 00
J. R. Cowdry.....		429 00
Curtice & Emerson.....		10 96
Calumet County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
Columbia County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
H. P. Clark.....		6 60
Fred. Cooley.....		10 00
M. C. Clark.....		75 00
Census.....		54 00
Edward Daniels.....		746 00
Lyman C. Draper.....		800 00
S. J. Dennis.....		125 00
N. W. Dean.....		17 50
Bernard Domschke.....		5,643 25
S. W. Danforth.....		61 40
Richard Dunbar.....		65 00
L. P. Drake.....		10 00
B. F. Davis.....		28 00
Dutcher & Brownell.....		153 00
D. S. Durrie.....		7 35
Donsmore & Hotchkiss.....		41 85
Dane County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
Dodge County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
T. A. H. Edwards.....		150 00
Ethridge, Shoemaker & Co.....		42 25
Endres Brothers.....		2 65
K. J. Fleischer.....		798 00
S. S. N. Fuller.....		375 00
Edward Farrell.....		28 80
Farra & Fonda.....		3 05
Sidney Foote.....		40 00
L. J. Farwell.....		235 00
John A. Ferrell.....		2 65
Fond du Lac County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
Samuel R. Fox.....		162 03
H. Friend & Bro.....		162 82
Wm. Fitzpatrick.....		120 00
James M. Flowers.....		886 00
S. C. Fisher.....		36 00
George Gale.....		375 00
W. R. Gorsline.....		825 00
Grant County.....		7 00

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Green County Agricultural Society.....		\$100 00
Gove & Wait.....		2 65
E. W. Gardiner.....		47 00
Mathias Greenbaum.....		285 00
Samuel D. Hastings.....		450 00
Charles Holt.....		58 77
House of Refuge Appropriation.....		5,000 00
Forbes Homiston.....		28 80
A. Haskins.....		490 00
Wm. Habich.....		869 00
Charles Huggins.....		800 01
Du Ray Hunt.....		207 49
Frank Hyde.....		2 65
B. E. Hale & Co.....		18 95
Hill & Greene.....		2 65
Wm. M. Hough.....		10 00
Ellen Haley.....		12 50
C. E. Havens.....		12 50
A. Wellington Hart.....		3 00
Henry Harris.....		7 50
John Hill.....		58 75
Institute for Blind.....		10,131 24
Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....		14,750 00
David W. Jones.....		800 00
John N. Jones.....		4,036 58
T. J. Jones.....		10 00
John Johanison.....		25 50
Charles E. Jenkins.....		80 00
Jermain & Brightman.....		42 00
A. C. Ingham.....		1 10
Jacob H. Kimball.....		100 00
M. Kane.....		26 80
John Kean.....		120 00
Kellogg & Perkins.....		29 00
E. B. Kelsey.....		2 65
Kenosha County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
John M. Keep.....		375 00
King, Jermain & Co.....		99 99
Sam'l Klauber & Co.....		903 55
J. G. Knapp.....		32 80
Chas. H. Larrabee.....		375 00
Linderman & Bullman.....		490 15
Livsey & Carroll.....		39 50
John Lowth.....		28 90
John W. Luttinger.....		20 52
G. T. Long.....		44 00
Jehu H. Lewis.....		306 56
J. C. Lewis.....		38 40
La Fayette County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
Arthur McArthur.....		606 00
A. Menges.....		800 00

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Madison Gas Company.....		\$1,781 54
James Morrison.....		2 50
Edward McMahon.....		200 01
Fred Mohr.....		200 00
Simeon Mills.....		10 00
Edward McGarry.....		8,325 00
Mannus Mensick.....		28 80
Thos. B. Moore.....		28 80
George W. Mygatt.....		61 80
D. W. Moore.....		28 80
Alexander McBride.....		1,500 00
Mileage (to H. J. Murray for 1856).....		12 00
Mileage (to P. H. Smith for 1857).....		23 00
Mileage Senate and Assembly for 1858.....		3,462 80
Thomas Murray.....		28 80
Nelson McNeal.....		3,124 52
Daniel Mallo.....		2 65
McBride & Stevens.....		44 50
W. H. Miller.....		120 00
Maul & Grimm.....		15 00
Edward M. McGraw.....		19,250 00
John McCane.....		28 80
G. W. Mitchell.....		20 00
David McBride.....		77 65
O. T. Maxon.....		82 00
Alvah Nash.....		25 00
Edmund R. Otis.....		2 65
Orton, Hopkins & Firmin.....		75 00
Thomas J. Otis.....		323 00
L. M. Orvis.....		88 25
Rufus Parks.....		250 00
Chas. H. Purple.....		200 00
H. L. Page.....		1,187 50
Chas. G. Patterson.....		2 65
Edwin Pickard.....		2 65
Powers & Skinner.....		11 70
D. C. Poole.....		58 88
Edwin Palmer.....		24 50
Silas E. Pearson.....		255 00
Portage County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
A. O. Perkins.....		167 50
D. G. Power.....		80 00
Jacob Quintus.....		2,893 75
Horace Rublee.....		250 00
Alex. W. Randall.....		312 50
J. D. Ruggles.....		300 00
Harrison Reed.....		17 60
Charles Rosser.....		2 65
Pen Rawson.....		137 34
Wm. Reinhard.....		28 80
DeWitt Richardson.....		28 80

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
J. D. Reymert.....		\$70 00
Addison C. Randall.....		65 00
A. C. Robinson.....		24 00
S. S. Richards.....		16 20
Ross & Stoddard.....		18 00
W. C. Rogers.....		20 65
Lawrence Reeney.....		28 80
Edward Rankin.....		25 00
Richland County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
John C. Ryder.....		18 25
A. D. Smith.....		750 00
F. A. Scofield.....		800 00
Richard F. Sweet.....		200 00
Joel C. Squires.....		816 50
Starkweather & Elmore.....		98 55
John M. Shroock.....		28 80
Francis Schoeffler.....		28 80
M. Spilane.....		28 80
State Agricultural Society.....		2,000 00
State Historical Society.....		1,000 00
L. A. Schmidter.....		20 80
John Shirley.....		28 80
S. V. Shipman.....		889 00
A. W. Stark.....		22 00
E. Stansbury.....		165 00
Sharp & Oakley.....		80 00
State Loan, Interest account and Exchange.....		1,780 00
State Loan.....		23,000 00
Joseph Shantz.....		25 00
Smith & Orvis.....		2 65
Spankling & Brainard.....		2 65
Schoff & Butts.....		14 80
Sharpstein & Lathrop.....		87 60
Smead, Rockwell & Strong.....		2 65
Sheboygan County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
A. L. Sly.....		497 50
Stephen Stimpson.....		10 00
Israel Sanderson.....		2 65
W. H. Tripp.....		70 00
S. B. Townsend.....		55 00
W. P. Tower.....		100 81
David Taylor.....		865 00
T. L. Terry.....		12 40
S. T. Todd.....		1,015 00
H. A. Tenney.....		100 00
W. C. Tompkins.....		8 50
Thurston & Muldoon.....		28 80
Tibbitts & Gordon.....		232 61
A. J. Turner.....		185 00
B. Veerhusen.....		18 00
W. H. Watson.....		300 00

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Z. C. Wentworth.....		\$2 65
Joan Ware.....		47 60
George B. Wooster, (per item 1857).....		24 00
D. K. Warren.....		22 80
Robert Wyatt.....		28 80
Wright & Paine.....		32 43
D. Ward.....		236 00
A. Winter & Co.....		2 65
H. D. L. Webster.....		18 00
Chas. T. Wakely.....		131 00
Walworth County Agricultural Society.....		200 80
Henry J. Walker.....		2 65
Winnebago County Agricultural Society.....		100 40
Waupaca County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
Wisconsin State Telegraph Company.....		87 08
Jno. D. Welch.....		439 50
C. B. Wilton.....		28 80
Nath'l Waterbury.....		88 40
J. S. Webster.....		18 00
Edward V. Whiton.....		625 00
W. H. Wallis.....		8 88
Waukesha County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
Charles E. Young.....		2 65
	\$226,805 03	\$199,375 82
Over payments Dec. 31, 1857.....		9,962 33
Balance March 31, 1858.....		26,466 88
Total.....	\$226,805 03	\$226,805 03

SCHOOL FUND—SECOND QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Sales.....	\$2,058 51	
Dues.....	20,245 06	
Loans.....	10,378 00	
Penalty.....	80 08	
Fines.....	1,501 49	
	\$34,263 12	

School Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
C. J. Allen & Co.....		\$18 40
Adams County.....		481 90
O. C. Buck & Co.....		212 60
Gabriel Bjornson.....		42 00
S. S. Burleson.....		97 50
W. H. Besley.....		12 00
J. W. Chubbuck.....		5 45
Kewaunee County.....		128 83
Marquette County.....		879 68
Monroe County.....		879 87
Charles G. Patterson.....		18 75
M. M. Pomeroy.....		18 25
L. M. Rose.....		32 06
Charles M. Reese.....		28 60
Ulrich & Fisher.....		12 25
Wm. B. Walton.....		157 44
Z. C. Wentworth.....		20 45
Washington County.....		4 43
Waushara County.....		601 08
Chas. E. Young.....		90 25
Refunded School Fund Account.....		532 48
Loans.....		18,082 00
	\$34,263 12	\$21,236 86
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	2,861 61	
Over payment Dec. 31, 1857.....		28,569 14
Over payment March 31, 1858.....	12,621 27	
Total.....	\$49,746 00	\$49,746 00

SCHOOL FUND INCOME—SECOND QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disburse
Receipts.....	\$149,184 29	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Dunn County (apportionment).....		\$180 18
Marquette.....		4,054 88
Portage.....		710 82
Shawanaw.....		29 70
Pierce.....		324 06

School Fund Income—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Geo. E. Bacon.....		\$229 00
L. E. Beardsley.....		88 88
J. A. Bate.....		188 44
Sam'l G. Bugh.....		186 62
J. G. Bunner.....		498 28
F. W. Bird.....		200 01
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....		118 57
A. J. Craig.....		425 00
Ernest Doerschlag.....		79 95
Geo. W. Dodge.....		200 00
Geo. H. Goodridge.....		195 49
C. R. Gleason.....		210 00
Charles Huggins.....		12 00
G. B. Holden.....		200 00
Wm. S. Hobart.....		200 80
Geo. Hyer.....		195 60
Rich'd J. Harney.....		22 20
Geo. H. Johnson.....		200 00
Wat E. Jones.....		95 53
Dan'l N. Johnson.....		55 50
Chas. H. King.....		118 55
H. A. Lubben.....		8 75
Chas. Lorenzen.....		87 00
T. L. Lawrence.....		200 00
Emil Lehman.....		118 78
W. G. Lansing.....		12 00
M. B. McSherry.....		200 01
Jno. P. Moore.....		200 80
G. & C. Merriam.....		600 00
Wm. Nelson.....		200 00
J. K. Proudftt.....		5 00
W. H. Plunkett.....		5 00
Thomas Reid.....		200 00
Geo. C. Russell.....		296 67
O. G. Seefeldt.....		200 00
Jacob Seemann.....		200 00
J. M. Smith.....		200 00
J. Sage & Sons.....		238 80
R. T. Williams.....		186 62
Jno. Willans.....		210 00
F. T. Zettler.....		173 30
Refunded School Fund Income Account.....		1,298 06
	\$149,134 29	\$15,698 53
Balance December 31st, 1857.....	10,564 44	
Balance March 31st, 1858.....		146,000 20
Total.....	\$159,698 73	\$159,698 73

UNIVERSITY FUND.—SECOND QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Sales.....	\$197 38	
Dues.....	1,985 25	
Loans.....	209 00	
Penalty.....	12 90	
	\$2,454 53	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
J. Sage & Sons.....		\$81 40
Refunded University Fund Account.....		114 84
Loans.....		820 00
	\$2,454 53	\$1,016 24
Balance December 31st, 1857.....	569 51	
Balance March 31st, 1858.....		2,007 90
Total.....	\$3,024 14	\$3,024 14

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.—SECOND QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Receipts.....	\$16,863 87	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
State University.....		\$11,000 00
Refunded University Fund Income Account.....		168 81
	\$16,863 87	\$11,168 81
Balance December 31st, 1857.....	499 42	
Balance March 31st, 1858.....		6,193 96
Total.....	\$17,362 79	\$17,362 79

SWAMP LAND FUND—SECOND QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Sales.....	\$3,092 21	
Dues.....	3,222 26	
Penalty.....	15 75	
	\$7,220 22	

DISBURSEMENTS.

American Express Company.....		\$38 57
W. H. Brisbane.....		61 00
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....		80 00
Geo. W. Bliss.....		48 65
S. S. Burleson.....		28 00
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....		22 75
Carpenter & Martin.....		240 00
Olewell & Ellwell.....		88 25
J. W. Chubbuck.....		15 85
Gustice & Emerson.....		1 05
Calkins & Webb.....		96 00
N. W. Dean.....		89 00
Friend & Crawford.....		27 00
W. J. Gibson.....		825 00
Green & McKay.....		22 00
D. W. Jones.....		28 00
C. S. Phelps.....		13 45
B. S. Riley.....		5 00
L. M. Rose.....		80 00
C. M. Reese.....		75 00
Ross & Stoddard.....		23 65
J. Sage & Son's.....		517 40
Henry Totten.....		165 00
L. M. & H. A. Taylor.....		28 25
Ulrich & Fisher.....		25 45
John B. Whitelaw.....		100 00
Chas. E. Young.....		48 25
Refunded Swamp Land Fund Account.....		468 12
	\$7,220 22	\$2,495 69
Transfer to School Fund.....		2,861 61
Balance December 31st, 1857.....	27,571 24	
Balance March 31st, 1858.....		29,434 16
Total.....	\$34,791 46	\$34,791 46

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME—SECOND QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Receipts.....	\$45,892 99	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Refunded Swamp Land Fund Income Account.....		\$260 89
	\$45,892 99	\$260 89
Balance Dec. 31, 1857.....	25,008 81	
Balance March 31, 1858.....		79,636 21
Total.....	\$70,896 60	\$70,896 60

CAPITOL LAND FUND—SECOND QUARTER.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
John Ryeocraft.....		\$528 83
		\$528 82
Balance Dec. 31, 1857.....	\$4,572 86	
Balance March 31, 1858.....		4,044 04
Total.....	\$4,572 86	\$4,572 86

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT—SECOND QUARTER.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
J. A. Ellis.....		\$97 56
N. W. Fairfield.....		8 91
Israel M. Hill.....		388 52
Du Ray Hunt.....		6 96
Wm. B. Jarvis.....		8 09
Simeon Mills.....		51 22

Deposit Account—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Samuel Marshall.....		\$18 48
Geo. W. Porter.....		87 18
Henry Wright.....		11 08
		\$517 95
Balance Dec. 31, 1857.....	\$3,522 52	
Balance March 31, 1858.....		3,004 57
Total.....	\$3,522 52	\$3,522 52

DRAINAGE FUND—SECOND QUARTER.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Balance Dec. 31, 1857.....	\$90,392 55	
Balance March 31, 1857.....		\$90,392 55
Total.....	\$90,392 55	\$90,392 55

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

SECOND QUARTER.

GENERAL FUND.			
1857			
Dec. 31...	Over payments.....		\$9,962 83
1858			
March 31.	Receipts.....	\$226,805 08	
	Disbursements.....		190,875 82
	Balance.....		26,466 86
		\$226,805 08	\$226,805 08

Quarterly Statement—Second Quarter—continued.

SCHOOL FUND.			
1857			
Dec. 31...	Over payments.....		\$23,509 14
1858			
March 31.	Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	\$2,861 61	
"	Receipts.....	84,268 12	
"	Disbursements.....		21,236 86
"	Over payments.....	12,621 27	
		<u>\$49,746 00</u>	<u>\$49,746 00</u>
SCHOOL FUND INCOME.			
1857			
Dec. 31...	Balance.....	\$10,564 44	
1858			
March 31.	Receipts.....	149,184 29	
"	Disbursements.....		\$13,898 58
"	Balance.....		146,000 20
		<u>\$159,698 78</u>	<u>\$159,698 78</u>
UNIVERSITY FUND.			
1857			
Dec. 31...	Balance.....	\$569 61	
1858			
March 31.	Receipts.....	2,454 58	
"	Disbursements.....		\$1,016 24
"	Balance.....		2,007 90
		<u>\$3,024 14</u>	<u>\$3,024 14</u>
UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.			
1857			
Dec. 31...	Balance.....	\$499 42	
1858			
March 31.	Receipts.....	16,863 37	
"	Disbursements.....		\$ 11,168 81
"	Balance.....		6,193 98
		<u>\$17,362 79</u>	<u>\$17,362 79</u>
SWAMP LAND FUND.			
1857			
Dec. 31...	Balance.....	\$27,571 24	
1858			
March 31.	Receipts.....	7,220 22	
"	Transfer to School Fund.....		\$2,861 61
"	Disbursements.....		2,495 69
"	Balance.....		29,434 16
		<u>\$34,791 46</u>	<u>\$34,791 46</u>
SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.			
1857			
Dec. 31...	Balance.....	\$25,003 61	
1858			
March 31.	Receipts.....	45,893 99	

Quarterly Statement—Second Quarter—continued.

1856			
March 31.	Disbursements.....		\$260 39
"	Balance		70,636 21
		\$70,896 60	\$70,896 60
	CAPITOL LAND FUND.		
1857			
Dec. 31.	Balance	\$4,572 86	
1856			
March 31.	Disbursements.....		\$528 32
"	Balance		4,044 04
		\$4,572 86	\$4,572 86
	DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.		
1857			
Dec. 31.	Balance	\$3,522 52	
1856			
March 31.	Disbursements.....		\$517 95
"	Balance		\$3,004 57
		\$3,522 52	\$3,522 52
	DRAINAGE FUND.		
1857			
Dec. 31.	Balance	\$90,392 55	
1856			
March 31.	Balance		\$90,392 55
		\$90,392 55	\$90,392 55

RECAPITULATION OF FUNDS.

1856			
March 31.	Balance of General Fund	\$26,466 88	
"	Over payment of School Fund		\$12,621 27
"	Balance of School Fund Income	146,000 20	
"	Balance of University Fund	2,007 90	
"	Balance of University Fund Income	6,193 98	
"	Balance of Swamp Land Fund	29,434 16	
"	Balance of Swamp Land Fund Income	70,636 21	
"	Balance of Capitol Land Fund	4,044 04	
"	Balance of Deposit Account	3,004 57	
"	Balance of Drainage Fund	90,392 55	
"	Balance in Treasury		365,559 22
		\$373,180 49	\$373,180 49

GENERAL FUND, THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Bad Ax County..... [Tax].....	\$1,428 64	
Brown..... do.....	70 61	
Chippewa..... do.....	103 50	
Columbis..... do.....	1,427 00	
Dane..... do.....	284 44	
Dodge..... do.....	1,112 71	
Door..... do.....	44 00	
Eau Claire..... do.....	400 00	
Iowa..... do.....	1,500 00	
Jefferson..... do.....	317 00	
Juneau..... do.....	1,344 18	
La Crosse..... do.....	686 81	
La Fayette..... do.....	3,576 32	
Manitowoc..... do.....	1,986 37	
Milwaukee..... do.....	1,080 00	
Oconto..... do.....	59 00	
Pierce..... do.....	59 00	
Portage..... do.....	206 00	
Racine..... do.....	3,751 50	
Richland..... do.....	49 03	
Sauk..... do.....	1,521 11	
Trempealeau..... do.....	100 00	
Wausara..... do.....	100 00	
Waupaca..... do.....	822 50	
State Loan, 50 Bonds, \$1,000 each, dated April 1st, 1858.....	50,000 00	
State Loan Interest Account, premium on above bonds.....	668 75	
Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Co.....	8,828 18	
Milwaukee & Waukesha Plankroad Co.....	20 82	
Milwaukee & Waukesha Plankroad Co.....	19 87	
Milwaukee & Waukesha Plankroad Co.....	23 05	
Manitowoc & Manitowoc Rapids Plankroad Co.....	5 34	
Manitowoc, Two Rivers & Mishicott Plankroad Co.....	4 60	
Southport & Beloit Plankroad Co.....	63 69	
Watertown & Portland Plankroad Co.....	27 42	
Racine & Rock River Plankroad Co.....	12 00	
Neesho, Mayville & Fond du Lac Plankroad Co.....	9 18	
Levi Swartz, peddlars license.....	40 00	
J. A. Richards & Co., peddlars license.....	40 00	
Manitowoc County Bank..... [Tax].....	375 00	
North-Western Bank..... do.....	450 00	
Dane County Bank..... do.....	375 00	
Bank of the Capitol..... do.....	375 00	
Bank of Columbus..... do.....	468 75	
Lumberman's Bank..... do.....	2,250 00	
Kankakee Bank..... do.....	298 75	
Com. Exchange Bank..... do.....	375 00	
State Bank..... do.....	375 00	
Bank of Portage..... do.....	279 16	

General Fund--Third Quarter--continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
State Security Bank..... [Tax].....	\$262 50	.....
Bank of Moneka..... do.....	136 41	.....
Shawanaw Bank..... do.....	443 75	.....
City Bank of Prescott..... do.....	54 16	.....
Bank of Wisconsin..... do.....	143 75	.....
Bank of Oconto..... do.....	472 92	.....
Marathon County Bank..... do.....	253 13	.....
Wisconsin Bank of Madison..... do.....	750 00	.....
Bank of Prairie du Chien..... do.....	375 00	.....
Frontier Bank..... do.....	81 45	.....
Bank of Beloit..... do.....	450 00	.....
Columbia County Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
State Stock Bank..... do.....	372 91	.....
Bank of Watertown..... do.....	750 00	.....
Bank of the Interior..... do.....	102 08	.....
Brown County Bank..... do.....	187 50	.....
St. Croix River Bank..... do.....	1,125 00	.....
Hudson City Bank..... do.....	187 50	.....
Oshkosh Commercial Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
Oconto County Bank..... do.....	318 67	.....
German Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
Hall & Bro.'s Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
Arctic Bank at Eagle Point..... do.....	1,500 00	.....
Bank of Racine..... do.....	375 00	.....
City Bank of Racine..... do.....	375 00	.....
Bank of Oshkosh..... do.....	375 00	.....
City Bank of Beaver Dam..... do.....	375 00	.....
E. R. Hinckley & Co.'s Bank..... do.....	494 79	.....
Mercantile Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
Bank of Sheboygan..... do.....	187 50	.....
Walworth County Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
St. Croix Valley Bank..... do.....	391 67	.....
Bank of Fox Lake..... do.....	375 00	.....
Bank of Fond du Lac..... do.....	375 00	.....
Green Bay Bank..... do.....	262 50	.....
Jefferson County Bank..... do.....	562 50	.....
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank..... do.....	750 00	.....
Sauk County Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
Northern Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
Rock River Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
Katanyan Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
Forrest City Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
City Bank of Kenosha..... do.....	750 00	.....
Badger State Bank..... do.....	375 00	.....
Northern Wisconsin Bank..... do.....	83 38	.....
Racine County Bank..... do.....	1,500 00	.....
Bank of Wisconsin..... do.....	375 00	.....
Wisconsin Valley Bank..... do.....	652 08	.....
State Bank of Wisconsin..... do.....	3,750 00	.....
Juneau Bank..... do.....	1,875 00	.....
Farmers & Millers Bank..... do.....	3,750 00	.....

General Fund—Third Quarter—continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....[Tax].....	\$750 00	.....
Dodge County Bank.....do.....	875 00	.....
Waupun Bank.....do.....	187 50	.....
Chippewa Bank.....do.....	875 00	.....
Oakwood Bank.....do.....	450 00	.....
Commercial Bank.....do.....	750 00	.....
Elkhorn Bank.....do.....	187 50	.....
	\$120,530 48	.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

Albert Alden,.....Assembly.....	\$142 50
Alvin B. Alden.....do.....	117 50
Alexander M. Ailing.....do.....	187 50
A. P. Ayers.....do.....	117 50
James Baker.....do.....	117 50
S. H. Bassinger.....do.....	187 50
K. W. Bemis.....do.....	187 50
H. K. Belding.....do.....	117 50
F. R. Berg.....do.....	152 50
H. M. Billings.....do.....	117 50
Wm. G. Brown.....do.....	187 50
Charles Bracken.....do.....	95 00
Z. P. Burdick.....do.....	152 50
George Burnside,.....do.....	188 00
W. P. Barnes,.....do.....	30 00
O. M. Baker,.....do.....	78 00
D. E. Cameron,.....do.....	245 00
Lucius Cannon.....do.....	117 50
Joseph Carney.....do.....	187 50
Sam'l Collins.....do.....	117 50
J. D. Condit.....do.....	117 50
Edgar Conklin.....do.....	117 50
A. D. Cornwell.....do.....	187 50
Dighton Corson.....do.....	187 50
Alex. Cotzhausen,.....do.....	187 50
D. B. Crandall.....do.....	117 50
L. H. D. Crane,.....do.....	432 00
Charles K. Dean.....do.....	187 50
C. W. Detmering.....do.....	117 50
D. Devaney.....do.....	187 50
Wm. Duchman.....do.....	162 50
A. J. Dufur.....do.....	117 50
James B. Dunn.....do.....	117 50
E. G. Dyer.....do.....	187 50
John S. Dean.....do.....	188 00
J. W. Earl.....do.....	128 85
James H. Ernest.....do.....	97 50
Elijah Easton.....do.....	117 50

General Fund—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Orlando Ellsworth.... Assembly.....		\$137 50
S. W. Field..... do.....		117 50
Edward Fitchler..... do.....		94 00
James M. Flowers..... do.....		104 00
Sidney Foote..... do.....		100 00
Frank Gault..... do.....		137 50
John Gibb..... do.....		137 50
B. F. Gibbs..... do.....		137 50
H. H. Gray..... do.....		137 50
Wm. M. Griswold..... do.....		137 50
James B. Gray..... do.....		137 50
Joseph Gates..... do.....		220 00
Franklin Gray..... do.....		38 00
J. C. Hall..... do.....		117 50
Henry C. Hamilton..... do.....		117 50
M. Hanrahan..... do.....		117 50
C. S. Hawley..... do.....		117 50
S. M. Hay..... do.....		137 50
John Hayden..... do.....		117 50
O. P. Hulett..... do.....		137 50
H. D. Hitt..... do.....		117 50
Miles Holmes..... do.....		117 50
F. A. Haney..... do.....		141 00
W. Howell..... do.....		94 00
George Irish..... do.....		117 50
W. H. Holt..... do.....		68 00
N. M. Juneau..... do.....		117 50
Paul Juneau..... do.....		137 50
H. E. Johnson..... do.....		130 00
James Kenealy..... do.....		117 50
James H. Knowlton..... do.....		247 73
F. H. Kribs..... do.....		117 50
B. O. Z. Kussow..... do.....		117 50
F. S. Lovell..... do.....		235 00
E. B. Livingston..... do.....		188 00
Edward Livingston..... do.....		110 00
Robert Livsey..... do.....		141 00
J. A. Leonard..... do.....		91 00
Z. P. Mason..... do.....		117 50
S. W. Mather..... do.....		137 50
Burton Millard..... do.....		137 50
W. P. McAllister..... do.....		137 50
F. D. McCarty..... do.....		137 50
A. A. McDonnell..... do.....		137 50
John McKibben..... do.....		117 50
George McWhorter..... do.....		117 50
Francis Massing..... do.....		235 00
G. F. Mandt..... do.....		57 00
B. G. Noble..... do.....		137 50
Samuel Northrop..... do.....		137 50
C. T. Overton..... do.....		188 00

General Fund—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
Henry Patch,.....Assembly.....		\$117 50
Harlow Pease.....do.....		189 50
W. H. Prentice.....do.....		117 50
H. E. Prickett.....do.....		117 50
G. W. Puffer,.....do.....		188 00
E. B. Quiner,.....do.....		235 00
H. Robbins,.....do.....		117 50
David Roberts.....do.....		117 50
James Robinson.....do.....		137 50
Chas. G. Rodolf.....do.....		117 50
Peter Rogan.....do.....		117 50
E. L. Runals.....do.....		117 50
John Rankin,.....do.....		82 00
James R. Savage.....do.....		117 50
Geo. W. Selden.....do.....		137 50
John W. Sharp.....do.....		117 50
Perry H. Smith.....do.....		137 50
Wm. H. Stark.....do.....		137 50
M. Steever.....do.....		117 50
John Steiner.....do.....		137 50
Levi Sterling,.....do.....		277 50
M. Sellers,.....do.....		188 00
Otto Shadt,.....do.....		108 50
George C. Smith.....do.....		117 50
J. W. Slaughter,.....do.....		56 00
John M. Stonner,.....do.....		78 00
H. Shafer,.....do.....		82 00
Wm. S. Tuttle,.....do.....		117 50
D. L. Thayer,.....do.....		49 00
Richard B. Thayer,.....do.....		94 00
Virgil Thayer,.....do.....		60 00
E. M. Taylor,.....do.....		100 00
A. H. Van Wie.....do.....		137 50
J. E. Vinton.....do.....		127 12
Jos. Wagner.....do.....		137 50
Herman Warner.....do.....		117 50
Paul A. Weil.....do.....		137 50
E. J. Williams.....do.....		117 50
John Wickert.....do.....		165 00
John W. White,.....do.....		192 50
Henry D. York.....do.....		117 50
D. S. Curtiss,.....do.....		69 75
J. C. Dean.....do.....		114 00
O. A. Perkins,.....do.....		13 00
S. C. Bean,.....Senate.....		132 50
J. W. Boyd.....do.....		117 50
A. J. Bennett.....do.....		117 50
S. C. Chase.....do.....		117 50
Wm. Chappell.....do.....		117 50
Temple Clark.....do.....		117 50
E. Fox Cook.....do.....		157 50

General Fund—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
M. M. Davis.....Senate.....		\$132 50
H. H. Giles,.....do.....		235 00
A. Greulich,.....do.....		182 50
L. Hanchett,.....do.....		117 50
L. W. Joiner.....do.....		117 50
M. L. Kimball.....do.....		117 50
J. T. Kingston.....do.....		117 50
S. R. McClellan.....do.....		132 50
M. L. Martin.....do.....		117 50
D. W. Maxon.....do.....		117 50
D. Mears.....do.....		117 50
E. Pier.....do.....		132 50
Andrew Proudft.....do.....		117 50
H. J. Shulties.....do.....		142 50
P. B. Simpson.....do.....		137 50
W. E. Smith.....do.....		180 00
J. Sutherland.....do.....		117 50
W. H. Tucker.....do.....		157 50
Noah H. Virgin.....do.....		117 50
J. H. Warren.....do.....		95 00
P. Walsh.....do.....		132 50
E. Wheeler.....do.....		117 50
D. Worthington.....do.....		134 00
E. D. Campbell.....do.....		190 00
J. L. V. Thomas.....do.....		262 00
S. Henry Lee.....do.....		235 00
N. L. Stout.....do.....		297 40
P. D. Hayward.....do.....		188 00
J. L. Coffin.....do.....		188 00
G. H. Hand.....do.....		212 00
Q. H. Barron.....do.....		236 35
Albert Vedder.....do.....		141 00
Ole Torgerson.....do.....		141 00
H. M. Page.....do.....		188 00
T. H. Walker.....do.....		220 50
Dwight Allen.....do.....		94 00
C. M. Campbell.....do.....		94 00
A. T. Howe.....do.....		94 00
Frederick Brown.....do.....		117 50
Edward G. Garner.....do.....		141 00
R. Thomas.....do.....		94 00
C. W. Cook.....do.....		116 59
S. C. Fisher.....do.....		188 00
Lockwood L. Doty.....do.....		152 00
W. T. Atwood.....do.....		8 00
Adams & Adams.....do.....		291 42
C. Adams & Co.....do.....		26 50
W. H. Arthur & Co.....do.....		104 00
Wm. Booth.....do.....		2 00
Gabriel Bouck.....do.....		850 00
W. A. Barstow.....do.....		42 00

General Fund—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
S. W. Barnes.....		\$17 80
Thomas Borland.....		8 75
H. C. Bull.....		152 08
W. T. Butler.....		148 00
S. G. Benedict.....		78 75
J. B. Britton.....		100 00
John M. Byrne.....		60 00
Peter Buck.....		8 75
O. C. Buck & Co.....		189 01
D. W. Ballou, jr.....		862 78
W. R. Brooks.....		50 00
Levi Burnell.....		90 00
S. M. Booth.....		696 72
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....		662 85
Amasa Cobb.....		75 00
M. M. Cothren.....		375 00
A. L. Collins.....		375 17
Orsamus Cole.....		500 00
S. H. Carpenter.....		200 00
Colwell & Co.....		86 18
Darwin Clark.....		6 00
Geo. W. Cate.....		375 00
Calkins & Webb.....		1,782 95
Cover & Goldsmith.....		4 50
Lawrence Conner.....		17 90
Stephen R. Cotton.....		375 00
Census.....		28 00
Necomb Cleveland.....		14 00
J. R. Cowdry.....		411 00
Andrew Conway.....		8 75
Peter Coyne.....		168 50
John Carey.....		151 50
John Collins.....		60 00
Calumet County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
Lyman C. Draper.....		900 00
W. P. Dewey.....		17 00
Richard Dunbar.....		255 00
Wm. Dwire.....		8 75
James D. Doty.....		10 10
Levi P. Drake.....		82 00
S. J. Dennis.....		125 00
Patrick Duffy.....		7 50
Donaldson & Tredway.....		118 85
Bernard Domischke.....		1,237 50
Dutcher & Brownell.....		60 00
H. G. Dodge.....		11 25
N. H. Eggleston.....		50 00
James Eagan.....		8 75
Wm. Endres & Co.....		66 70
S. S. N. Fuller.....		375 00
K. J. Fleischer.....		37 65

General Fund—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
Fond du Lac County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
Edward B. Foreman.....		38 80
Wm. Fitzpatrick.....		27 50
L. J. Farwell.....		270 00
Jno. Flood.....		60 00
George Gale.....		375 00
Wm. R. Gorsline.....		375 00
Gleason & Bro.....		284 44
Green & McKay.....		13 70
Geo. H. Goodridge.....		66 67
Timothy Gorman.....		8 75
Edmund Gibbs.....		247 64
Mathias Greenbaum.....		105 00
Peter Goss.....		114 00
W. H. Gleason.....		207 00
Lewis Graves.....		236 50
Sam'l D. Hastings.....		350 00
John W. Hunt.....		206 67
Charles Huggins.....		199 98
A. Holley.....		2 65
Michael Hickey.....		8 75
J. N. Jones.....		1,576 51
David W. Jones.....		300 00
J. L. Jenks.....		23 20
Iowa County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
Irving & Wiley.....		39 49
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....		7,500 00
Institute for the Blind.....		7,530 79
John M. Keep.....		375 00
Joseph Keyes.....		250 00
La Fayette Kellogg.....		609 07
Daniel Kessler.....		103 50
John Kean.....		163 50
Chas. H. Larrabee.....		375 00
M. K. Leavitt.....		812 50
J. Edward Lee.....		50 00
Edward F. Lewis.....		40 00
La Fayette County.....		49 26
Emil Lehman.....		5 00
Michael Lynch.....		153 00
Linderman & Rullman.....		582 94
H. K. Lawrence.....		44 00
Arthur McArthur.....		625 00
T. D. Morris.....		360 00
Nelson McNeal.....		7,977 74
D. L. Morrison.....		12 00
V. A. W. Merrill.....		3 05
E. M. McGraw.....		12,750 00
Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Co.....		19 91
Mossin & Marr.....		60 00
John Mathews.....		10 00

General Fund—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Fred Mohr.....		\$199 99
Edward McMahon.....		199 99
George W. Mitchell.....		15 00
W. H. Miller.....		163 50
Alex'r McBride.....		1,025 00
Jno. E. Mann.....		21 50
Charles H. Miller.....		99 96
Daniel McHenry.....		21 50
J. H. McFarland.....		150 00
James McCann.....		90 00
James Matthews.....		109 50
E. R. Moore.....		6 25
J. W. Millour.....		50 00
A. Menges.....		300 00
Madison Gas Co.....		1,062 26
Ernest Off.....		17 80
Orton, Hopkins & Firmin.....		25 00
Rufus Parks.....		250 00
C. H. Purple.....		200 00
H. L. Page.....		598 86
D. C. Poole.....		21 00
Silas E. Pearson.....		264 00
Martin Payton.....		8 75
Edwin Palmer.....		50 00
E. Parker.....		5 00
J. H. Pruess.....		216 70
O. S. Phelps.....		10 50
Pfaff & Seekles.....		10 50
D. G. Powers.....		100 00
James Quinn.....		153 00
A. W. Randall.....		812 50
Horace Rubles.....		250 00
J. D. Ruggles.....		300 00
Harrison Reed.....		375 75
Racine County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
George Robinson.....		20 00
Addison C. Randall.....		255 00
Gov. A. W. Randall, Contingent Fund.....		1,700 00
Gov. A. W. Randall, Contingent Fund for visiting State Institutions.....		250 00
V. W. Roth.....		16 66
F. S. Ruggles.....		138 82
Edward Rullman.....		147 00
John Ring.....		128 00
Charles Roesser.....		337 15
Wm. Ripley, jr.....		7 51
A. D. Smith.....		1,824 00
B. W. Suckow.....		312 50
F. A. Scofield.....		320 00
Joel C. Squires.....		500 00
Martin Stuffer.....		24 50

General Fund—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS,

	Receipts.	Disbursements
E. Stansbury		\$186 50
Joshua Stark		30 00
Richard F. Sweet		200 00
Z. G. Simmonds		19 50
Carl H. Schmidt		8 05
S. V. Shipman		448 75
Mortimer L. Sayles		11 10
Robt. J. Smith		268 90
J. Sage & Sons		385 50
O. G. Scofield		95 00
A. Hyatt Smith		8 80
H. G. Story		57 75
State Library Appropriation		250 00
State Loan, 27 Bonds, \$1,000 each		27,000 00
Jacob Seeman		2 65
Sharpstein & Lathrop		475 18
Carl Schurz		116 78
John Tapley		18 40
David Taylor		350 00
Joseph Turner		50 40
Solomon A. Tallmadge		550 00
Horace A. Tenney		368 00
Trustees of Baptist Church, Madison		150 00
H. A. Twombly		23 50
Henry Totten		16 00
Wm. H. Watson		321 98
Mathias Wicks		283 50
Waushara County Agricultural Society		100 00
Jno. D. Welch		233 00
K. B. Wentworth		18 40
L. H. Wheeler		2 65
Isaac Woodle		8 80
Edward V. Whiton		625 00
W. H. Wallis		25 00
David Williams		114 00
W. B. Walton		150 00
Wright & Paine		145 10
Balance March 31st, 1858	\$120,530 48	\$127,747 69
Balance June 30th, 1858	26,466 88	19,249 67
Total	\$146,997 36	\$146,997 36

SCHOOL FUND—THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Sales.....	\$617 27	.....
Dues.....	4,280 66	.....
Loans.....	250 00	.....
Penalty.....	518 88	.....
Fines.....	220 25	.....
	\$5,886 51	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Columbia County.....		\$886 61
Welcome Hyde.....		48 00
Manitowoc County.....		1,286 37
Rock County.....		297 02
Thomas Reynolds.....		240 00
Trampeleau County.....		348 24
Refunded School Fund Account.....		618 80
Loans.....		2,061 00
	\$5,886 51	\$5,236 04
Transferred to School Fund Income.....		48 79
Transferred to Swamp Land Fund.....		40 00
Transferred from Swamp Land Fund.....	21,178 77	.....
Over payments March 31, 1858.....		12,621 27
Balance June 30, 1858.....		9,069 18
Total.....	\$27,015 28	\$27,015 28

SCHOOL FUND INCOME—THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Receipts.....	\$17,085 50	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Adams County, (Apportionment).....		\$1,461 00
Buffalo County,.....do.....		119 25
Bad Ax County,.....do.....		1,959 75
Brown County,.....do.....		8,247 50
Columbia County,.....do.....		5,965 80
Calumet County,.....do.....		1,491 75

School Fund Income—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Crawford County (apportionment).....		\$1,691 25
Chippewa.....do.....do.....		103 50
Dane.....do.....do.....		10,671 42
Dodge.....do.....do.....		9,834 75
Door.....do.....do.....		120 75
Dunn.....do.....do.....		315 75
Eau Claire.....do.....do.....		261 75
Fond du Lac.....do.....do.....		8,549 25
Grant.....do.....do.....		7,854 00
Green.....do.....do.....		5,139 15
Iowa.....do.....do.....		5,064 75
Jackson.....do.....do.....		824 25
Jefferson.....do.....do.....		9,780 00
Juneau.....do.....do.....		1,746 75
Kenosha.....do.....do.....		3,708 75
La Fayette.....do.....do.....		4,983 00
La Crosse.....do.....do.....		1,741 50
Manitowoc.....do.....do.....		4,815 75
Marathon.....do.....do.....		277 83
Marquette.....do.....do.....		889 17
Monroe.....do.....do.....		1,415 25
Milwaukee.....do.....do.....		13,453 50
Ozaukee.....do.....do.....		4,433 25
Oconto.....do.....do.....		279 75
Outagamie.....do.....do.....		1,764 75
Pepin.....do.....do.....		233 50
Portage.....do.....do.....		1,213 50
Pierce.....do.....do.....		651 00
Polk.....do.....do.....		168 00
Racine.....do.....do.....		6,157 50
Richland.....do.....do.....		2,245 50
Rock.....do.....do.....		10,017 75
Sauk.....do.....do.....		4,656 00
Sheboygan.....do.....do.....		6,456 00
St. Croix.....do.....do.....		592 50
Trempeleau.....do.....do.....		342 75
Washington.....do.....do.....		6,361 50
Waushara.....do.....do.....		2,328 50
Waukesha.....do.....do.....		7,320 00
Walworth.....do.....do.....		6,950 25
Waupaca.....do.....do.....		2,122 50
Winnebago.....do.....do.....		5,361 00
J. A. Bate.....do.....do.....		200 00
J. C. Bunner.....do.....do.....		200 00
Geo. E. Bacon.....do.....do.....		148 33
Sam'l G. Bugh.....do.....do.....		66 67
F. W. Bird.....do.....do.....		200 01
A. J. Craig.....do.....do.....		525 00
Geo. W. Dodge.....do.....do.....		200 01
O. B. Gleason.....do.....do.....		210 00
Geo. H. Goodridge.....do.....do.....		188 34

School Fund Income—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Geo. B. Holden.....		\$200 00
Rich'd J. Harney.....		200 01
Geo. Hyer.....		200 01
Wm. S. Hobart.....		200 01
James Halpin.....		295 00
Geo. H. Johnson.....		200 00
Charles H. King.....		120 00
Emil Lehman.....		138 84
Thos. L. Lawrence.....		138 84
John P. Moore.....		200 01
M. B. McSherry.....		200 01
Wm. Nelson.....		200 01
Polk County.....		86 18
Thomas Reid.....		200 01
George C. Russell.....		300 00
O. G. Scofield.....		200 01
Jacob Seeman.....		200 01
J. M. Smith.....		200 01
R. A. Vilas.....		88 38
B. T. Williams.....		200 00
John Willans.....		70 00
F. T. Zettler.....		138 38
Refunded School Fund Income Account.....		1,069 28
	\$17,085 50	\$184,002 88
Transfer from School Fund.....	48 79	
Transfer from University Fund Income.....	28 53	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund Income.....	61,983 56	
Transfer to Swamp Land Fund Income.....		7 60
Balance March 31st, 1858.....	146,000 20	
Balance June 30th, 1858.....		41,134 14
Total.....	\$225,144 57	\$225,144 57

UNIVERSITY FUND.—THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Dues.....	\$384 45	
Sales.....	28 16	
Penalty.....	27 95	
	418 56	

*University Fund—Third Quarter—continued.***DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Loans		\$2,000 00
	\$418 56	\$2,000 00
Balance March 31st, 1858	2,007 90	426 46
Balance June 30		
Total	\$2,426 46	\$2,426 46

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.—THIRD QUARTER.**RECEIPTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Receipts	\$2,504 65	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
State University		\$7,750 00
Refunded University Fund Income Account		63 49
	\$2,504 65	\$7,813 49
Transferred to School Fund Income		26 53
Balance March 31st, 1858	6,193 98	
Balance June 30th, 1858		858 61
Total	\$8,698 63	\$8,698 63

SWAMP LAND FUND.—THIRD QUARTER.**RECEIPTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Sales	\$1,700 22	
Dues	1,872 72	
Penalty	248 60	
	\$3,821 44	

*Swamp Land Fund—Third Quarter—continued.***DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements
W. H. Arthur.....		\$125 00
O. C. Buck & Co.....		24 50
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....		86 25
W. H. Brisbane.....		699 05
N. W. Dean.....		200 50
C. E. Gleason.....		19 50
Sam'l Klauber & Co.....		189 11
Dwight Needham.....		7 50
Pfaff & Seekles.....		105 00
Strickland & Co.....		16 85
Tibbitts & Gordon.....		16 19
J. S. Van Vechten.....		1,089 00
J. B. Whitelaw.....		3,474 72
Wm. B. Walton.....		86 00
Refunded Swamp Land Fund Account.....		355 24
	\$3,821 44	\$6,394 41
Transferred from School Fund.....	40 00	
Transferred to School Fund.....		21,178 77
Transferred to Drainage Fund.....		7,059 58
Balance March 31st, 1858.....	29,484 16	
Over-payments June 30th, 1858.....	1,837 16	
Total.....	\$34,632 76	\$34,632 76

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME—THIRD QUARTER.**RECEIPTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Receipts.....	\$16,988 03	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Refunded Swamp Land Fund Income Account.....		\$229 27
	\$16,988 03	\$229 27
Transferred from School Fund Income.....	7 60	
Transferred to School Fund Income.....		61,968 55
Transferred to Normal School Fund.....		20,661 18
Balance March 31st, 1858.....	70,686 21	
Balance June 30th, 1858.....		4,757 84
Total.....	\$87,681 84	\$87,681 84

CAPITOL LAND FUND.—THIRD QUARTER.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
Balance March 31st, 1858.....	\$4,044 04	
Balance June 30th, 1858.....		\$4,044 04
Total.....	\$4,044 04	\$4,044 04

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT—THIRD QUARTER.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
S. S. Blake.....		\$3 49
H. H. Gray.....		46 91
Geo. F. Roberts.....		134 45
M. Steever.....		19 72
Jno. Steiner.....		28 00
Simon Seekles.....		8 09
Henry Wright.....		21 92
		\$262 58
Balance March 31st, 1858.....	\$3,004 57	
Balance June 30th, 1858.....		2,741 99
Total.....	\$3,004 57	\$3,004 57

DRAINAGE FUND—THIRD QUARTER.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
Calkins & Webb.....		\$100 25
Loans.....		62,045 00
		\$62,145 25
Transferred from Swamp Land Fund.....	\$7,059 58	
Balance March 31st, 1858.....	90,392 55	
Balance June 30th, 1858.....		35,806 83
Total.....	\$97,452 13	\$97,452 13

DRAINAGE FUND INCOME—THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Receipts.....	\$2,659 78	
Balance June 30th, 1858.....		\$2,659 78
Total	\$2,659 78	\$2,659 78

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND—THIRD QUARTER.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Albion Academy.....		\$1,800 00
Beloit College.....		2,130 00
J. T. Clark, Secretary Board Regents.....		20 00
Silas Chapman, Regent.....		60 00
J. T. Clark, Regent.....		30 00
Carroll College.....		1,830 00
O. T. Maxon, Regent.....		72 20
W. E. Smith, Regent.....		17 00
W. E. Smith, Regent.....		14 00
C. C. Sholes, Regent.....		88 00
H. Robbins, Regent.....		60 00
Platteville Academy.....		2,550 00
Wisconsin Female College.....		900 00
Wayland University.....		540 00
Milton Academy.....		2,370 00
Alfred Brunson.....		20 00
S. A. Bean.....		16 00
E. Cook.....		45 00
M. P. Kenney.....		54 60
J. G. McKindley.....		37 00
D. Y. Kilgore.....		47 50
A. C. Spicer.....		27 00
Noah H. Virgin.....		20 00
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund Income.....	\$20,661 18	\$12,748 30
Balance June 30th, 1858.....		7,912 88
Total	\$20,661 18	\$20,661 18

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

THIRD QUARTER.

GENERAL FUND.			
1858			
March 31.	Balance	\$26,466 88	
June 30...	Receipts	120,530 48	
"	Disbursements		\$127,747 69
"	Balance		19,249 67
		<u>\$146,997 86</u>	<u>146,997 86</u>
SCHOOL FUND.			
March 31.	Overpayments		12,621 27
"	Transfer to School Fund Income		48 79
"	" to Swamp Land Fund		40 00
April 30...	" from Swamp Land Fund	21,178 77	
June 30...	Receipts	5,836 51	
"	Disbursements		5,236 04
"	Balance		9,069 18
		<u>\$27,015 28</u>	<u>27,015 28</u>
SCHOOL FUND INCOME.			
March 31.	Balance	146,000 20	
"	Transfer from School Fund	48 79	
"	Transfer from University Fund Income	28 53	
April 30...	Transfer from Swamp Land Fund Income	61,983 55	
"	Transfer to Swamp Land Fund Income		7 60
June 30...	Receipts	17,085 50	
"	Disbursements		184,002 88
"	Balance		41,134 14
		<u>\$225,144 57</u>	<u>225,144 57</u>
UNIVERSITY FUND.			
March 31.	Balance	2,007 90	
June 30...	Receipts	418 56	
"	Disbursements		2,000 00
"	Balance		426 46
		<u>2,426 46</u>	<u>2,426 46</u>
UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.			
March 31.	Balance	6,193 98	
"	Transfer to School Fund Income		28 53
June 30 ..	Receipts	2,504 65	
"	Disbursements		7,813 49
"	Balance		858 61
		<u>8,698 63</u>	<u>8,698 63</u>

Quarterly Statement—Third Quarter—continued.

SWAMP LAND FUND.			
1856			
March 31.	Balance	\$29,434 16	.....
"	Transfer from School Fund	40 00	.....
April 30 ..	Transfer to School Fund		\$21,178 77
"	Transfer to Drainage Fund,		7,059 58
June 30 ..	Receipts	3,321 44	.....
"	Disbursements		6,394 41
"	Overpayments	1,837 16	.....
		34,632 76	34,632 76
SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.			
March 31.	Balance	70,636 21	.....
"	Transfer from School Fund Income	7 60	.....
April 30 ..	Transfer to School Fund Income		61,983 55
"	Transfer to Normal School Fund		20,661 18
June 30 ..	Receipts	16,988 03	.....
"	Disbursements		229 27
"	Balance		4,757 84
		87,631 84	87,631
CAPITOL LAND FUND.			
March 31.	Balance	4,044 04	.....
June 30 ..	Balance		4,044 04
		4,044 04	4,044 04
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.			
March 31.	Balance	3,004 57	.....
June 30 ..	Disbursements		262 58
"	Balance		2,741 99
		3,004 57	3,004 57
DRAINAGE FUND.			
March 31.	Balance	90,892 55	.....
April 30 ..	Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	7,059 58	.....
June 30 ..	Disbursements		62,145 25
"	Balance		35,306 88
		97,452 13	97,452 13
DRAINAGE FUND INCOME.			
June 30 ..	Receipts	2,659 78	.....
"	Balance		2,659 78
		2,659 78	2,659 78

Quarterly Statement—Third Quarter—continued.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.			
1858			
April 30...	Transfer from Swamp Land F'd Income	\$20,661 18	.....
June 30 ..	Disbursements		\$12,748 80
"	Balance		7,912 88
		20,661 18	20,661 18

RECAPITULATION OF FUNDS.

1858			
June 30 ..	Balance of General Fund	\$19,249 67	.....
"	Balance of School Fund,	9,069 18	.....
"	Balance of School Fund Income,	41,184 14	.....
"	Balance of University Fund,	426 46	.....
"	Balance of University Fund Income ...	868 61	.....
"	Overpayment Swamp Land Fund		\$1,837 16
"	Balance of Swamp Land Fund Income.	4,757 84	.....
"	Balance of Captiol Land Fund	4,044 04	.....
"	Balance of Deposit Account	2,741 99	.....
"	Balance of Drainage Fund	85,806 88	.....
"	Balance of Drainage Fund Income	2,659 78	.....
"	Balance of Normal School Fund	7,912 88	.....
"	Balance in Treasury		126,324 81
		\$128,161 47	\$128,161 47

GENERAL FUND—FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
Bad Ax County.....	\$823 86	
Brown .....do.....	444 27	
Calumet.....do.....	1,484 01	
Chippewa.....do.....	822 54	
Crawford.....do.....	299 13	
Door.....do.....	222 81	
Grant.....do.....	118 00	
Jefferson.....do.....	10,000 00	
La Fayette.....do.....	263 68	
Milwaukee.....do.....	18,600 00	
Pierce.....do.....	40 81	
Polk.....do.....	70 00	
Portage.....do.....	250 00	
Walworth.....do.....	80 66	
Wood.....do.....	875 43	
Contingent Expenses received from Rufus Parks, articles sold at auction.....	96 46	
S. M. Booth refunded on account audited for error.....	23 80	
Bank of Manitowoc.....	75 00	
Bank of Montello.....	187 50	
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.....	562 50	
Waukesha County Bank.....	750 00	
Kenosha.....“.....“.....	875 00	
Bank of Eau Claire.....“.....	875 00	
Marine Bank.....	875 00	
Tradesman Bank.....	295 83	
Clark County Bank.....	228 13	
Union Bank.....	187 50	
Bank of Ripon.....	187 50	
Bank of the North West.....	375 00	
City of Berlin Oneida Bank.....	98 75	
Janesville City Bank.....	187 50	
Merchants and Mechanics Bank.....	750 00	
Second Ward Bank.....	187 50	
Fox River Bank.....	187 50	
Bank of Monroe.....	187 50	
Winnebago County Bank.....	187 50	
Rock County Bank.....	375 00	
Merchants Bank.....	375 00	
Bank of Milwaukee.....	2,250 00	
Manitowoc County Bank.....	875 00	
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	100 00	
	\$38,144 67	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Atwood & Rublee.....	658 66
W. T. Atwood.....	10 25
American Express Co.....	12 00
Gabriel Bouck.....	350 00

General Fund—Fourth Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
Brown & Armstrong.....		\$70 00
Bliss & Son.....		80 00
Jno. M. Byrne.....		100 00
Brooks & Smith.....		2 65
Robt. P. Ball.....		128 88
George E. Bacon.....		108 00
H. C. Bull.....		125 72
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....		6 71
S. H. Carpenter.....		200 00
Stephen R. Cotton.....		375 00
A. L. Collins.....		375 00
M. M. Cotheren.....		375 00
D. E. Dameron.....		67 50
Amasa Cobb.....		75 00
Geo. W. Cate.....		375 00
Jno. Catlin.....		48 05
J. H. Castle.....		135 70
Orasmus Cole.....		500 00
D. S. Curtiss.....		153 00
J. W. Carhart.....		52 50
Calkins & Webb.....		1,585 00
E. D. Campbell.....		48 00
Lyman C. Draper.....		800 00
O. M. Dering.....		196 65
P. V. Duester.....		20 25
S. J. Dennis.....		125 00
John S. Dean.....		150 00
Donnell & Kutzbock.....		3,220 00
J. H. Ernest.....		20 00
A. W. Emery.....		137 50
Jno. Eberhard.....		1 10
S. S. N. Fuller.....		750 00
L. J. Farwell.....		260 00
George Gale.....		375 00
Mathias Greenbaum.....		37 00
W. R. Gorsline.....		41 66
Oliver Gibb, jr.....		5 50
Gustavus Grahl.....		2 65
Sam'l D. Hastings.....		350 00
Herman Haertel.....		16 00
James Halpin.....		1 10
Du Ray Hunt.....		400 00
Rev. M. Haider.....		50 00
Geo. H. Hand.....		150 00
Charles Huggins.....		200 00
Charles Holt.....		20 04
B. E. Hale & Co.....		16 32
House of Refuge.....		5,000 00
Jno. N. Jones.....		767 59
D. W. Jones.....		800 00
Charles E. Jenkins.....		14 00

General Fund—Fourth Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Jno. M. Keep.....		\$375 00
Kellogg & Perkins.....		75 00
Rufus King & Co.....		20 00
La Fayette Kellogg.....		260 00
Charles H. Larrabee.....		875 00
G. W. Lewis.....		25 00
A. Menges.....		300 00
Arthur McArthur.....		625 00
Nelson McNeal.....		20,215 82
Madison Gas Co.....		173 84
Z. P. Mason.....		11 00
H. Mulberger.....		17 80
Charles Geo. Mayers.....		78 00
Edward McMahon.....		200 00
Chas. H. Miller.....		200 00
Fred Mohr.....		200 00
Chas. A. Menges.....		35 00
John P. McGregor.....		104 60
Muldoon & Crampton.....		10 18
Edward M. McGraw.....	10,000 00	
Harlow S. Orton.....		100 00
Charles H. Purple.....		200 00
Rufus Parks.....		250 00
Theo. Prentiss.....		17 80
Wm. F. Porter.....		50 00
Michael Pauli.....		22 00
D. C. Reed.....		12 00
A. W. Rondall, Contingent Fund.....		3,800 00
J. D. Ruggles.....		300 00
Horace Rublee.....		250 00
A. W. Randall.....		312 50
A. W. Randall, Visiting State Inst. Fund.....		250 00
Frank S. Ruggles.....		99 99
Edward Rullman.....		122 00
Edward Rankin.....		62 50
Geo. C. Russell.....		100 00
John Rycraft.....	14,462 40	
F. A. Scofield.....		300 00
A. D. Smith.....		750 00
R. F. Sweet.....		200 00
A. Scott.....		20 00
S. V. Shipman.....		495 00
B. E. Stevens.....		12 60
Joel C. Squires.....		500 00
Henry Schintz.....		3 05
Levi Sterling.....		255 00
Carl Schmidt.....		95 00
Joseph L. Schooley.....		19 00
Sanford & Tapley.....		13 60
Leroy Stevens.....		60 00
State Loan Int. Account.....		1,950 00

General Fund—Fourth Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
H. A. Tenney.....		698 88
David Taylor.....		555 56
L. M. Thorp.....		65 00
E. A. Tappan.....		150 00
Tibbitts & Gordon.....		62 12
J. L. V. Thomas.....		150 00
R. A. Vilas.....		150 00
W. H. Watson.....		400 00
A. S. Wood.....		13 50
David Williams.....		134 00
Winter & Ritche.....		9 50
H. K. Wheeler.....		24 40
Dennison Worthington, Agent.....		5,000 00
Young & Gibbs.....		15 00
Charles E. Young.....		19 81
	\$38,144 67	\$85,222 38
Balance June 30th, 1858.....	19,249 67	
Over payments Sept. 30th, 1858.....	27,828 04	
Total.....	\$85,222 38	\$85,222 38

SCHOOL FUND.—FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
Sales.....	\$900 16	
Dues.....	4,042 89	
Loans.....	496 40	
Penalty.....	1,602 86	
Fines.....	30 00	
	\$7,072 31	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....		\$235 75
Brooks & Smith.....		16 95
Bad Ax County.....		823 36
Brown County.....		444 27
Calkins & Webb.....		75 60
S. D. Carpenter.....		20 00
Calumet County.....		1,484 01

*School Fund—Fourth Quarter—continued.***DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Crawford County.....		\$299 13
Chippewa County.....		822 54
Green & McKay.....		19 50
Grant County.....		258 49
Otis Hoyt.....		117 50
La Fayette County.....		263 68
Plaff & Seekles.....		209 00
Thomas Reynolds.....		860 00
Ryan & Co.....		6 25
Wm. C. Tomkins.....		4 65
Walworth County.....		30 66
Refunded School Fund Account.....		499 17
Loans.....		250 00
	\$7,072 81	\$6,235 51
Transfer from School Fund Income.....	14 00	
Balance June 30th, 1858.....	9,069 18	
Balance Sept. 30th, 1858.....		9,919 98
Total	\$16,155 49	\$16,155 49

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.—FOURTH QUARTER.**RECEIPTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Receipts	\$2,917 86	

DISBURSEMENTS.

F. W. Bird.....		\$200 01
J. C. Bunner.....		200 01
Calkins & Webb.....		628 00
Geo. W. Dodge.....		66 67
John L. Dorrence.....		5 00
C. B. Gleason.....		210 00
Wm. S. Hobart.....		200 01
G. B. Holden.....		200 00
R. J. Harney.....		200 01
Geo. Hyer.....		200 01
James Halpin.....		50 00
G. H. Johnson.....		200 00
Chas. H. King.....		120 00
T. L. Lawrence.....		75 20

*School Fund Income—Fourth Quarter—continued.***DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
M. B. McSherry.....		\$200 01
John P. Moore.....		66 67
Wm. Nelson.....		200 01
Geo. C. Russell.....		200 00
Thos. Reid.....		79 99
Jacob Seeman.....		200 01
J. Montgomery Smith.....		66 67
O. G. Scofield.....		199 99
R. T. Williams.....		200 01
Wood County Apportionment.....		288 75
Refunded School Fund Income Account.....		366 12
	\$2,917 36	\$4,621 15
Transferred to School Fund.....		14 00
Balance June 30th, 1858.....	41,134 14	
Balance Sept. 30th, 1858.....		39,416 35
Total	\$44,051 50	\$44,051 50

UNIVERSITY FUND.—FOURTH QUARTER.**RECEIPTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
Sales	\$78 00	
Dues	1,056 00	
Penalty	221 70	
	1,354 70	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loan		1,400 00
Refunded University Fund Account.....		68 11
	1,354 70	1,468 11
Balance June 30th, 1858.....	426 46	
Balance Sept. 30th, 1858.....		313 06
Total	1,781 16	1,781 16

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.—FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Receipts	344 85	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
State University.....	.....	1,000 00
Refunded University Fund Income Account.....	.....	71 25
	344 85	1,071 25
Balance June 30th, 1858.....	858 61	.....
Balance Sept. 30th, 1858.....	.....	132 21
Total	1,203 46	1,203 46

SWAMP LAND FUND — FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Sales.....	780 55	.....
Dues	1,124 00	.....
Penalty	417 35	.....
	2,321 90	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	.....	232 90
S. D. Carpenter .....	.....	20 00
John B. Whitelaw.....	.....	600 85
Refunded Swamp Land Fund Account.....	.....	6 00
	2,321 90	859 75
Overpayments June 30th, 1858.....	.....	1,887 16
Overpayments Sept. 30th, 1858.....	375 01	.....
Total	2,696 91	2,696 91

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME—FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Receipts.....	817 92	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Refunded Swamp Land Fund Income Account.....		80 86
	817 92	80 86
Balance June 30th, 1858.....	4,757 84	.....
Balance Sept. 30th, 1858.....		5,494 90
Total	5,575 76	5,575 76

CAPITOL LAND FUND—FOURTH QUARTER.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
John Eyecraft.....	.....	4,044 04
		4,044 04
Balance June 30th, 1858.....	4,044 04	.....
Total.....	4,044 04	4,044 04

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT—FOURTH QUARTER.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Balance June 30th, 1858.....	2,741 99	.....
Balance Sept. 30th, 1858.....		2,741 99
Total	2,741 99	2,741 99

DRAINAGE FUND—FOURTH QUARTER.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Loans.....		\$28,058 00
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....		94 00
		\$28,152 00
Balance June 30, 1858.....	\$35,806 88	
Balance Sept. 30, 1858.....		7,154 88
Total	\$35,806 88	\$35,806 88

DRAINAGE FUND INCOME—FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Receipts.....	\$308 26	
Balance June 30th, 1858.....	2,659 78	
Balance Sept. 30th, 1858.....		\$3,468 04
Total.....	\$3,468 04	\$3,468 04

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND—FOURTH QUARTER.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....		\$24 00
Lawrence, University.....		2,400 00
H. Robbins,..... Regent.....		40 00
J. T. Clark.....do.....		40 00
Edward Cook.....do.....		25 00
C. C. Sholes.....do.....		7 00
		\$2,536 00
Balance June 30th, 1858.....	\$7,912 88	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30th, 1858.....		5,876 88
Total	\$7,912 88	\$7,912 88

MADISON CITY BONDS—FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Fifty Bonds, \$1,000 00 each.....	\$50,000 00	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
John Rye craft.....		\$18,000 00
	50,000 00	18,000 00
Balance Sept. 30th, 1858.....		32,000 00
Total	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

FOURTH QUARTER.

1858		GENERAL FUND.			
June 30..	Balance		\$19,249 67		
Sept. 30..	Receipts		38,144 67		
"	Disbursements.....			\$85,222 38	
"	Over payments.....		27,828 04		
			85,222 38	85,222 38	
		SCHOOL FUND.			
June 30..	Balance		9,069 18		
Sept. 30..	Receipts		7,072 31		
"	Transfer from School Fund Income....		14 00		
"	Disbursements.....			6,235 51	
"	Balance			9,919 98	
			16,155 49	16,155 49	
		SCHOOL FUND INCOME.			
June 30..	Balance		41,134 14		
Sept. 30..	Receipts		2,917 36		
"	Transfer to School Fund.....			14 00	
"	Disbursements.....			4,621 15	
"	Balance			39,416 35	
			44,051 50	44,051 50	

Quarterly Statement—Fourth Quarter—continued.

UNIVERSITY FUND.			
1858			
June 30..	Balance.....	\$428 46	
Sept. 30..	Receipts.....	1,354 70	
"	Disbursements.....		\$1,468 11
"	Balance.....		313 05
		1,781 16	1,781 16
UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.			
June 30..	Balance.....	858 61	
Sept. 30..	Receipts.....	344 85	
"	Disbursements.....		1,071 25
"	Balance.....		132 21
		1,203 46	1,203 46
SWAMP LAND FUND.			
June 30..	Over payments.....		1,837 16
Sept. 30..	Receipts.....	2,321 90	
"	Disbursements.....		859 75
"	Over payments.....	753 01	
		2,696 91	2,696 91
SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.			
June 30..	Balance.....	4,757 84	
Sept. 30..	Receipts.....	817 92	
"	Disbursements.....		80 86
"	Balance.....		5,494 90
		5,575 76	5,575 76
CAPITOL LAND FUND.			
June 30..	Balance.....	4,044 04	
Sept. 30..	Disbursements.....		4,044 04
		4,044 04	4,044 04
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.			
June 30..	Balance.....	2,741 99	
Sept. 30..	Balance.....		2,741 99
		2,741 99	2,741 99
DRAINAGE FUND.			
June 30..	Balance.....	35,306 88	
Sept. 30..	Disbursements.....		28,152 00
"	Balance.....		7,154 88
		35,306 88	35,306 88

Quarterly Statement—Fourth Quarter—continued.

DRAINAGE FUND INCOME.			
1858			
June 30..	Balance	\$2,659 78	
Sept. 30..	Receipts	808 26	
"	Balance		\$3,468 04
		3,468 04	3,468 04
NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.			
June 30..	Balance	7,912 88	
Sept. 30..	Disbursements		2,536 00
"	Balance		5,376 88
		7,912 88	7,912 88
MADISON CITY BONDS.			
Sept. 30..	Receipts	50,000 00	
"	Disbursements		18,000 00
"	Balance		82,000 00
		50,000 00	50,000 00

RECAPITULATION OF FUNDS.

1858			
Sept. 30..	Over payments of General Fund		\$27,828 04
"	Balance of School Fund	\$9,919 98	
"	Balance of School Fund Income	39,416 35	
"	Balance of University Fund	818 05	
"	Balance of University Fund Income	182 21	
"	Over payments of Swamp Land Fund		375 01
"	Balance of Swamp Land Fund Income	5,494 90	
"	Balance of Deposit Account	2,741 99	
"	Balance of Drainage Fund	7,154 88	
"	Balance of Drainage Fund Income	3,468 04	
"	Balance of Normal School Fund	5,376 88	
"	Balance of Madison City Bonds	82,000 00	
"	Balance in Treasury		77,815 28
	Total	106,018 28	106,018 28

RECAPITULATION.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
GENERAL FUND.		
First Quarter.....	\$42,266 78	\$58,065 44
Second..do.....	226,805 08	190,875 82
Third...do.....	120,530 48	127,747 69
Fourth...do.....	88,144 67	85,222 38
	427,746 96	461,411 33
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	692 75	
Balance Sept. 30, 1857.....	5,143 58	
Over payments Sept 30, 1858.....	27,828 04	
	461,411 33	461,411 33
SCHOOL FUND.		
First Quarter.....	29,562 45	100,127 28
Second..do.....	34,263 12	21,236 86
Third...do.....	5,836 51	5,286 04
Fourth...do.....	7,072 31	6,285 51
	76,734 39	132,835 69
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	271,177 64	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	2,861 61	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	21,178 77	
Transfer from School Fund Income.....	14 00	
Transfer to Swamp Land Fund.....		40 00
Transfer to School Fund Income.....		48 79
Over payments Sept. 30, 1857.....		229,121 95
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1858.....		9,919 98
	371,966 41	371,966 41
SCHOOL FUND INCOME.		
First Quarter.....	11,018 42	11,200 59
Second..do.....	149,184 29	13,698 53
Third...do.....	17,085 50	184,002 83
Fourth...do.....	2,917 36	4,621 15
	180,155 57	218,523 10
Transfer to School Fund.....		14 00
Transfer from School Fund.....	48 79	
Transfer from University Fund Incoms.....	26 53	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund Income.....	61,983 55	
Transfer to Swamp Land Fund Income.....		7 60
Balance Sept. 30, 1857.....	10,746 61	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1858.....		39,416 35
	252,961 05	252,961 05

Recapitulation—continued.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
UNIVERSITY FUND.		
First Quarter.....	\$1,374 84	\$1,418 34
Second..do.....	2,454 53	1,018 24
Third...do.....	418 56	2,000 00
Fourth..do.....	1,354 70	1,468 11
	5,602 73	5,902 69
Balance Sept. 30, 1857.....	613 01	.....
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1858.....	.....	313 05
	6,215 74	6,215 74
UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.		
First Quarter.....	1,025 80	165 99
Second..do.....	16,863 37	11,168 81
Third...do.....	2,504 65	7,813 49
Fourth..do.....	344 85	1,071 25
	20,738 67	20,219 54
Transfer to School Fund Income. ....	.....	26 58
Over payments Sept. 30, 1857.....	.....	360 39
Balance in Treasury 30, 1858.....	.....	132 21
	20,738 67	20,738 67
SWAMP LAND FUND.		
First Quarter.....	38,467 25	10,896 01
Second..do.....	7,220 22	2,495 69
Third...do.....	8,321 44	6,394 41
Fourth..do.....	2,321 90	859 75
	51,330 81	20,645 86
Transfer to School Fund.....	.....	271,177 64
Transfer to School Fund.....	.....	2,861 61
Transfer to School Fund.....	.....	21,178 77
Transfer to Drainage Fund.....	.....	90,392 55
Transfer to Drainage Fund.....	.....	7,059 58
Transfer to General Fund.....	.....	692 75
Transfer from School Fund.....	40 00	.....
Balance Sept. 30, 1857.....	362,262 94	.....
Over payments Sept. 30, 1858.....	375 01	.....
	414,008 76	414,008 76
SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.		
First Quarter.....	2,596 59	312 49
Second..do.....	45,892 99	260 39
Third...do.....	16,988 03	229 27

Recapitulation—continued.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Fourth Quarter.....	\$817 92	\$80 86
	66,295 58	883 01
Transfer to School Fund Income		61,963 55
Transfer to Normal School Fund		20,661 18
Transfer from School Fund Income	7 60	
Balance Sept. 30, 1857.....	22,719 51	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1858.....		5,494 90
	89,022 64	89,022 64
CAPITOL LAND FUND.		
First Quarter.....	134 91	5,406 87
Second..do.....		528 32
Fourth..do.....		4,044 04
	134 91	9,979 23
Balance Sept. 30, 1857.....	9,844 32	
	9,979 23	9,979 23
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.		
First Quarter.....	1,436 36	125 72
Second..do.....		517 95
Fourth..do.....		262 58
	1,436 36	906 25
Balance Sept. 30, 1857.....	2,211 88	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1858.....		2,741 99
	3,648 24	3,648 24
DRAINAGE FUND.		
Third Quarter.....		62,145 25
Fourth..do		28,152 00
		90,297 25
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	90,392 55	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	7,059 58	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1858.....		7,154 88
	97,452 13	97,452 13
DRAINAGE FUND INCOME.		
Third Quarter.....	2,659 78	
Fourth..do.....	808 26	
	3,468 04	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1858.....		3,468 04
	3,468 04	3,468 04

Recapitulation—continued.

	Receipts.	Disbursements
NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
Third Quarter.....		\$12,748 30
Fourth...do.....		2,586 00
		15,284 30
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund Income.....	\$20,661 18	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1858.....		5,376 88
	20,661 18	20,661 18
MADISON CITY BONDS.		
Third Quarter.....	50,000 00	18,000 00
	50,000 00	18,000 00
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1858.....		32,000 00
	50,000 00	50,000 00

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
General Fund.....	\$427,748 98	\$461,411 33
School Fund.....	76,784 39	132,835 09
School Fund Income.....	180,155 57	219,523 10
University Fund.....	5,602 73	5,902 69
University Fund Income.....	20,738 67	20,219 54
Swamp Land Fund.....	51,830 81	20,645 86
Swamp Land Fund Income.....	66,295 53	883 01
Capitol Land Fund.....	134 91	9,979 23
Deposit Account.....	1,436 36	906 25
Drainage Fund.....		90,297 25
Drainage Fund Income.....	3,468 04	
Normal School Fund.....		15,284 30
Madison City Bonds.....	50,000 00	18,000 00
	\$883,643 97	\$969,888 25
TRANSFERS		
From Swamp Land Fund.....		393,362 90
To General Fund.....	692 75	
To School Fund.....	\$271,177 64	
To School Fund.....	2,861 61	
To School Fund.....	21,178 77	
	295,218 02	
To Drainage Fund.....	90,392 55	
To Drainage Fund.....	7,059 58	
	97,452 13	
From School Fund.....		54 00
To Swamp Land.....	40 00	
To School Fund Income.....	14 00	
From School Fund Income.....		
To School Fund.....	48 79	56 39
To Swamp Land Fund Income.....	7 60	
From University Fund Income.....		26 58
To School Fund Income.....	26 53	
From Swamp Land Fund Income.....		82,644 73
To School Fund Income.....	61,983 55	
To Normal School Fund.....	20,661 18	
Balance September 30, 1857.....	184,059 51	
Balance in Treasury September 30, 1858.....		77,815 23
Total.....	1,543,848 03	1,543,848 03

BALANCES.

In accordance with the fourth sub-division of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, the Secretary, as Auditor, has examined at the end of each financial quarter, the books and vouchers of the State Treasurer, and the moneys on hand in the State Treasury belonging to the several funds, and reported the result of such examination to the Governor, specifying particularly the amount and kinds of funds. The result of such examination, so far as the funds are concerned, have already heretofore been shown.

The money in the vaults of the Treasury at the time of each settlement, from actual count, was found to be as follows :

		FIRST QUARTER.	
1857			
Dec. 31...	Balance.....	\$124,224 28	.....
Dec. 31...	Wisconsin Currency.....		\$122,058 00
Dec. 31...	Gold and Silver Coin.....		2,166 28
		<u>\$124,224 28</u>	<u>\$124,224 28</u>
		SECOND QUARTER.	
1858			
March 31.	Balance.....	\$365,559 22	.....
March 31.	Wisconsin Currency.....		\$78,573 00
March 31.	Gold Coin.....		278,867 68
March 31.	Silver Coin.....		8,118 59
		<u>\$365,559 22</u>	<u>\$365,559 22</u>
		THIRD QUARTER.	
June 30...	Balance.....	\$126,324 31	.....
June 30...	Wisconsin Currency.....		\$17,757 00
June 30...	Gold Coin.....		105,806 46
June 30...	Silver Coin.....		3,260 85
		<u>\$126,324 31</u>	<u>\$126,324 31</u>
		FOURTH QUARTER.	
Sept. 30...	Balance.....	\$77,815 23	.....
Sept. 30...	Wisconsin Currency.....		\$9,670 00
Sept. 30...	Gold Coin.....		35,600 00
Sept. 30...	Silver Coin.....		54 8
Sept. 30...	Madison City Bonds.....		82,000 00
		<u>\$77,815 23</u>	<u>\$77,815 23</u>

ACCOUNTS AUDITED.

Chapter 61 of the General Laws of 1857, entitled "An Act in relation to the duty of the Secretary of State as Auditor," so amends the ninth and tenth sub-divisions of section 19, chapter 9, of the Revised Statutes, as to read as follows:

"SECTION 9. To examine and determine the claims of all persons against the State in cases where provision for the payment thereof shall have been made by law; and to endorse upon the same a certificate of the amount due and allowed thereon, and from what fund the same is to be paid. He shall certify the same to the State Treasurer, specifying the name of the person in whose favor such account shall be audited, the amount allowed, and from what fund the same is payable, and he shall report to the Legislature, annually, a complete list of all accounts so audited and certified; *Provided*, That no account shall be so audited, except the same be duly verified by the oath, affidavit, or affirmation of the claimant or his agent, together with the certificate of the officer ordering or making the claim.

"SEC. 10. To enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, a record of all accounts audited by him and certified by the State Treasurer, pursuant to the last sub-division of this act, showing the name of the claimant, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed thereon, certified to the Treasurer, specifying the fund from which the same is to be paid."

By virtue of the foregoing provisions, the following accounts have been audited and certified to the Treasurer during the last fiscal year.

These lists show the nature of the claims, the amount claimed, the sum allowed, and the several funds from which the same are payable.

GENERAL FUND.

1887.	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
October 16.....	1593	Fred S. Lovell.....	Revising Laws.....	.....	\$165 00
October 16.....	1594	S. J. Todd.....	...do....do.....	.....	185 00
October 6.....	1595	Madison Gas Company.....	Gas consumed.....	.....	88 50
October 31.....	1596	Edward McMahon.....	Clerk Bank Department.....	.....	68 67
October 31.....	1597	Wm. P. Brown.....	...do....do.....	.....	68 68
October 31.....	1598	Fred'k Mohr.....	...do....do.....	.....	44 44
October 31.....	1599	Du Ray Hunt.....	Clerk Secretary's Office.....	.....	68 68
October 31.....	1600	Charles Huggins.....	...do....do.....	.....	68 67
October 31.....	1601	John M. Byrne.....	Messenger.....	.....	30 00
October 2.....	1602	John N. Jones.....	Postage.....	.....	1,088 54
October 5.....	1603	Levi Sterling.....	Commissioner Lunatic Asylum.....	.....	121 55
October 5.....	1604	S. V. Shipman.....	Architect Lunatic Asylum.....	.....	419 25
October 8.....	1605	Kellogg & Perkins.....	Publishing.....	.....	12 00
October 14.....	1606	Brown & Britt.....	...do....do.....	.....	2 25
October 10.....	1607	D. W. Ballou, Jr.....	...do....do.....	.....	2 65
October 31.....	1608	S. H. Carpenter.....	...do....do.....	.....	3 45
October 22.....	1609	Curtice & Emerson.....	Newspapers.....	.....	10 96
October 31.....	1610	P. V. Duester.....	...do....do.....	.....	20 25
October 31.....	1611	Jacob Quintus.....	Printing.....	.....	993 75
October 31.....	1612	Calkins & Webb.....	...do....do.....	.....	1,411 44
October 31.....	1613	Calkins & Webb.....	...do....do.....	1,881 92	2,294 72
October 10.....	1614	D. W. Ballou, Jr.....	Blanks Bank Department.....	3,059 62	240 00
October 5.....	1614½	Andrew J. Lawson.....	Publishing.....	.....	2 40
November 30.....	1693	Edward McMahon.....	Clerk Bank Department.....	.....	66 68
November 30.....	1694	Wm. P. Brown.....	...do....do.....	.....	66 67
November 30.....	1695	Charles A. Menges.....	...do....do.....	.....	235 50
November 12.....	1696	Fred Mohr.....	...do....do.....	.....	26 75
November 30.....	1697	Fred Mohr.....	...do....do.....	.....	17 75
November 30.....	1698	Charles Huggins.....	Clerk Secretary's Office.....	.....	68 67

November 30....	1899	Du Ray Hunt	Clerk Secretary's Office	.....	\$66 66
November 10....	1700	R. A. Vilas	.....do.	.....	66 66
November 10....	1701	John M. Byrne	Messenger Secretary's Office	.....	80 00
November 7....	1702	Madison Gas Company	Gas consumed	.....	63 70
November 2....	1703	Levi Sterling	Commissioner Lunatic Asylum	.....	120 00
November 9....	1704	H. M. Page	Newspapers	.....	1 00
November 4....	1705	Sinead, Rockwell & Strong	Publishing	.....	2 65
November 4....	1706	Grove & Wait	.....do.	16 85	2 65
November 5....	1707	Blumfield & Kopp	.....do.	23 44	2 65
November 6....	1707	Edwin Pickard	.....do.	.....	2 65
November 9....	1708	H. M. Page	.....do.	16 80	2 65
November 9....	1710	Jacob Seemann	.....do.	.....	2 65
November 10....	1711	August Krue	.....do.	.....	2 65
November 13....	1713	John A. Ferrill	.....do.	.....	2 65
November 14....	1714	Daniel Mallo	.....do.	.....	2 65
November 14....	1714	J. K. Averill	.....do.	.....	2 65
November 20....	1715	Edmund R. Otis	.....do.	.....	2 65
November 21....	1716	E. B. Kelsey	.....do.	26 60	2 65
November 21....	1717	David McBride	.....do.	23 40	2 65
November 21....	1718	A. G. Ellis	.....do.	.....	2 65
November 24....	1719	Henry J. Walker	.....do.	.....	2 65
November 9....	1720	Carl H. Schmidt	.....do.	46 20	3 06
November 18....	1721	Farrar & Fonda	.....do.	26 45	3 06
November 20....	1722	Henry Shantz	.....do.	23 44	3 06
November 18....	1723	Harrison Reed	.....do.	.....	19 60
November 26....	1724	Sharpstein & Lathrop	.....do.	.....	33 85
November 26....	1725	Sharpstein & Lathrop	.....do.	.....	33 85
November 28....	1726	Sharpstein & Lathrop	.....do.	.....	37 45
November 17....	1727	Israel Sanderson	.....do.	.....	2 65
December 31....	1808	Edward McMahon	Clerk Bank Department	.....	66 67
December 31....	1809	Wm. P. Brown	.....do.	.....	66 66
December 31....	1810	Fred Mohr	.....do.	.....	66 66
December 31....	1811	C. A. Menges	.....do.	.....	45 00
December 31....	1812	Charles Huggins	Clerk Secretary's Office	.....	66 67
December 31....	1813	Du Ray Hunt	.....do.	.....	66 67

GENERAL FUND—Continued.

1857.	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
December 31....	1814	John M. Byrne.....	Messenger Secretary's Office.....	.....	\$30 00
December 18....	1816	Wm. M. Dennis.....	Bank Department.....	.....	9 00
December 11....	1818	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	do.....	.....	540 00
December 11....	1817	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	do.....	.....	386 00
December 31....	1818	American Express Company.....	Express charges.....	20 25	20 25
December 2....	1819	David Taylor.....	Revising Laws.....	.....	375 00
December 15....	1820	Benton McConnell.....	Messenger to Dunn County.....	109 60	109 60
December 6....	1821	Madison Gas Company.....	Gas Consumed.....	99 70	99 70
December 23....	1822	Madison Gas Company.....	Gas and Fixtures.....	14 30	14 30
December 28....	1823	John N. Jones.....	Postage.....	1,185 23	1,185 23
December 8....	1824	Calkins & Webb.....	Printing.....	424 08	318 06
December 3....	1825	Calkins & Webb.....	do.....	597 68	448 25
December 14....	1826	Calkins & Webb.....	do.....	843 66	632 75
December 23....	1827	Atwood & Rublee.....	do (Comp't'r).....	.....	2,100 00
December 8....	1828	K. J. Fleischer.....	do.....	.....	3,525 00
December 26....	1829	Calkins & Webb.....	do.....	1,538 84	1,154 13
December 2....	1830	V. A. W. Merrill.....	Publishing.....	.....	3 05
December 4....	1831	K. J. Fleischer.....	do.....	19 60	2 65
December 4....	1832	A. W. Delaney.....	do.....	.....	2 65
December 4....	1833	Spaulding & Brinard.....	do.....	.....	2 65
December 7....	1834	King, Jermain & Co.....	do.....	.....	33 85
December 7....	1835	King, Jermain & Co.....	do.....	.....	3 05
December 7....	1836	L. N. Wheeler.....	do.....	.....	2 65
December 10....	1837	Wm. O. Rogers.....	do.....	.....	2 65
December 10....	1838	Chas. E. Young.....	do.....	.....	2 65
December 11....	1839	A. P. Blakeslee.....	do.....	.....	3 05
December 14....	1840	Atwood & Rublee.....	do.....	.....	2 65
December 15....	1841	Hill & Greene.....	do.....	.....	2 65
December 17....	1842	Smith & Orris.....	do.....	21 05	2 65

December 18....	1843	Ulrich & Fischer.....	Publishing.....	\$2 85
December 18....	1844	M. M. Pomeroy.....	do.....	2 85
December 18....	1845	Geo. W. Bliss.....	do.....	2 85
December 19....	1846	Powers & Skinner.....	do.....	2 85
December 23....	1847	Gustavus Grahl.....	do.....	2 85
December 30....	1848	Joseph A. Somerby.....	do.....	2 85
December 3....	1849	Levi Starling.....	Commissioner Insane Hospital.....	95 00
December 31....	1850	Levi Sterling.....	do.....	75 00
December 31....	1851	L. J. Farwell.....	do.....	235 00
December 9....	1852	John P. McGregor.....	do.....	169 50
December 1....	1853	S. V. Shipman.....	Insane Hospital.....	191 50
December 1....	1854	do.....	do.....	115 00
December 1....	1855	do.....	do.....	242 00
December 10....	1856	do.....	do.....	236 00
December 31....	1857	do.....	do.....	75 00
December 31....	1858	do.....	do.....	96 50
December 31....	1859	do.....	do.....	108 00
December 1....	1860	Nelson McNeel.....	do.....	259 78
December 1....	1861	do.....	do.....	500 00
December 1....	1862	do.....	do.....	500 00
December 1....	1863	do.....	do.....	250 00
December 1....	1864	do.....	do.....	671 00
December 31....	1865	do.....	do.....	657 80
December 31....	1866	do.....	do.....	187 35
December 21....	1867	J. Edward Lee.....	do.....	50 00
December 15....	1868	S. M. Booth.....	do.....	110 00
December 17....	1869	L. M. Orris.....	do.....	88 25
December 16....	1870	B. Veerhusen.....	do.....	18 00
December 10....	1871	B. F. Davis.....	do.....	28 00
December 5....	1872	E B Wentworth.....	do.....	18 40
December 12....	1873	Dutcher & Brownell.....	do.....	133 00
December 12....	1874	do.....	do.....	25 00
1868.				
January 30....	1875	Edward McMahon.....	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Dept.....	66 67
January 30....	1876	Fred Mohr.....	do.....	66 67

GENERAL FUND—Continued.

1888	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed	Allowed
January 30....	1877	Charles Huggins.....	Clerk Secretary's Office.....	.....	\$66 87
January 30....	1878	Du Ray Hunt.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	74 17
January 30....	1879	John M Byrne.....	Messenger.....do.....	.....	80 00
January 11....	1880	Madison Gas Co.....	Gas Consumed.....do.....	.....	186 90
January 6.....	1881	Fred S Lovell.....	Revising Laws.....do.....	.....	140 00
January 14....	1882	S J Todd.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	110 00
January 16....	1883	American Express Co.....	Express Charges.....do.....	.....	10 66
January 23....	1884	American Express Co.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	5 00
January 23....	1885	Joel C Squires.....	N Y Bank Agency.....do.....	.....	300 00
January 30....	1886	R S Bacon.....	Rent Office.....do.....	.....	51 00
January 27....	1887	John N Jones.....	Postage.....do.....	.....	1,921 44
January 29....	1888	John N Jones.....	Postage.....do.....	.....	487 78
January 26....	1889	Bernard Domschke.....	Printing.....do.....	.....	5,287 50
January 9....	1890	Oalkins & Webb.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	2,801 19
January 9....	1891	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	3,784 92	178 84
January 9....	1892	.....do.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	287 78	74 80
January 7....	1893	Frank Hyde.....	.....do.....do.....	89 74	2 65
January 9....	1894	Charles G Patterson.....	Publishing.....do.....	.....	2 65
January 15....	1895	Alanson Holley.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	2 65
January 16....	1896	William C Tompkins.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	2 65
January 23....	1897	Charles Holt.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	2 65
January 21....	1898	Z C Wentworth.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	2 65
January 22....	1899	Charles Roesser.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	2 65
January 22....	2000	Lindemann & Rullman.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	2 65
January 23....	2001	James S Alban.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	2 65
January 6....	2002	Clewell & Elwell.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	3 05
January 23....	2003	G J Allen & Co.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	3 05
January 16....	2004	Jacob Quintus.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	3 05
January 26....	2005	Wm E Cramer.....	.....do.....do.....	8 40	3 05

January 25	Winchell D Bacon	Site for House of Refuge, Waukesha	1,080 00
January 7	D S Durrie	Insane Hospital	6 25
January 20	Chas E Young	do	19 81
January 20	Nelson McNeal	do	613 50
January 22	Harrison Reed	do	17 60
January 23	Charles Holt	do	28 00
January 27	Schoff & Butts	do	14 90
January 28	Wm M Hough	do	10 00
January 28	S V Shipman	do	264 00
January 28	Ross & Stoddard	do	18 00
January 28	L P Drake	do	10 00
January 30	Beall & Wilson	do	16 20
January 30	Wm C Rogers	do	18 00
February 27	Edward McMahon	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Dep't	66 67
February 27	Fred Mohr	do	66 66
February 27	W H Wallace	do	8 88
February 27	Charles Huggins	Clerk Secretary's Office	66 67
February 27	John M Byrne	Messenger do	30 00
February 27	Fred S Lovell	Revising Laws	56 00
February 3	David Taylor	do	280 00
February 3	S J Todd	do	150 00
February 13	Medison Gas Co	Gas consumed	473 98
February 2	American Express Co	Express Charges	8 75
February 11	do	do	13 90
February 15	do	do	6 75
February 18	do	do	2 00
February 24	Fond du Lac Co. Agricultural Society	See Chapter 74, General Laws 1856	100 00
February 24	Green	do	100 00
February 24	La Fayette	do	100 00
February 26	Sheboygan	do	100 00
February 17	Portage	do	100 00
February 9	Walworth	do	100 00
February 13	Walworth	do	100 00
February 18	Walworth	do	100 00
February 24	Waukegan	do	100 00
February 18	Winnebago	do	100 00

GENERAL FUND—Continued.

1853	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
February 13....	2100	John N. Jones.....	Postage.....	.....	\$456 21
February 11....	2101	Jacob Quintus.....	Printing.....	.....	881 25
February 12....	2102	J. W. Chubbuck.....	Publishing.....	.....	2 65
February 26....	2103	Ross & Stoddard.....	.....do.....	.....	2 65
February 15....	2104	Jermain & Brightman.....	.....do.....	56 00	42 00
February 2.....	2105	A. C. Robinson.....	Insane Hospital.....	.....	24 00
February 3.....	2106	Nelson McNeal.....	.....do.....	.....	179 15
February 4.....	2107	Henry Hawes.....	.....do.....	.....	7 50
February 4.....	2108	Orton, Hopkins & Firmin.....	.....do.....	.....	75 00
February 5.....	2109	Geo. W. Bliss.....	.....do.....	.....	17 00
February 6.....	2110	S. S. Richards.....	.....do.....	.....	16 20
February 11....	2111	John Tapley.....	.....do.....	.....	18 40
February 11....	2112	B. E. Stevens.....	.....do.....	.....	12 60
February 13....	2113	B. E. Hale.....	.....do.....	.....	16 45
February 16....	2114	King, Jermain & Co.....	.....do.....	.....	63 00
February 17....	2115	M. Cullaton.....	.....do.....	.....	16 45
February 20....	2116	John C. Ryan.....	.....do.....	.....	18 25
March 31.....	2171	Edward McMahon.....	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Dep't.....	.....	68 67
March 31.....	2172	Fred. Mohr.....	.....do.....	.....	68 67
March 2.....	2173	Du Ray Hunt.....	Clerk Secretary's Office.....	.....	68 68
March 31.....	2174	Du Ray Hunt.....	.....do.....	.....	68 68
March 31.....	2175	Charles Huggins.....	.....do.....	.....	68 67
March 5.....	2176	Charles Huggins.....	Indexing Laws.....	.....	100 00
March 31.....	2177	John M. Byrne.....	Messenger Secretary's Office.....	.....	30 00
March 13.....	2178	David Taylor.....	Revising Laws.....	.....	75 00
March 19.....	2179	S. J. Todd.....	.....do.....	.....	170 00
March 18.....	2180	James M. Flower.....	Clerk of Revisors.....	.....	736 00
March 3.....	2181	Madison Gas Co.....	Gas consumed.....	.....	498 27
March 18.....	2182	American Express Co.....	Express Charges.....	.....	18 91

March 29	2183	American Express Co.	do.	4 75
March 29	2184	Columbia Co. Agricultural Society	See Laws of 1886.	100 00
March 5	2185	Dane Co. Agricultural Society	do.	100 00
March 18	2186	Dodge Co. Agricultural Society	do.	100 00
March 22	2187	Fond du Lac Co. Agricultural Society	do.	100 00
March 2	2188	Richland Co. Agricultural Society	do.	100 00
March 6	2189	Waukesha Co. Agricultural Society	do.	100 00
March 9	2190	John N. Jones.	Postage Legislature.	407 73
March 11	2191	John N. Jones.	do.	382 98
March 25	2192	John N. Jones.	do.	105 00
March 6	2193	Levi Sterling.	Commissioner Insane Hospital.	56 20
March 4	2194	Sharpstein & Lathrop.	Publishing for Comptroller.	32 40
March 4	2195	Sharpstein & Lathrop.	do.	8 05
March 2	2196	A. Wellington Hart.	Publishing	2 65
March 26	2197	Brooks & Smith.	do.	2 65
March 12	2198	Endres Brothers.	do.	150 00
March 28	2199	James M. Flower.	Clerk Judiciary Committee.	167 50
March 26	2200	A. O. Perkins.	Clerk Joint Investigating Com'ee.	135 00
March 26	2201	A. J. Turner.	do.	75 00
March 26	2202	D. McBride.	do.	75 00
March 26	2203	M. C. Clark.	do.	80 00
March 26	2204	D. G. Power.	Witness Fees Land Grant Investig'n	82 00
March 26	2205	O. T. Maxon.	do.	36 00
March 26	2206	Charles E. Jenkins.	do.	60 50
March 27	2207	La Rue P. Anderson.	do.	165 00
March 19	2207½	E. Stansbury.	Clerk Committee on Claims.	32 50
March 27	2208	La Rue P. Anderson.	Witness Fees in case of Sen. Chappell	6 60
March 30	2209	K. P. Clark.	do.	10 00
March 31	2210	Stephen Stimpson.	do.	10 00
March 31	2211	Samuel Baird.	do.	10 00
March 31	2212	T. J. Jones.	do.	10 00
March 31	2213	Fred. K. Cooley.	do.	10 00
March 6	2214	S. V. Shipman.	Insane Hospital.	200 50
March 6	2215	S. V. Shipman.	do.	125 00
March 2	2216	Nelson McNeal.	do.	417 60

GENERAL FUND—Continued.

1868	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
March 19.....	2217	Nelson McNeal.....	Insane Hospital.....	.....	\$665 52
March 2.....	2218	Nelson McNeal.....	.....do.....	.....	508 70
March 19.....	2219	Nelson McNeal.....	.....do.....	.....	300 00
April 15.....	2265	Charles Huggins.....	Clerk Secretary's Office.....	.....	33 33
April 30.....	2266	Charles Huggins.....	.....do.....	.....	33 33
April 30.....	2267	Geo. H. Goodridge.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
April 30.....	2268	John M. Byrne.....	Messenger Secretary's Office.....	.....	30 00
April 1.....	2269	John W. Hunt.....	Services Secretary's Office.....	.....	206 67
April 30.....	2270	Fred. Mohr.....	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Office.....	.....	66 67
April 30.....	2271	Edward McMahon.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
April 8.....	2272	Madison Gas Co.....	Gas consumed.....	.....	431 16
April 19.....	2273	Irving & Willey.....	Charges for Internat'l Exchanges.....	.....	39 49
April 19.....	2274	W. H. Watson.....	Freight on International Exchanges.....	.....	21 86
April 1.....	2275	John N. Jones.....	Postage, Offices.....	.....	765 32
April 17.....	2276	John N. Jones.....	Postage, Legislature.....	.....	239 67
April 22.....	2277	John N. Jones.....	.....do.....	.....	237 00
April 29.....	2278	Calumet Co. Agricultural Society.....	Appropriation.....	.....	100 00
April 13.....	2279	Racine Co. Agricultural Society.....	.....do.....	.....	100 00
April 1.....	2280	Waushara Co. Agricultural Society.....	.....do.....	.....	100 00
April 3.....	2281	Harrison Reed.....	Clerk Joint Investigating Com'ee.....	.....	192 00
April 8.....	2282	Harrison Reed.....	.....do.....	.....	15 00
April 30.....	2283	D. S. Curtiss.....	.....do.....	.....	47 50
April 13.....	2284	E. Stansbury.....	Clerk Legislative Committee.....	.....	48 00
April 27.....	2285	E. Stansbury.....	.....do.....	.....	43 00
April 1.....	2286	B. W. Suckow.....	Services in Office Sup't Pub. Prop.....	.....	196 00
April 22.....	2287	B. W. Suckow.....	.....do.....	.....	30 00
April 1.....	2288	M. K. Leavitt.....	.....do.....	.....	196 00
April 22.....	2289	M. K. Leavitt.....	.....do.....	.....	30 00
April 30.....	2290	Emil Rothe.....	Publishing.....	.....	2 65

April 20.....	Edward B. Foreman.....	Witness Fees Joint Invest'g Com.	38 80
April 16.....	Z. G. Simmons.....	Witness Fees Land Grant Inves.....	19 50
April 15.....	Joshua Stark.....	do.....	14 00
April 15.....	N. Cleveland.....	do.....	14 00
April 21.....	Wm. A. Barstow.....	do.....	40 00
April 21.....	N. K. Wheeler.....	do.....	24 40
April 21.....	Wm. Pitt Dewey.....	do.....	17 00
April 28.....	Joseph Turner.....	do.....	50 40
April 27.....	Levi Burnell.....	do.....	30 00
April 27.....	James Duane Doty.....	do.....	10 10
April 30.....	S. Chamberlain.....	do.....	16 00
April 1.....	William Booth.....	Witness Fees Chappell Invs. Com'ee	2 00
April 9.....	Wm. A. Barstow.....	do.....	2 00
April 9.....	Lawrence Connor.....	do.....	17 80
April 9.....	D. L. Morrison.....	do.....	12 00
April 9.....	S. W. Barnes.....	do.....	17 80
April 10.....	Martin Stuefer.....	do.....	20 50
April 13.....	Martin Stuefer.....	do.....	4 00
April 16.....	C. W. Cook.....	do.....	2 00
April 17.....	Charles E. Jenkins.....	do.....	14 00
April 21.....	Theodore Prentiss.....	do.....	17 80
April 21.....	H. Mulberger.....	do.....	17 80
April 27.....	Ernest Off.....	do.....	17 80
April 29.....	Joshua Stark.....	Witness fees Mil. & Sup. R. R. Co. Inv.	16 00
April 29.....	H. Haerte.....	do.....	16 00
April 23.....	Henry Totten.....	Burchard Investigation.....	16 00
April 23.....	D. C. Reed.....	Juneau County Seal Investigation.....	12 00
April 1.....	Levi Sterling.....	Com. Insane Hospital.....	50 00
April 19.....	S. V. Shipman.....	Insane Hospital.....	248 75
April 19.....	Milwaukee & Miss. R. R. Co.....	do.....	19 91
April 19.....	Nelson McNeal.....	do.....	242 90
April 19.....	Nelson McNeal.....	do.....	148 15
April 19.....	Nelson McNeal.....	do.....	300 00
April 19.....	Nelson McNeal.....	do.....	500 00
May 31.....	Fred Mohr.....	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Office.....	66 68

GENERAL FUND—Continued.

1858	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
May 31.....	2369	E. McMahon.....	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Office .....	.....	\$66 66
May 31.....	2370	Chas. H. Miller.....	.....do.....	.....	33 30
May 19.....	2371	Chas. Huggins.....	Clerk Secretary's Office.....	.....	33 33
May 31.....	2372	Chas. Huggins.....	.....do.....	.....	33 33
May 31.....	2373	Frank S. Ruggles.....	.....do.....	.....	66 66
May 1.....	2374	Ab'm D. Smith.....	Sup. Court Reports.....	.....	1,074 00
May 6.....	2375	Madison Gas Co.....	Gas consumed.....	.....	358 30
May 5.....	2376	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	Blank Books.....	.....	426 90
May 22.....	2377	Mathias Greenbaum.....	Bank Comptrol'rs Office, Watchman .....	.....	106 00
May 27.....	2378	La Fayette Kellogg.....	Per diem as Clerk Supreme Court.....	.....	410 00
May 15.....	2379	D. W. Ballou, Jr.....	Blanks for Comptroller.....	.....	240 00
May 12.....	2380	Sharpstein & Lathrop.....	Newspapers.....	.....	475 18
May 12.....	2381	S. M. Booth.....	.....do.....	.....	635 52
May 12.....	2382	Carl Schurz.....	.....do.....	.....	116 76
May 14.....	2383	Calkins & Webb.....	.....do.....	.....	969 80
May 14.....	2384	Plaß & Seekles.....	.....do.....	.....	46 40
May 15.....	2385	Atwood & Rublee.....	.....do.....	.....	658 66
May 15.....	2386	D. W. Ballou, Jr.....	.....do.....	.....	122 76
May 18.....	2387	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	.....do.....	.....	6 97
May 20.....	2388	August Krue.....	.....do.....	.....	250 47
May 20.....	2389	S. D. Carpenter.....	.....do.....	.....	1,255 90
May 20.....	2390	Linderman & Rullman.....	.....do.....	.....	96 44
May 27.....	2391	Plaß & Seekles.....	Blanks for Comptroller.....	.....	10 50
May 28.....	2392	D. McBride.....	Newspapers.....	.....	17 85
May 29.....	2393	Bad Ax County Agricultural Society.....	Appropriation for 1857.....	.....	100 00
May 28.....	2394	Grant County Agricultural Society.....	.....do.....	.....	100 00
May 11.....	2395	John N Jones.....	Postage.....	.....	238 85
May 18.....	2396	John N Jones.....	.....do.....	.....	45 67
May 8.....	2397	Calkins & Webb.....	Publishing.....	.....	410 20

May 1.....	2388	L M Rose.....	Publishing.....	2 85
May 22.....	2389	Calkins & Webb and Atwood & Rublee,...	Printing.....	3,250 00
May 18.....	2400	E Stansbury.....	Clerk of Committee on Claims.....	78 00
May 17.....	2401	Harrison Reed.....	Clerk of Joint Inves. Committee.....	117 00
May 18.....	2402	B W Suckow.....	Clerk of Supt. Public Property.....	87 50
May 18.....	2403	M K Leavitt.....	...do.....	87 50
May 15.....	2404	J A Leonard.....	Clerk of Joint Inves. Committee.....	75 00
May 18.....	2405	James Halpin.....	Witness fees in Joint Inves. Com.....	4 00
May 1.....	2406	John Lockwood.....	Witness fees in Land Grant Inves.....	14 00
May 4.....	2407	Isaac Woodle.....	...do.....	8 80
May 4.....	2408	A Hyatt Smith.....	...do.....	8 80
May 4.....	2409	Henry L Palmer.....	...do.....	18 00
May 4.....	2410	Chase A Stevens.....	...do.....	8 10
May 7.....	2411	Thomas Falvey.....	...do.....	30 00
May 11.....	2412	E Cramer.....	...do.....	13 60
May 15.....	2413	Prentiss Dow.....	...do.....	54 00
May 18.....	2414	John Potter.....	...do.....	26 40
May 18.....	2415	William Scott.....	...do.....	52 60
May 18.....	2416	Daniel Wells, Jr.....	...do.....	16 00
May 18.....	2417	Cyrus P Hiller.....	...do.....	14 00
May 18.....	2418	A Wellington Hart.....	...do.....	14 00
May 18.....	2419	Anson Ballard.....	...do.....	30 50
May 18.....	2420	Benj F Moore.....	...do.....	26 40
May 18.....	2421	Byron Kilbourn.....	...do.....	88 00
May 25.....	2422	Geo A Mason.....	...do.....	67 50
May 18.....	2423	H A Tenney.....	Clerk Land Grant Inves.....	368 00
May 18.....	2424	William H Wallis.....	...do.....	25 00
May 17.....	2425	O A Perkins.....	...do.....	6 00
May 17.....	2426	D S Curtiss.....	...do.....	6 25
May 20.....	2427	Wm T Atwood.....	Clerk and Witness Land Grant Inv.....	10 25
May 8.....	2428	Amasa Cobb.....	Witness Chappell Investigation.....	2 00
May 18.....	2429	J Van Etta.....	...do.....	2 00
May 11.....	2430	Andrew Dunn.....	Witness Fees Juneau Co. Seat Inv.....	14 00
May 18.....	2431	Horace Crowell.....	...do.....	31 30

GENERAL FUND—Continued.

1888	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
May 18.....	2432	A G Williams	Witness Fees Juneau Co. Seat Invest.	.....	\$25 10
May 4.....	2433	John M Matt.....	Witness Mil. & Supr. B R Invest.	.....	14 00
May 4.....	2434	John E Mann.....	.....do.....	.....	21 50
May 4.....	2435	Daniel McHenry.....	.....do.....	.....	21 50
May 5.....	2436	James Vallmar.....	.....do.....	.....	17 50
May 18.....	2437	H K Lawrence.....	Witness Fees Wat. & Mad. B. R. Invest.	.....	44 00
May 18.....	2438	P H Van Bergen.....	.....do.....	.....	44 00
May 18.....	2439	J C Fairchild.....	.....do.....	.....	84 00
May 1.....	2440	Levi Sterling.....	.....do.....	.....	44 00
May 14.....	2441	L J Farwell.....	Commissioner Insane Hospital.....	.....	50 00
May 14.....	2442	Nelson McNeal.....	.....do.....	.....	155 00
May 29.....	2443	Nelson McNeal.....	Insane Hospital.....	.....	350 00
June 30.....	2448	Edward McMahon.....	.....do.....	.....	130 00
June 30.....	1	Fred Mohr.....	Clerk Bank Compt. Office.....	.....	66 66
June 30.....	2	C H Miller.....	.....do.....	.....	66 66
June 30.....	3	Charles Huggins.....	.....do.....	.....	66 66
June 30.....	4	Frank S. Ruggles.....	Clerk Secretary's Office.....	.....	66 66
June 30.....	5	John M Byrne.....	.....do.....	.....	66 66
June 11.....	6	Madison Gas Co.....	.....do.....	.....	30 00
June 1.....	7	Edward Rullman.....	Gas consumed.....	.....	272 80
June 1.....	8	V W Roth.....	Night Watch Treasurers office.....	.....	147 00
June 15.....	9	David T Lindley.....	Clerk Adj't. General.....	.....	16 66
June 8.....	10	C E Wright.....	Newspapers.....	.....	12 75
June 8.....	11	J N Bundage.....	.....do.....	.....	38 76
June 8.....	12	Wm E Cramer.....	.....do.....	.....	13 50
June 4.....	13	Chas M Reese.....	.....do.....	.....	15 90
June 4.....	14	Charles Rosser.....	.....do.....	.....	57 83
June 19.....	15	K J Fleischer.....	.....do.....	.....	37 15
June 18.....	16	W Endres & Co.....	.....do.....	.....	42 92
June 18.....	17		.....do.....	.....	30 70

June 18.....	18	W Endres & Co.....	....do.....	48 00
June 17.....	19	E R Moore.....	....do.....	6 25
June 19.....	20	Calkins & Webb.....	Printing.....	1,028 49
June 28.....	21	S M Booth.....	Publishing.....	61 20
June 3.....	22	E Stansbury.....	Clerk Land Grant Investigation.....	12 50
June 23.....	23	Wisconsin Institute for Deaf and Dumb	Lands purchased.....	1,000 00
June 3.....	24	L J Farwell.....	Commissioner Insane Hospital.....	115 00
June 3.....	25	Levi Sterling.....	....do.....	80 00
June 3.....	26	Nelson McNeal.....	Insane Hospital.....	500 00
June 3.....	27	....do.....	....do.....	568 12
June 3.....	28	....do.....	....do.....	500 00
June 8.....	29	....do.....	....do.....	350 00
June 3.....	30	....do.....	....do.....	300 00
June 8.....	31	....do.....	....do.....	100 00
June 3.....	32	....do.....	....do.....	112 50
June 3.....	33	....do.....	....do.....	225 00
June 3.....	34	....do.....	....do.....	450 00
June 3.....	35	....do.....	....do.....	500 00
June 8.....	36	....do.....	....do.....	687 98
June 8.....	37	....do.....	....do.....	150 40
June 16.....	38	....do.....	....do.....	768 00
June 16.....	39	....do.....	....do.....	298 71
June 23.....	40	....do.....	....do.....	500 00
June 8.....	41	S V Shipman.....	....do.....	200 00
June 3.....	42	Dutcher & Brownell.....	....do.....	60 00
June 5.....	43	Edward McMahon.....	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Office.....	68 67
July 31.....	73	Fred Mohr.....	....do.....	68 67
July 31.....	74	Charles H Miller.....	....do.....	68 67
July 31.....	75	Charles A Menges.....	....do.....	35 00
July 31.....	76	Charles Huggins.....	Clerk Secretary's Office.....	68 68
July 31.....	77	Frank S Ruggies.....	....do.....	68 68
July 2.....	78	Du Ray Hunt.....	....do.....	200 00
July 31.....	80	Du Ray Hunt.....	....do.....	68 68
July 10.....	81	John M Byrne.....	....do and Messenger.....	30 00
July 7.....	82	David Williams.....	....do and taking care of Office.....	44 00

GENERAL FUND—Continued.

1868	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
July 31.....	83	David Williams.....	Clerk Sec's Office, and care of office	.....	\$30 00
July 31.....	84	George E Bacon.....	Copying Revised Statutes.....	.....	108 00
July 30.....	85	Robert P Ball.....	.....do.....	.....	128 88
July 26.....	86	D S Curtiss.....	.....do.....	.....	153 00
July 30.....	87	Charles George Meyers.....	.....do.....	.....	78 00
July 30.....	88	E A Tappan.....	.....do.....	.....	150 00
July 30.....	89	R A Vilas.....	.....do.....	.....	159 00
July 1.....	90	Matthias Greenbaum.....	Bank Comptroller Night Watch.....	.....	87 00
July 31.....	91	Edward Rullman.....	Treasurer.....do.....	.....	80 00
July 31.....	92	Edward Rullman.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	31 00
July 31.....	93	Carl Schmidt.....	Bank Comptroller.....do.....	.....	84 00
July 21.....	94	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	Blank Books.....	.....	849 53
July 6.....	95	Madison Gas Co.....	Gas consumed.....	.....	69 37
July 8.....	96	American Express Co.....	Express Charges.....	.....	10 00
July 2.....	97	Sanford & Tapley.....	Publishing.....	.....	13 60
July 2.....	98	Calkins & Webb.....	.....do.....	.....	469 80
July 7.....	99	P H Carney.....	.....do.....	.....	8 30
July 7.....	100	S D Carpenter.....	.....do.....	.....	42 85
July 10.....	101	Cover & Goldsmith.....	.....do.....	.....	13 60
July 16.....	102	Read & Strong.....	.....do.....	.....	15 80
July 2.....	103	Calkins & Webb.....	Printing.....	.....	280 00
July 1.....	104	John N Jones.....	Postage.....	.....	767 59
July 2.....	105	John P Hume.....	Newspapers.....	.....	6 00
July 7.....	106	Jermanin & Brightman.....	.....do.....	.....	124 80
July 2.....	107	Charles Holt.....	.....do.....	.....	20 04
July 7.....	108	Blumfield & Kopp.....	.....do.....	.....	139 68
July 7.....	109	Winter & Ritchie.....	.....do.....	.....	9 50
July 7.....	110	Kallogg & Perkins.....	.....do.....	.....	9 50
July 16.....	111	Schoeffler & Wendt.....	.....do.....	.....	801 92

July 21.....	Carl H Schmidt.....	Newspapers.....	48 00
July 10.....	Edwin H Goodrich.....	Witness Fees Land G't. Investigation	14 00
July 10.....	Thomas W Beaver.....	Clerk of.....do.....	52 50
July 10.....	Edward P Whaling.....	.....do.....do.....	47 50
July 10.....	Wm L Hinsdale.....	.....do.....do.....	87 50
July 6.....	Geo F Wright.....	Witness Fees.....do.....	40 40
July 7.....	Dan'l Hall.....	Witness Fees Chappell Inves.....	17 80
July 21.....	Loyal H. Jones.....	H. Reed Inves.....	23 60
July 2.....	Levi Sterling.....	Commissioner Insane Hospital.....	125 00
July 1.....	Nelson McNeal.....	Insane Hospital.....	815 78
July 2.....	Nelson McNeal.....	.....do.....	2,678 41
July 2.....	Nelson McNeal.....	.....do.....	498 30
July 20.....	Nelson McNeal.....	.....do.....	500 00
July 2.....	S. V. Shipman.....	.....do.....	150 00
July 2.....	S. V. Shipman.....	.....do.....	45 00
August 31.....	Edward McMahon.....	Clerk Bank Compt's Office.....	66 67
August 31.....	Fred Mohr.....	.....do.....	66 67
August 31.....	Charles H. Miller.....	.....do.....	66 67
August 31.....	Le Roy Stevens.....	.....do.....	30 00
August 11.....	Jno. M. Byrne.....	Messenger Secretary's Office.....	30 00
August 16.....	Frank S. Ruggles.....	Clerk Secretary's Office.....	33 33
August 31.....	Du Ray Hunt.....	.....do.....	66 67
August 31.....	Charles Huggins.....	.....do.....	66 67
August 31.....	Geo. C. Russell.....	Book-keeper.....	50 00
August 31.....	Bless Eberhard & Festner.....	Blanks, Bank Department.....	32 50
August 31.....	American Express Co.....	Express Charges.....	2 00
August 7.....	Madison Gas Co.....	Gas consumed.....	55 67
August 7.....	Calkins & Webb.....	Printing and Blanks.....	344 50
August 7.....	Calkins & Webb.....	Printing.....	2,257 92
August 21.....	K. J. Fleischer.....	.....do.....	1,820 00
August 11.....	Lindermun & Bullman.....	.....do.....	1,980 00
August 21.....	Pickard & Carr.....	Publishing.....	5 85
August 5.....	Jerman & Brightman.....	.....do.....	37 40
August 7.....	B. E. Hale & Co.....	.....do.....	13 60
August 25.....	Joseph L. Schooley.....	Newspapers.....	19 00
August 5.....			

GENERAL FUND.—Continued.

1868	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
August 6.....	196	J. B. Hamilton.....	Witness Fees H. Reed Inves.....	.....	\$25 80
August 13.....	197	James Armstrong.....	Witness Fees Burchard Inves.....	.....	10 00
August 18.....	198	C. R. Alton.....	Witness Fees Mil. & Sup R. R. Mil. & Fond du Lac R. R. Inves.....	.....	16 00
August 18.....	199	D. B. Hull.....	.....do.....	.....	14 00
August 5.....	200	Donnell & Kutzbock.....	Architect Capitol Extension.....	.....	3,220 00
August 3.....	201	Levi Sterling.....	Commissioner Insane Hospital.....	.....	130 00
August 3.....	202	John P. McGregor.....	.....do.....	.....	104 60
August 4.....	203	L. J. Farwell.....	.....do.....	.....	260 00
August 4.....	204	Nelson McNeal.....	Insane Hospital.....	.....	5,392 48
August 7.....	205	Nelson McNeal.....	.....do.....	.....	1,600 00
August 11.....	206	Nelson McNeal.....	.....do.....	.....	1,000 00
August 4.....	207	Michael Pauli.....	.....do.....	.....	22 00
August 5.....	208	S. V. Shipman.....	.....do.....	.....	200 00
August 6.....	209	Bliss, Eberhard & Feetner.....	.....do.....	.....	6 71
September 30.....	233	Fred Mohr.....	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Office.....	.....	66 66
September 30.....	234	Edward McMahon.....	.....do.....	.....	66 66
September 30.....	235	Le Roy Stevens.....	.....do.....	.....	30 00
September 30.....	236	C. H. Miller.....	.....do.....	.....	66 66
September 30.....	237	Geo. C. Russell.....	Book Keeper Secretary's Office.....	.....	50 00
September 30.....	238	Du Ray Hunt.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
September 30.....	239	Charles Huggins.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
September 6.....	240	Jno. M. Byrne.....	.....do.....	.....	30 00
September 20.....	241	Jno. M. Byrne.....	.....do.....	.....	10 00
September 8.....	242	David Williams.....	.....do.....	.....	30 00
September 30.....	243	David Williams.....	.....do.....	.....	30 00
September 2.....	244	Wm. H. Watson.....	Clerk Adjutant General.....	.....	100 00
September 21.....	245	La Fayette Kellogg.....	Per diem as Clerk Supreme Court.....	.....	260 00
September 4.....	246	Madison Gas Co.....	Gas consumed.....	.....	58 80

September 1...	247	Carl Schmidt.....	Watchman Comptroller's Office.....	31 00
September 30...	248	Carl Schmidt.....	...do.....	30 00
September 30...	249	Edward Rulman.....	Watchman Treasurer's Office.....	61 00
September 29...	250	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	Blank Books for Comptroller, Bank.....	831 50
September 30...	251	E. D. Campbell.....	Member Board of State Equalization.....	48 00
September 15...	252	Calkins & Webb.....	Publishing.....	100 45
September 11...	253	Calkins & Webb.....	Printing.....	478 64
September 27...	254	Atwood & Bublee.....	...do.....	1,544 98
September 15...	255	B. E. Hale & Co.....	Newspapers.....	2 72
September 27...	256	Hotchkiss & Leeland.....	...do.....	2 56
September 27...	257	Adolph Heidcamp.....	...do.....	47 05
September 22...	258	Rock County Agricultural Society.....	Appropriation, 1856 and 1857.....	200 00
September 23...	259	Erra S. Carr.....	Geological Survey.....	500 00
September 2...	260	John Ryeecraft.....	Capitol Extension.....	6,343 80
September 29...	261	John Ryeecraft.....	...do.....	8,118 60
September 4...	262	Levi Sterling.....	Commissioner Insane Hospital.....	130 80
September 11...	263	Nelson McNeal.....	Insane Hospital.....	1,000 00
September 16...	264	Nelson McNeal.....	...do.....	790 00
September 4...	265	Nelson McNeal.....	...do.....	6,000 00
September 23...	266	S. V. Shipman.....	...do.....	100 00
September 4...	267	Neal Howie.....	...do.....	200 00

SCHOOL FUND.

1887	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
October 8.....	1615	Jacob Seemann.....	Plats.....	.....	\$84 00
October 2.....	1616	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	Blank Books.....	.....	28 00
October 24.....	1617	.....do.....	Stationery.....	.....	125 00
October 8.....	1618	Calkins & Webb.....	Blanks.....	.....	115 00
October 28.....	1619	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	45 25
October 28.....	1620	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	15 25
October 10.....	1621	D. W. Ballou, Jr.....	Publishing.....	.....	27 15
October 28.....	1622	H. L. Rann.....	.....do.....	.....	21 50
October 24.....	1623	Brown & Armstrong.....	.....do.....	.....	41 65
October 24.....	1624	Gove & Wait.....	.....do.....	.....	38 85
October 23.....	1625	C. W. Fitch.....	.....do.....	.....	58 65
October 22.....	1626	Curtice & Emerson.....	.....do.....	.....	26 85
October 19.....	1627	George W. Tenney.....	.....do.....	.....	17 50
October 14.....	1628	McVean & George.....	.....do.....	.....	11 20
October 9.....	1629	John A. Byrne.....	Paper Files.....	.....	7 00
October 8.....	1630	J. W. Chubbuck.....	Publishing.....	.....	7 70
October 3.....	1631	Carpenter & Martin.....	Blanks.....	.....	42 00
October 30.....	1632	Edwin Pickard.....	Publishing.....	.....	82 45
October 14.....	1633	Brown & Britt.....	.....do.....	.....	84 75
November 2.....	1728	C. G. Patterson.....	.....do.....	.....	19 75
November 4.....	1729	Ebenezer Dickie.....	Appraising.....	.....	127 50
November 4.....	1730	James O. Neil.....	.....do.....	.....	127 50
November 9.....	1731	L. P. Drake.....	.....do.....	.....	235 00
November 9.....	1732	Thomas Reynolds and others.....	.....do.....	.....	2,975 00
November 9.....	1733	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	1,176 00
November 9.....	1734	Carl H. Schmidt.....	Publishing.....	.....	50 50
November 12.....	1735	S. G. Colley.....	Appraising.....	.....	145 00
November 13.....	1736	Carpenter & Martin.....	Publishing.....	.....	38 10
November 13.....	1737	Paul C. Whittemore.....	Appraising.....	.....	7 50

November 13....	1788	W. B. Johnson .....	.....do.....	.....	7 50
November 18....	1789	Ryan & Co.	Publishing .....	.....	62 00
November 18....	1740	Farrar & Fonda. ....	.....do.....	.....	28 25
November 18....	1741	Ryan & Co. ....	.....do.....	.....	8 65
November 16....	1743	J. K. Averill. ....	.....do.....	.....	26 25
November 14....	1743	Robinson & Brother ..	.....do.....	.....	122 50
November 17....	1744	E. B. Kelsey. ....	.....do.....	.....	80 80
November 17....	1745	Israel Sanderson. ....	.....do.....	.....	51 90
November 17....	1746	E. B. Kelsey. ....	.....do.....	.....	16 00
November 20....	1747	Edmund R. Otis. ....	.....do.....	.....	25 45
November 21....	1748	A. G. Ellis. ....	.....do.....	.....	9 60
November 21....	1749	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	53 40
November 21....	1750	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	11 20
November 21....	1751	Adolph Heidkamp. ....	.....do.....	\$85 25	35 55
November 23....	1752	W. H. Gleason. ....	.....do.....	.....	70 00
November 26....	1753	Sharpstein & Lathrop. ....	.....do.....	.....	19 85
November 26....	1754	C. Lowman. ....	.....do.....	.....	10 75
September 11....	1541	Jacob Seemann.	Blanks. ....	.....	6 00
December 1....	1875	Chas. M. Reese.	Certificates .....	.....	21 00
December 3....	1876	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	62 00
December 18....	1877	.....do.....	Blanks. ....	.....	77 00
December 11....	1878	J. Sage & Sons.	Lithographing	167 50	189 20
December 11....	1879	.....do.....	.....do.....	860 60	815 60
December 14....	1880	James H. Jones. ....	.....do.....	.....	170 00
December 14....	1881	Wm. Martham.	Appraising. ....	.....	170 00
December 14....	1882	Patrick J. Hannah. ....	.....do.....	.....	170 00
December 14....	1883	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	170 00
December 30....	1884	Wm. B. Walton.	Appraising and Surveying. ....	.....	429 00
December 1....	1885	D. McBride.	Plating. ....	.....	157 44
December 2....	1886	V. A. W. Merrill.	Publishing. ....	.....	29 75
December 4....	1887	Robinson & Bro. ....	.....do.....	.....	26 75
December 4....	1888	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	8 40
December 2....	1889	Cover & Goldsmith. ....	.....do.....	.....	11 20
December 2....	1890	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	19 50
December 4....	1891	A. W. Delaney. ....	.....do.....	.....	8 65
December 4....	1891	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	10 25

SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

1887	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
December 4....	1892	Spankling & Brainard.....	Publishing.....	.....	\$59 50
December 10....	1893	Charles E. Young.....	.....do.....	.....	90 25
December 10....	1894	Wm. C. Rogers.....	.....do.....	.....	17 25
December 11....	1895	A. P. Blakeslee.....	.....do.....	.....	14 25
December 11....	1896	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	53 00
December 12....	1897	Wm. C. Tompkins.....	.....do.....	.....	23 00
December 12....	1899	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	76 50
December 12....	1899	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	11 45
December 18....	1900	M. M. Pomeroy.....	.....do.....	.....	18 25
December 18....	1901	Ulrich & Fischer.....	.....do.....	.....	12 25
December 30....	1902	Joseph A. Somerby.....	.....do.....	.....	69 15
December 30....	.....	School Fund Sales.....	Refunded.....	.....	652 28
December 30....	.....	School Fund Dues.....	.....do.....	.....	3 09
December 30....	.....	School Fund Penalty.....	.....do.....	.....	171 67
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January 26....	2018	O. C. Buck & Co.....	Furniture.....	.....	163 00
January 26....	2019	Calkins & Webb.....	Blanks.....	.....	49 80
January 26....	2020	.....do.....	Publishing.....	.....	25 80
January 14....	2021	Charles M. Reese.....	Blanks.....	.....	28 00
January 9....	2022	Charles G. Patterson.....	Publishing.....	.....	6 75
January 16....	2023	Wm. C. Tompkins.....	.....do.....	.....	4 65
January 21....	2024	Z. C. Wentworth.....	.....do.....	.....	30 45
January 23....	2025	G. J. Allen & Co.....	.....do.....	.....	18 40
January 27....	2026	Gabriel Bjornson.....	.....do.....	.....	42 00
January 7....	2027	L. M. Rose.....	.....do.....	.....	12 00
January 20....	2028	Ross & Stoddard.....	.....do.....	.....	19 95
February 10....	2117	Calumet county.....	Delinquent taxes for the year 1896.....	1,588 65	1,484 01
February 6....	2118	Kewanee county.....	.....do.....	.....	133 68
February 10....	2119	La Fayette county.....	.....do.....	204 40	269 68

		La Crosse County	Delinquent Taxes for the year 1856.		
February 11	2120	Manitowoc	do	763 39	480 56
February 10	2121	Manitowoc	do	927 11	896 31
February 8	2122	Marquette	do	374 63	370 63
February 6	2123	Monroe	do	418 24	379 87
February 8	2124	Richland	do	1727 82	1625 97
February 8	2125	Sauk	do	698 38	541 96
February 4	2126	Waubesa	do	601 42	594 65
February 4	2127	Washington	do	4 43	4 43
February 11	2128	Ryan & Co.	do	27 00	27 00
February 12	2129	S S Burleson	do	5 45	5 45
February 12	2130	J W Chubbuck	do	49 60	49 60
February 8	2131	O C Buck & Co.	do	18 50	18 50
March 11	2220	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner	do	19 50	19 50
March 18	2221	Greene & McKay	Window Shades	1,100 00	1,100 00
March 20	2222	Thomas Reynolds	Appraising	16 86	16 86
March 26	2223	Brooks & Smith	Publishing	331 90	331 90
March 31		School Fund Sales	Refunded	171 46	171 46
March 31		School Fund Dues	do	29 12	29 12
March 31		School Fund Penalty	do	836 61	836 61
April 17	2325	Columbia County	do	182 83	182 83
June 4, 1856	2326	Rock	do	297 02	297 02
April 8, 1856	2327	Rock	do	48 00	48 00
April 20	2328	Welcome Hyde	do	209 00	209 00
April 8	2328	Platt & Seekles	do	396 09	396 09
April 28	2328	Manitowoc County	do	348 24	348 24
May 29	2444	Trempealeau	do	384 62	384 62
June 80		School Fund Sales	do	73 07	73 07
June 80		School Fund Dues	do	147 11	147 11
June 80		School Fund Penalty	do	553 54	553 54
July 20	127	Adams (& Juneau) County	do	912 29	912 29
July 20	126	Bad Ax	do	514 88	514 88
July 20	129	Brown	do	326 54	326 54
July 20	180	Chippewa	do	328 47	328 47
July 20	181	Crawford	do	190 97	190 97
July 20	182	Dane	do		

SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

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1869	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
July 20.....	133	Grant.....County.....	Delinquent Taxes returned for 1858	\$267 52	\$253 49
July 20.....	134	Kenosha.....do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	26 31
July 20.....	135	Milwaukee.....do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	148 40	69 84
July 20.....	136	Oconto.....do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	164 86	163 47
July 20.....	137	Ontario.....do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	2,221 97	2,114 63
July 20.....	138	Pierce.....do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,167 81	1,067 00
July 20.....	139	Polk.....do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	872 14	864 06
July 20.....	140	St. Croix.....do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	2,923 96	2,823 83
July 20.....	141	Shawano.....do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	424 60	416 44
July 20.....	142	Waipaca.....do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	36 92	30 66
July 20.....	143	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	Certificates and Merchandise.....	602 08	459 00
July 12.....	144	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	Blanks.....	.....	217 25
July 10.....	145	Otis Hoyt.....	Publishing.....	.....	20 00
July 10.....	146	S D Carpenter.....	Appraising.....	.....	117 50
August 3.....	210	Thomas Reynolds et al.....	.....do.....	.....	870 00
August 3.....	211	Thomas Reynolds.....	.....do.....	.....	250 00
August 3.....	212	Samuel G Colley.....	.....do.....	.....	800 00
September 30.....	.....	School Fund Sales.....	Refunded.....	.....	40 84
September 30.....	.....	School Fund Dues.....	.....do.....	.....	445 93
September 30.....	.....	School Fund Penalty.....	.....do.....	.....	12 40

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

1867	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
October 15.....	1660	Charles R Gleason.....	Clerk School Land Department.....	.....	\$35 00
October 5.....	1661	John W Hunt.....	Commissioners Clerk for 1866.....	.....	600 00
October 13.....	1662	J D Ruggles.....	Book Keeper.....	.....	100 00
October 31.....	1663	J D Ruggles.....	.....do.....	.....	100 00
October 31.....	1664	G H Johnson.....	Clerk School Land Department.....	.....	66 67
October 3.....	1665	Joseph Strasser.....	.....do.....	.....	155 00
October 31.....	1666	Charles Lorenzen.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1667	F A Scofield.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1668	J M Smith.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1669	Lewis E. Beardsley.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1670	Jacob Seeman.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1671	William Nelson.....	.....do.....	.....	73 33
October 19.....	1672	James Ross.....	.....do.....	.....	31 67
October 31.....	1673	Stephen Huggins.....	.....do.....	.....	28 96
October 31.....	1674	John P. Moore.....	.....do.....	.....	50 00
October 31.....	1675	H. A. Lubben.....	.....do.....	.....	48 23
October 15.....	1676	James K. Proudft.....	.....do.....	.....	35 00
October 2.....	1677	Daniel N. Johnson.....	Clerk Swamp Land Department.....	.....	15 64
October 31.....	1678	Daniel N. Johnson.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1679	Ernest Doerschlag.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1680	F. A. Pfaff.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1681	F. T. Zettler.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1682	R. T. Williams.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1683	David Brainard.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1684	R. F. Sweet.....	.....do.....	.....	66 68
October 31.....	1685	Geo. E. Bacon.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1686	Geo. W. Dodge.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1687	F. W. Bird.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
October 31.....	1688	V. W. Roth.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67

SCHOOL FUND INCOME—Continued.

1857	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
October 31.....	1689	Edward B. Foreman.....	Clerk Swamp Land Department....	.....	\$54 00
October 31.....	1690	G. H. Goodridge.....	do.....	.....	57 72
October 31.....	1691	John H. Meigs.....	do.....	.....	13 33
October 31.....	1692	M. B. McSherry.....	do.....	.....	55 50
November 30.....	1772	Charles Lorenzen.....	Clerk School Land Department....	.....	66 66
November 30.....	1773	H. A. Lubben.....	do.....	.....	66 67
November 18.....	1774	F. A. Scofield.....	do.....	.....	40 00
November 30.....	1775	J. D. Ruggles.....	Book Keeper.....	.....	100 00
November 30.....	1776	Stephen Huggins.....	Clerk School Land Department....	.....	66 66
November 30.....	1777	William Nelson.....	do.....	.....	66 66
November 5.....	1778	William S. Hobart.....	do.....	.....	66 67
November 30.....	1779	William S. Hobart.....	do.....	.....	66 67
November 30.....	1780	Charles R. Glenson.....	do.....	.....	70 00
November 30.....	1781	Lewis E. Beardsley.....	do.....	.....	66 66
November 30.....	1782	Geo. H. Johnson.....	do.....	.....	66 66
November 5.....	1783	John Willans.....	do.....	.....	70 00
November 30.....	1784	John Willans.....	do.....	.....	70 00
November 30.....	1785	John P. Moore.....	do.....	.....	50 00
November 30.....	1786	Thomas L. Lawrence.....	do.....	.....	57 77
November 30.....	1787	Thomas Reid.....	do.....	.....	53 33
November 30.....	1788	Jacob Seeman.....	do.....	.....	66 66
November 30.....	1789	Wm. B. Walton.....	do.....	.....	1,046 00
November 21.....	1790	Fred Mohr.....	Maps.....	.....	15 54
November 10.....	1791	John H. Meigs.....	Clerk Swamp Land Department....	.....	53 33
November 12.....	1792	John H. Meigs.....	do.....	.....	24 43
November 26.....	1793	John H. Meigs.....	do.....	.....	22 23
November 16.....	1794	Geo. E. Bacon.....	do.....	.....	33 33
November 30.....	1795	Geo. E. Bacon.....	do.....	.....	33 33
November 13.....	1796	David Brainard.....	do.....	.....	26 76

November 30.	David Brainard	Clerk Swamp Land Department.	\$39 91
November 30.	Ernest Doerschlag	do.	66 67
November 30.	R. T. Williams	do.	66 67
November 30.	F. T. Zettler	do.	66 67
November 30.	F. A. Pfaff	do.	66 67
November 30.	George W. Dodge	do.	66 68
November 30.	F. W. Bird	do.	66 67
November 30.	G. H. Goodridge	do.	66 67
November 30.	M. B. McSherry	do.	66 67
November 30.	R. F. Sweet.	do.	66 67
November 30.	Dan'l Noble Johnson	do.	66 68
December 31.	John Williams	Clerk School Land Department.	70 00
December 31.	Charles R. Gleason.	do.	70 00
December 31.	Wm. Nelson.	do.	66 66
December 31.	Jacob Seeman	do.	66 66
December 31.	Thomas L. Lawrence	do.	66 66
December 31.	Thomas Reid	do.	66 66
December 31.	Wm. S. Hobart.	do.	66 66
December 31.	Wm. S. Hobart.	do.	40 00
December 31.	J. M. Smith.	do.	66 66
December 31.	J. M. Smith.	do.	66 66
December 31.	Stephen Huggins	do.	66 66
December 31.	John P. Moore.	do.	66 66
December 31.	John P. Moore.	do.	17 76
December 31.	Charles Lorenzen.	do.	66 66
December 31.	H. A. Lubben.	do.	66 67
December 31.	George H. Johnson.	do.	66 66
December 31.	J. D. Ruggles.	Book Keeper.	100 00
December 31.	John W. Hunt	Commissioners' Clerk	250 00
December 31.	Charles Kuehn.	Extra Clerk-hire.	500 00
December 31.	A. J. Craig	Journal of Education	425 00
December 31.	Charles George Mayers	Extra Services	50 00
December 31.	F. W. Bird	Clerk Swamp Land Department.	66 67
December 31.	George E. Bacon	do.	66 66
December 31.	Ernest Doerschlag	do.	66 67

SCHOOL FUND INCOME—Continued.

1857	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
December 31....	1863	Fred Aug. Plaf.....	Clerk Swamp Land Department....	.....	66 67
December 31....	1864	David Brainerd.....	do.....	.....	66 67
December 31....	1865	R. F. Sweet.....	do.....	.....	66 67
December 31....	1866	George H. Goodridge.....	do.....	.....	66 66
December 31....	1867	George H. Dodge.....	do.....	.....	66 66
December 31....	1868	M. B. McSherry.....	do.....	.....	66 67
December 31....	1869	R. T. Williams.....	do.....	.....	66 67
December 31....	1870	F. T. Zettler.....	do.....	.....	66 67
December 31....	1871	V. W. Roth.....	Clerk employed by Governor.....	.....	66 66
December 31....	1872	V. W. Roth.....	do.....	.....	66 66
December 30....	.....	School Fund Income.....	Refunded.....	.....	1,965 25
1858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January 30....	2043	George H. Johnson.....	Clerk School Land Department.....	.....	66 66
January 30....	2044	O. G. Scofield.....	do.....	.....	66 67
January 30....	2045	G. B. Holden.....	do.....	.....	66 67
January 30....	2046	J. A. Bate.....	do.....	.....	30 10
January 30....	2047	O. H. King.....	do.....	.....	33 55
January 4....	2048	Charles Huggins.....	Extra Clerk School Land Departm't	.....	12 00
January 5....	2049	Charles Lorenzen.....	do.....	.....	25 00
January 4....	2050	Charles Lorenzen.....	do.....	.....	12 00
January 5....	2051	H. A. Lubben.....	do.....	.....	8 75
January 30....	2052	John Willans.....	do.....	.....	70 00
January 30....	2053	Charles R. Gleason.....	Clerk School Land Department.....	.....	70 00
January 30....	2054	John P. Moore.....	do.....	.....	66 66
January 30....	2055	Thomas L. Lawrence.....	do.....	.....	66 66
January 30....	2056	Jacob Seeman.....	do.....	.....	66 66
January 30....	2057	William Nelson.....	do.....	.....	66 66
January 30....	2058	J. Montgomery Smith.....	do.....	.....	66 66
January 30....	2059	Wm. S. Hobart.....	do.....	.....	66 66

January 30	2060	Thomas Reid	Clerk School Land Department	66 66
January 30	2061	L. E. Beardsley	do.	33 33
January 30	2062	Samuel G. Bugh	do.	53 28
January 30	2063	Ernest Doerschlag	Clerk Swamp Land Department	53 28
January 6	2064	Watt E. Jones	do.	23 86
January 29	2065	Watt E. Jones	do.	66 67
January 30	2066	George W. Dodge	do.	66 67
January 30	2067	M. B. McSherry	do.	66 67
January 30	2068	F. W. Bird	do.	66 67
January 30	2069	R. T. Williams	do.	53 28
January 4	2070	George E. Bacon	do.	12 00
January 28	2071	George E. Bacon	do.	33 33
January 6	2072	Dan J. Noble Johnson	do.	55 50
January 30	2073	George Hyer	do.	62 16
January 30	2074	G. H. Goodridge	do.	62 16
January 30	2075	F. T. Zettler	do.	39 96
January 30	2076	J. C. Bunner	do.	59 94
January 23	2037	J. Sage & Sons	Income Receipts	238 80
March 1	2137	George C. Russell	Book Keeper School L'd Departm't	186 67
February 27	2138	George H. Johnson	Clerk School Land Department	66 67
February 27	2139	G. B. Holden	do.	66 66
February 27	2140	J. A. Bate	do.	66 67
February 27	2141	O. G. Scofield	do.	33 10
February 27	2143	Emil Lehman	do.	40 00
February 27	2143	Charles H. King	do.	40 00
February 27	2144	John Williams	do.	70 00
February 27	2145	C. R. Gleason	do.	70 00
February 27	2146	Wm. Nelson	do.	66 67
February 27	2147	T. L. Lawrence	do.	66 67
February 27	2148	J. M. Smith	do.	66 67
February 27	2149	Thomas Reid	do.	66 67
February 27	2150	Jacob Seeman	do.	66 67
February 27	2151	Wm. S. Hobart	do.	66 67
February 27	2152	Samuel G. Bugh	do.	66 67
February 27	2153	John P. Moore	do.	66 67

SCHOOL FUND INCOME—Continued.

1888.	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
February 27	2154	Emil Lehman	Clerk School Land Department	.....	\$14 00
February 27	2155	Ernest Doerschlag	.....do	.....	26 67
February 27	2156	George E. Bacon	Clerk Swamp Land Department	.....	50 88
February 27	2157	George E. Bacon	.....do	.....	66 67
February 27	2158	George W. Dodge	.....do	.....	66 66
February 27	2159	George H. Goodridge	.....do	.....	66 67
February 27	2160	George Hyer	.....do	.....	66 67
February 27	2161	F. W. Bird	.....do	.....	66 67
February 27	2162	M. B. McSherry	.....do	.....	66 67
February 27	2163	R. T. Williams	.....do	.....	66 67
February 27	2164	F. T. Zetter	.....do	.....	66 67
February 27	2165	J. C. Bunner	.....do	.....	66 67
March 6	2166	A. J. Craig	Journal of Education	.....	66 67
March 24	2167	G. & C. Merriam	Balance on Dictionaries	.....	425 00
March 31	2168	George C. Russell	Bookkeeper Land Department	.....	600 00
March 31	2169	George H. Johnson	Clerk School Land Department	.....	100 00
March 31	2170	O. G. Scofield	.....do	.....	66 67
March 31	2171	J. A. Bate	.....do	.....	66 67
March 31	2172	G. B. Holden	.....do	.....	66 67
March 31	2173	Emil Lehman	.....do	.....	66 67
March 31	2174	Charles H. King	.....do	.....	66 68
March 31	2175	John Willans	.....do	.....	40 00
March 31	2176	Charles R. Gleason	.....do	.....	70 00
March 31	2177	Jacob Seeman	.....do	.....	70 00
March 31	2178	J. M. Smith	.....do	.....	66 67
March 31	2179	Wm. Nelson	.....do	.....	66 67
March 31	2180	John P. Moore	.....do	.....	66 67
March 31	2181	Wm. S. Hobart	.....do	.....	66 67
March 31	2182	Samuel G. Bugh	.....do	.....	66 67

March 31.....	Thomas Reid.....	do.....	66 67
March 31.....	Thomas L. Lawrence.....	do.....	66 67
March 31.....	Richard J. Harney.....	do.....	22 20
March 9.....	James K. Prouditt.....	Extra serv's Cl'k School L'nd Dept't	5 00
March 10.....	W. S. Lansing.....	do.....	12 00
March 9.....	Wm. H. Plunkett.....	do.....	5 00
March 31.....	George W. Dodge.....	Clerk Swamp Land Department.....	66 67
March 31.....	George E. Bacon.....	do.....	66 67
March 31.....	George H. Goodridge.....	do.....	66 68
March 31.....	M. B. McSherry.....	do.....	66 67
March 31.....	J. C. Bunner.....	do.....	66 67
March 31.....	F. W. Bird.....	do.....	66 67
March 31.....	R. T. Williams.....	do.....	66 67
March 31.....	George Hyer.....	do.....	66 67
March 31.....	F. T. Zettler.....	do.....	66 67
March 31.....	School Fund Income.....	Refunded.....	1,308 50
April 80.....	George C. Russell.....	Bookkeeper Land Department.....	100 00
April 80.....	George H. Johnson.....	Clerk School Land Department.....	66 66
April 80.....	O. G. Scofield.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	J. A. Bate.....	do.....	66 68
April 80.....	G. B. Holden.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	Emil Lethman.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	Charles H. King.....	do.....	40 00
April 80.....	Charles R. Gleason.....	do.....	70 00
April 80.....	William S. Hobart.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	Jacob Seemann.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	Richard J. Harney.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	Thomas L. Lawrence.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	J. M. Smith.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	William Nelson.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	Thomas Reid.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	Samuel G. Bugh.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	John P. Moore.....	do.....	66 67
April 80.....	George Hyer.....	Clerk Swamp Land Department.....	66 67
April 80.....	F. W. Bird.....	do.....	66 67

SCHOOL FUND INCOME—Continued.

1888	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
April 30.....	2467	R. T. Williams.....	Clerk Swamp Land Department....	.....	\$66 67
April 30.....	2468	F. T. Zettler.....	do.....	.....	66 66
April 30.....	2469	J. C. Bunner.....	do.....	.....	66 66
April 30.....	2460	M. B. McSherry.....	do.....	.....	66 67
April 30.....	2461	George W. Dodge.....	do.....	.....	66 67
April 15.....	2462	George E. Bacon.....	do.....	.....	33 33
April 30.....	2463	George E. Bacon.....	do.....	.....	33 33
April 8.....	2464	R. A. Villas.....	do.....	.....	33 33
May 31.....	2457	George C. Russell.....	Extra Clerk Swamp Land Depart'mt	.....	33 33
May 31.....	2458	George H. Johnson.....	Bookkeeper Land Department.....	.....	100 00
May 31.....	2459	O. G. Scofield.....	Clerk School Land Department....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2460	J. A. Bate.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2461	Emil Leihman.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2462	Charles H. King.....	do.....	.....	40 00
May 6.....	2463	John Willans.....	do.....	.....	70 00
May 31.....	2464	Charles R. Gleason.....	do.....	.....	70 00
May 31.....	2465	Thomas L. Lawrence.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2466	William S. Hobart.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2467	Thomas Reid.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2468	J. M. Smith.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2469	Jacob Seemann.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2470	William Nelson.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2471	Richard J. Harney.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2472	John P. Moore.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 16.....	2473	George E. Bacon.....	Clerk Swamp Land Department....	.....	33 33
May 31.....	2474	George E. Bacon.....	do.....	.....	33 34
May 31.....	2475	J. C. Bunner.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2476	George Hyer.....	do.....	.....	66 67
May 31.....	2477	M. B. McSherry.....	do.....	.....	66 67

May 31.....	F. W. Bird.....	do.....	do.....	\$66 67
May 31.....	Geo. W. Dodge.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
May 31.....	F. T. Zettler.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
May 31.....	G. H. Goodridge.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
May 31.....	R. T. Williams.....	do.....	do.....	66 68
May 31.....	A. J. Craig.....	do.....	do.....	525 00
June 12.....	Geo. C. Russell.....	Journal of Education.....	do.....	100 00
June 30.....	Geo. H. Johnson.....	Book Keeper Land Department.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	J. A. Bate.....	Clerk School Land Department.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	O. G. Scofield.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	G. B. Holden.....	do.....	do.....	183 33
do.....	Chas. H. King.....	do.....	do.....	40 00
do.....	C. R. Gleason.....	do.....	do.....	70 00
do.....	J. M. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	Richard J. Harney.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	Wm. Nelson.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	Wm. S. Hobart.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	J. P. Moore.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	Jacob Seeman.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	Thomas Reid.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	James Halpin.....	do.....	do.....	295 00
do.....	J. C. Bunner.....	Services in Land Office.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	Geo. W. Dodge.....	Clerk Swamp Land Office.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	Geo. H. Goodridge.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	Geo. Hyer.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	R. T. Williams.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	Geo. E. Bacon.....	do.....	do.....	15 00
do.....	M. B. McSherry.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	F. W. Bird.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	School Fund Income.....	Refunded.....	do.....	1,069 84
July 31.....	Geo. C. Russell.....	Book Keeper Land Department.....	do.....	100 00
do.....	G. H. Johnson.....	Clerk School Land Department.....	do.....	66 68
do.....	O. G. Scofield.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	G. B. Holden.....	do.....	do.....	66 67
do.....	Chas. H. King.....	do.....	do.....	40 00

SCHOOL FUND INCOME—Continued.

1858	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
July 31.....	159	Charles R. Gleason.....	Clerk School Land Department....	.....	\$70 00
.....do.....	160	Richard J. Harney.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	161	Wm. S. Hobart.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	162	Jacob Seemann.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	163	Thomas Reid.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	164	William Nelson.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	165	John P. Moore.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	166	J. M. Smith.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
July 8.....	167	Thomas L. Lawrence.....	.....do.....	.....	53 00
July 31.....	168	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	22 20
.....do.....	169	James Halpin.....	Services in Land Offices.....	.....	50 00
.....do.....	170	F. W. Bird.....	Clerk in Swamp Land Department....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	171	J. C. Bunner.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	172	Geo. W. Dodge.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	173	Geo. Hyer.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	174	M. B. McSherry.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	175	R. T. Williams.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
August 31.....	217	Geo. C. Russell.....	Book Keeper.....	.....	50 00
.....do.....	218	Geo. H. Johnson.....	Clerk School Land Department....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	219	O. G. Scofield.....	.....do.....	.....	66 66
.....do.....	220	G. B. Holden.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	221	Charles H. King.....	.....do.....	.....	40 00
August 17.....	222	Thomas Reid.....	.....do.....	.....	18 32
August 7.....	223	Jno. L. Dorrance.....	Extra Services.....	.....	5 00
August 31.....	224	Charles R. Gleason.....	Clerk School Land Department....	.....	70 00
.....do.....	225	John C. Bunner.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	226	Wm. S. Hobart.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	227	Wm. Nelson.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67
.....do.....	228	Jacob Seemann.....	.....do.....	.....	66 67

do.....	F. W. Bird.....	Clerk Swamp Land Department.....	68 67
do.....	George Hyer.....	do.....	68 67
do.....	M. B. McSherry.....	do.....	68 67
do.....	R. T. Williams.....	do.....	68 67
September 30.....	Geo. C. Russell.....	Book Keeper School Land Depart'mt.....	50 00
do.....	G. H. Johnson.....	Clerk School Land Department.....	68 67
do.....	O. G. Scofield.....	do.....	68 66
do.....	G. B. Holden.....	do.....	68 66
do.....	Chas. H. King.....	do.....	40 00
do.....	C. R. Gleason.....	do.....	70 00
do.....	Wm. Nelson.....	do.....	68 67
do.....	Wm. S. Hobart.....	do.....	68 67
do.....	R. J. Harney.....	do.....	68 67
do.....	do.....	do.....	68 67
do.....	Jacob Seemann.....	do.....	68 67
do.....	J. C. Bunner.....	do.....	68 67
do.....	F. W. Bird.....	Clerk Swamp Land Department.....	68 67
do.....	Geo. Hyer.....	do.....	68 67
do.....	R. T. Williams.....	do.....	68 67
do.....	M. B. McSherry.....	do.....	68 67
do.....	Calkins & Webb.....	Blanks.....	628 00
do.....	School Fund Income.....	Refunded.....	368 12

UNIVERSITY FUND,

Date.	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
October 24, 1857	1658	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.	Blank Books.	.....	\$23 00
December 31, 1857	....	University Fund Sales.	Refunded	.....	384 74
December 31, 1857	....	University Fund Penalty.	.....do.	.....	51 60
January 23, 1858	2087	J. Sage & Sons.	Lithographed Receipts.	.....	81 40
March 31, 1858..	....	University Fund Sales.	Refunded	.....	101 84
March 31, 1858..	....	University Fund Penalty.	.....do.	.....	12 90
Sept. 30, 1858..	....	University Fund Sales.	.....do.	.....	28 86
Sept. 30, 1858..	....	University Fund Penalty.	.....do.	.....	89 25

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

Date.	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
December 31, 1887	...	University Fund Income.....	Refunded .....	.....	\$192 52
March 31, 1888...do.....do .....	...do.....do .....	.....	168 81
June 30, 1888...do.....do .....	...do.....do .....	.....	63 49
Sept. 30, 1888....do.....do .....	...do.....do .....	.....	71 25

SWAMP LAND FUND.

1857	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
October 14.....	1638	Brown & Britt.....	Publishing.....	.....	\$38 70
October 5.....	1614½	Andrew J. Lawson.....	.....do.....	.....	23 80
October 5.....	1634	Robinson & Bro.....	.....do.....	.....	11 45
October 8.....	1635	J. W. Chubbuck.....	.....do.....	.....	22 65
October 8.....	1636	Kellogg & Perkins.....	.....do.....	.....	29 05
October 13.....	1637	Harrison Reed.....	.....do.....	.....	32 40
October 17.....	1638	Robert B. Rice.....	.....do.....	.....	28 80
October 20.....	1639	James S. Alban.....	.....do.....	.....	30 60
October 28.....	1640	Brown & Armstrong.....	.....do.....	.....	85
October 29.....	1641	Ryan & Co.....	.....do.....	.....	25 85
October 13.....	1642	Wm. M. Watt.....	.....do.....	.....	41 00
October 24.....	1643	George See.....	Extra Services.....	.....	30 00
October 3.....	1644	V. W. Roth.....	.....do.....	.....	75 00
October 5.....	1645	Wm. G. Tuller.....	.....do.....	.....	55 00
October 5.....	1646	Chas. Geo. Mayers.....	.....do.....	.....	20 00
October 2.....	1647	E. B. Chadwick.....	Expenses of Sales.....	.....	297 00
October 5.....	1648	Dutcher & Brownell.....	.....do.....	.....	20 00
October 5.....	1649	John P. Moore.....	Expenses as Messenger.....	.....	20 00
October 3.....	1650	Swamp Land Sales.....	Expenses.....	.....	695 48
October 29.....	1651	Calkins & Webb.....	Blanks.....	.....	10 25
October 2.....	1652	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	Blank Books.....	.....	48 00
October 2.....	1653	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	.....do.....	.....	29 50
October 9.....	1654	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	.....do.....	.....	488 00
October 3.....	1655	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	.....do.....	.....	480 00
October 8.....	1656	Carpenter & Martin.....	Blanks.....	.....	83 00
November 2.....	1755	Chas. G. Patterson.....	Publishing.....	.....	35 45
November 2.....	1756	Swamp Land Sale.....	Expenses.....	.....	996 50
November 4.....	1757	J. H. Crampton.....	Services.....	.....	70 25
November 13.....	1758	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	Certificates.....	.....	488 00

November 20	1759	.....do	.....do	480 00
November 4	1760	.....do	.....do	480 00
November 6	1761	Henry Hemphall	Stationery	27 25
November 9	1762	H. M. Page	Publishing	29 05
November 14	1763	J. K. Averill	.....do	28 25
November 14	1764	Daniel Mallo	.....do	22 40
November 18	1765	Strickland & Co.	Stationery	13 25
November 17	1766	Israel Sanderson	Publishing	42 00
November 20	1767	Edmund R. Otis	.....do	30 85
November 23	1768	W. H. Gleason	.....do	38 25
April 4	1903	Warner Lewis	Plats	600 00
August 1	1904	John Willans	Office Rent at Sales	67 50
August 1	1905	Swamp Land Sales	Expenses	722 95
December 12	1906	Swamp Land Sales	.....do	655 00
December 23	1907	Swamp Land Sales	.....do	113 38
December 30	1908	Swamp Land Sales	.....do	600 00
December 12	1909	American Express Co.	Express Charges	33 16
December 11	1910	Wm. B. Walton	Maps	56 00
December 8	1911	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner	Books of Certificates	240 00
December 15	1912	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner	.....do	504 00
December 8	1913	Carpenter & Martin	.....do	240 00
December 15	1914	Carpenter & Martin	.....do	360 00
December 7	1915	George Bevitt	Moving Safe	8 00
December 12	1916	George H. Goodridge	Services at Sales	100 00
December 13	1917	John P. Houghton	.....do	140 00
December 28	1918	John P. Houghton	.....do	36 00
December 22	1919	H. Le Grand	Stationery	5 00
December 23	1920	Dutcher & Brownell	Livery Hire	100 00
December 16	1921	O. C. Buck & Co.	Furniture	259 50
December 28	1922	O. C. Buck & Co.	.....do	140 00
December 2	1923	V. A. W. Merrill	Publishing	44 25
December 4	1924	A. W. Delaney	.....do	32 25
December 4	1925	Spaulding & Brainard	.....do	85 20
December 4	1926	K. J. Fleischer	.....do	28 60
December 10	1927	Chas. E. Young	.....do	48 25

SWAMP LAND FUND—Continued.

1857	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
December 10....	1928	W. C. Rogers.....	Publishing.....	.....	\$44 25
December 11....	1929	A. P. Blakeslee.....	do.....	.....	44 25
December 12....	1930	R. B. Wentworth.....	do.....	.....	30 85
December 13....	1931	Atwood & Rublee.....	do.....	.....	49 25
December 14....	1932	Gabriel Bjornson.....	do.....	.....	36 25
December 15....	1933	Hill & Greene.....	do.....	.....	40 25
December 16....	1934	Smith & Orvis.....	do.....	.....	38 25
December 17....	1935	Geo. W. Bliss.....	do.....	.....	48 65
December 18....	1936	Ulrich & Fisher.....	do.....	.....	25 45
December 19....	1937	Cover & Goldsmith.....	do.....	.....	38 25
December 20....	1938	Joseph A. Somerby.....	do.....	.....	44 25
December 30....	.....	Swamp Land Fund Sales.....	Refunded.....	.....	1,264 25
1858					
January 7....	2029	American Express Co.....	Express Charges.....	.....	23 82
January 8....	2030	R. S. Riley.....	Services at Sale.....	.....	5 00
January 9....	2031	Henry Totten.....	do.....	.....	55 00
January 10....	2032	Wm. Henry Brisbane.....	Surveying Islands.....	.....	61 00
January 11....	2033	Calkins & Webb.....	Blanks.....	.....	96 00
January 12....	2034	N. W. Dean.....	Stationery.....	.....	39 00
January 13....	2035	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	Patent Books.....	.....	80 00
January 14....	2036	Chas. M. Reese.....	Certificates.....	.....	75 00
January 15....	2037	J. Sage & Sons.....	Lithographing.....	.....	387 40
January 16....	2038	L. A. & H. A. Taylor.....	Publishing.....	.....	28 25
January 17....	2039	Charles S. Phelps.....	do.....	.....	13 45
January 18....	2040	Ross & Stoddard.....	do.....	.....	23 65
January 19....	2041	Clewett & Ellwell.....	do.....	.....	38 25
January 20....	2042	L. M. Rose.....	do.....	.....	30 00
January 21....	2043	John B. Whitelaw.....	Examining Lands.....	.....	100 00
January 22....	2132	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	Blanks and Stationery.....	.....	22 75
February 1....	2133				

February 6	2134	Carpenter & Martin	Blanks	240 00
February 26	2135	Curtice & Emerson	Publishing	1 05
February 4	2136	S S Burleson	Publishing	28 00
February 12	2137	J W Chubbuck	Publishing	15 85
February 18	2190	American Express Co	Express Charges	9 75
March 5	2224	D W Jones	Expenses advanced	28 00
March 2	2225	Friend & Crawford	Valises for Swamp Land Department	27 00
March 19	2226	J Sage & Sons	Lithographing Receipts	180 00
March 1	2227	Wm J Gibson	Selecting Lands	325 00
March 18	2228	Greene & McKay	Window Shades	22 00
March 31	2329	Swamp Land Fund Sales	Refunded	487 12
April 15	2330	John B Whitelaw	Surveying and Examining Lands	750 80
April 15	2331	do	do	1,037 80
April 23	2332	O C Buck & Co	Furniture	391 68
April 3	2333	Wm B Walton	Maps	14 75
April 14	2334	Plaff & Seekles	Blanks	36 00
April 16	2335	S Kleuber & Co	Carpeting	105 00
April 19	2336	Biles, Eberhard & Fester	Stationery	139 11
April 20	2337	Strickland & Co	do	86 25
April 20	2337	do	do	16 85
May 6	2445	Wm Henry Brisbane	Surveying Islands in Wis. River	689 05
May 11	2446	John B Whitelaw	do	600 16
May 28	2447	do	do	257 70
May 28	2448	do	Examining and Selecting Lands	45 00
May 3	2449	Charles R Gleason	Services at Sale	19 50
May 14	2450	Dwight Needham	Maps	7 50
May 19	2451	O C Buck & Co	Furniture	9 75
May 10	2452	Tibbitts & Gordon	Merchandise	16 19
May 31	2453	Wm H Arthur & Co	Stationery	125 00
June 3	43	John B Whitelaw	Examining and Selecting Lands	296 80
June 15	44	do	Examining and Selecting Lands	95 80
June 12	45	J S Van Vechten	do	1,089 00
June 24	46	N W Dean	Stationery	200 50
June 30		Swamp Land Fund Sales	Refunded	227 79
June 30		Swamp Land Fund Penalty	do	91 45

SWAMP LAND FUND—Continued.

1868	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
July 10.....	147	John B Whitelaw.....	Selecting Swamp Lands.....	.....	\$400 85
July 8.....	148	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....	Blanks, &c.....	.....	232 90
July 10.....	149	S D Carpenter.....	Blanks.....	.....	20 00
August 21.....	213	John B Whitelaw.....	Examining & Sur'g Swamp Lands.	\$1,005 26	949 61
August 25.....	214	...do.....	...do.....	.....	151 65
August 25.....	215	J S Van Vechten.....	...do.....	.....	2,271 00
August 25.....	216	...do.....	...do.....	.....	525 00
September 25.....	268	John B Whitelaw.....	Selecting & Surveying Swamp Lands	.....	459 48
September 25.....	269	...do.....	...do.....	.....	121 53
September 21.....	280	John T Van Houten.....	Services.....	.....	26 68
September 30.....	.....	Swamp Land Fund.....	Sales Refunded.....	.....	6 00

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.

Date	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
1857					
December 31.....	Swamp Land Fund Income.....	Refunded.....	.....	\$ 310 16
1858					
March 31.....	do.....do.....do.....	do.....	.....	268 44
June 30.....	do.....do.....do.....	do.....	.....	221 50
September 30.....	do.....do.....do.....	do.....	.....	84 01

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

1887.	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	At wed.
July 30.....	152	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner	Blank Books .....	.....	\$24 00.

MADISON CITY BONDS.

1888	No.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
July 31.....	153	John Ryecraft.....	Capitol Extension .....	.....	\$2,000 00
September 2....	280	....do.....	....do.....	.....	7,000 00
September 29....	261	....do.....	....do.....	.....	9,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

A complete statement of the expenditures on account of each and every fund of the State, during the last fiscal year, has been already exhibited under the heads of the several funds.

Herewith is submitted a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the Treasury on account of the General Fund, for the ensuing year, specifying each object thereof, and distinguishing between those provided for by permanent appropriation, and such as require Legislative appropriations at the coming session; and showing the sources from which such expenditures are to be defrayed.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES to be defrayed from the Treasury,
for the year 1859.

I.—SALARIES AND PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Governor's Office.....	\$3,200 00
Secretary's Office.....	2,400 00
Treasurer's Office.....	3,400 00
Attorney General's Office.....	1,400 00
State Superintendent's Office.....	3,000 00
Bank Comptroller's Office.....	4,800 00
Librarian.....	1,000 00
Adjutant General's Office.....	700 00
Superintendent of Public Property.....	1,000 00
Comptroller.....	2,000 00
State Historical Society.....	2,000 00
State Agricultural Society.....	3,000 00
Supreme Court and Reporter.....	7,875 00
Circuit Court.....	21,000 00
Geological and Agricultural Survey.....	6,000 00
State Library.....	250 00
Total.....	\$63,025 00

II.—LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Per diem of 127 Members of the Legislature, 55 days, (estimated).....	\$17,462 50
Mileage (estimated.).....	3,500 00
President of Senate.....	275 00
President pro tem. of Senate.....	137 50
Speaker of the Assembly.....	137 50
Speaker pro tem. of the Assembly.....	137 50
Clerks of the Senate and Assembly.....	4,500 00
Sergeants-at-Arms and Assistants of the Senate and Assembly.....	3,000 00
Postage for Legislature, (estimated).....	3,000 00
Stationery.....do.....do.....	5,000 00
Printing.....do.....do.....	15,000 00
Total.....	\$52,150 00

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Stationery for Offices, (estimated).....	\$4,000 00
Postage.....do.....	3,500 00
Compensation of Clerks.....	4,000 00
Contingent Expenses and Repairs.....	25,000 00
Laborers.....	5,000 00
County Agricultural Societies.....	4,000 00
Benevolent Institutions.....	85,000 00
State Prison.....	25,000 00
Wood, Gas and Lights.....	3,500 00
Interest on State Loan, and Exchange.....	7,000 00
Revised Statutes and Town Laws.....	22,000 00
Sundry Expenses in finishing and furnishing the New Wing of the Capitol, and Claims not yet presented.....	25,000 00
Amount due Individuals.....	92,742 94
Overpayments from State Treasury.....	27,828 04
Total.....	<u>\$388,570 98</u>

RESOURCES.

The resources from which the foregoing liabilities or expenditures are to be defrayed for the ensuing year, are as follows, viz:

State Tax of 1858.....	\$485,678 98
Bank Tax of 1859 (estimated).....	90,000 00
Rail road Tax.....do.....	20,000 00
Plank road Tax.....do.....	400 00
Telegraphs.....do.....	125 00
Tax on Suits, 1859.....do.....	6,000 00
Hawkers and Peddlers.....	100 00
Arrearages due from Clerks of Circuit Court, as per Schedule "A".....	2,083 25
Arrearages due from Counties, as per Schedule "B".....	78,757 54
Deficiency of E. H. Janssen, former State Treasurer.....	81,318 54
Total.....	<u>\$664,415 39</u>

From the above exhibit, it appears that the resources will amount to the sum of..... **\$664,415 39**

The liabilities on the State Treasury, as shown by the foregoing estimates, are as follows:

Salaries and Permanent Appropriations.....	\$63,025 00
Legislative Expenses.....	52,150 00
Miscellaneous.....	833,570 98
Total.....	<u>\$148,745 98</u>

Which sum deduct from Resources.....

Balance..... \$215,669 41

Should the foregoing estimates be correct, the resources will exceed the liabilities of the State, for the ensuing year, in the sum of \$215,669 41. It is, however, but proper to remark in this connection; that other indebtedness of the State and claims upon its Treasury, of which this Department has no knowledge, will be presented for Legislative action, at the coming session,

which will decrease this estimated excess to the amount of such claims.

It is also proper to state, that this estimated excess is upon the basis that all arrearages are paid during the year, several items of which are still reported, appearing on the books of this office as such, among the resources of the State. As a considerable portion of this has been reported from year to year, among the State resources, and still remains unliquidated, it is at least questionable, whether anything will be derived from such sources immediately, without Legislative action.

These are matters of no certainty whatever, and are merely reported, for the reason that they appear upon the financial books of the State, among its credits. Should the Legislature consider that nothing is to be derived from them, it would be well to direct the Secretary of State, in future estimates, to omit them, their constant repetition doing no good, but rather injury, by misleading to the belief that the State is in just so much more prosperous circumstances than it really is.

The Secretary of State will be most happy to specially lay any information in his power upon these matters before the Legislature, or to confer at any time with any of its committees on these subjects.

ADDITIONAL REPORT.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the following matters pertaining to the duties of this office, not embraced in the Report as Auditor:

CLERKS.

The act to authorize the Secretary of State to employ and pay clerks, for the actual and necessary discharge of the duties of his office, requires him to set forth in his Annual Report the names of the clerks in whose favor certificates have been drawn for services, the amount of such certificate, and a statement of the services rendered, the same to be verified by the affidavit of the Secretary of State.

All of the facts so required are shown in the list of accounts audited payable from the General Fund, an affidavit of the correctness of which, marked "C," is hereto appended.

EQUALIZATION.

An act to amend chapter fifteen of the Revised Statutes in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes, being chapter 115 of the General Laws of 1858, completely changed the system of assessing property in this State.

The provisions of this act, and of a joint resolution of the Legislature, required the Secretary of State to prepare and cause to be printed the act, and the requisite blanks for its successful operation, which duty was promptly performed. The act was approved on the seventeenth and took effect on the twentieth of May. This act requires every property owner in the State to list all of the property owned by him, liable to be assessed, for which purpose a proper blank is to be furnished him.

Owing to the short time elapsing (ten days) between the taking effect of the act, and the date for which property was to be listed, (June 1st,) it seemed impossible that the provisions of the act could be made uniformly, to apply for the current year.

To obviate this difficulty, the Secretary of State deemed it his duty as Auditor, whose duty it is to superintend and manage the fiscal concerns of the State, to immediately furnish a

suitable number of uniform blanks, to be used by every person listing property in the State. The propriety of this has been questioned by some parties interested in having such blanks printed by themselves, at the sacrifice of time and uniformity, and even of the legality of the assessment of taxes made from them. The great saving of expense in printing, also suggested to the Secretary of State this course, as the same could be done at a much lower price here, the forms being all set up, than elsewhere.

It is confidently believed, that, had the action of the Secretary of State been acquiesced in and carried into effect, not only would the new system of listing, assessing and taxing property have been commenced with that uniformity throughout the entire State that the law contemplated, and which is so essentially necessary and important in completely changing any system of assessment, but that a large outlay of money would have been saved.

In some instances, blanks were prepared by county or town officers, (before by any possibility the forms could have reached them from this office,) entirely at variance with the requirements and direction of the law, and which of necessity must have been inoperative and useless.

The 29th section makes it the duty of the former State Board of Equalization to equalize and apportion the tax for the coming year, on the assessment returns made to them from the several counties in 1857. The Board met and transacted business as follows:

Monday, Sept. 20th, 1858.

This being the 3d Monday of September, the day prescribed by law for the annual meeting of the State Board of Equalization for the State of Wisconsin, and there being no quorum present, on motion of the State Treasurer, the further meeting of the Board was adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, Sept. 28th, 1858.

There being no quorum present, on motion of the Secretary of State, the further meeting of the Board was adjourned until Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1858, at nine o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, Sept. 29th, 1858.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Alex. W. Randall, Governor; E. D. Campbell, Lieut. Governor;

David W. Jones, Secretary of State; Samuel D. Hastings, State Treasurer; and Joel C. Squires, Bank Comptroller.

There being a quorum present, the Board was called to order by the Governor.

The Secretary of State laid before the Board a tabular statement showing the number of acres, the average value per acre, the assessed valuation of city and village property, and the assessed valuation of personal property, together with the assessed valuation of all the property in the State, as assessed for the year 1857, and returned to his office, which returns, under the provisions of section 29, of chapter 115, of the General Laws of 1858, the present State Board of Equalization are required to adopt, and upon which to base the equalization and apportionment of State taxes, for the year 1858, among the several counties in the State.

The Board then proceeded to the discharge of the duties required of them by law, and equalized and apportioned the State tax for the year 1858, among the several counties of the State, as set forth in the following statement, (see Appendix, marked "D"), which was agreed upon and adopted by the Board.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The members of the State Senate, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, by the 26th section, form a State Board of Equalization, whose duty it will be to meet at some time during the coming session of the Legislature, and to perform the duties required of them as such Board.

STATISTICS.

"An act to ascertain the number and other facts respecting deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiotic persons in the State of Wisconsin," approved 2d March, 1857, and "An act to authorize the collection of agricultural, mineral and manufacturing statistics," approved 5th March, 1857, require duties of the Assessors of the several towns and cities in this State, which have this year been but partially complied with.

Tabular statements of the result of the collection of these statistics, required by such acts, will be found herewith, marked "E" and "F."

These laws have been badly complied with, both on the part of Assessors and Clerks of County Boards of Supervisors; in fact, less attention has been paid to them this year than last.

No reliable information can be gained in regard to these subjects of inquiry, without a full co-operation on the part of all having duties to perform in their collection. And the Legislature should take some prompt means to ensure full, complete

and correct returns, or at once have these laws stricken from the Statute Books of the State. As valuable as these, and all other social, educational and agricultural statistics are and would be to the State, could they be perfected, they are now worse than useless, and are a source of great expense.

In addition to this, their cost is about the same to the State as if the returns were made in the fullest manner possible.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The first section of an act entitled "An act relating to the Public Printing," approved May 17th, 1858, being chapter 114 of the General Laws, constitutes the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, a Board of Commissioners for letting contracts for the Public Printing, in the manner provided in said act.

The Board, as required in the second section, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, made the proper advertisement for Sealed Proposals for doing all of the work, and in the manner contemplated by law, to be received up to two o'clock P. M., of Monday, June 28th, 1858. A copy of this notice, together with the specifications as to what should constitute a printing bid, as also the basis upon which the same should be computed, is herewith presented, marked "G."

At two o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of June, the time fixed in the advertisement for the opening of such bids, the Board met at the office of the Secretary of State, and opened and considered bids as follows :

- No. 1.—Atwood & Bates.
- No. 2.—Jermain & Brightman.
- No. 3.—Beriah Brown.
- No. 4.—George Webb.
- No. 5.—E. A. Calkins.
- No. 6.—S. D. Carpenter.
- No. 7.—C. T. Wakeley.
- No. 8.—B. E. Hale & Co.
- No. 9.—S. M. Booth.

The computation of these several bids upon the basis adopted, is herewith presented, in the statement marked "G," showing the items and amount of each of such bids. For causes explained in the decision of the Board, a copy of which is herewith presented, marked "G," a new notice was made on the 21st day of August last, calling for Sealed Proposals up to the 23d day of September. A copy of the specifications and basis for the government of these proposals, is herewith shown, marked "H."

On the 23d day of September, the Commissioners met at the

Secretary's Office, and received bids from the following named persons :

- No. 1.—Sharpstein & Lathrop.
- No. 2.—Hall & Witt.
- No. 3.—George Webb.
- No. 4.—E. A. Calkins.
- No. 5.—S. D. Carpenter.
- No. 6.—O. C. Sholes and S. M. Booth.
- No. 7.—Atwood & Rublee.
- No. 8.—B. E. Hale & Co.

An abstract of the calculations of these bids is herewith presented, marked "H."

The Board of Commissioners, for reasons given by them in their determination, as set forth in the paper marked "H," decided to award no contract under these proposals, and issued a new notice, specifications and basis, copies of which are shown in the papers herewith, marked "I."

The time not having yet elapsed for the consideration of the bids that may be received under these proposals, nothing is as yet known as to the result, which will be laid before the Legislature at an early day of the session.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The third section of an act concerning Insurance Companies, approved March 7th, 1857, makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to embrace within his Annual Report, a condensed statement of the Reports made to him by Insurance Companies, in compliance with the requirements of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," approved February 19th, 1850.

A list of the Companies that have complied with the requirements of this law, and also with the provisions of chapter 103 of the General Laws of 1858, being an act entitled "An act in relation to all Companies transacting the business of Life, Fire and Marine Insurance within this State," approved May 15th, 1858, marked "J," is presented in the Appendix herewith.

Very respectfully,

D. W. JONES,
Secretary of State.

APPENDIX.



"A."

ARRANGAGES DUE FROM CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

W C McMichael, Clerk Circuit Court, Bad Ax County.....	\$7 00
S C Boardman.....do.....Clark.....do.....	3 00
Mark Corrin.....do.....Iowa.....do.....	49 00
L B Nichols.....do.....Kenosha.....do.....	10 00
D W Kyle.....do.....LaFayette.....do.....	108 00
John G Wilson.....do.....Richland.....do.....	38 00
George Mertins.....do.....Sank.....do.....	1 00
J J Jones.....do.....Waupaca.....do.....	63-00
	<hr/> \$268 00

LATE CLERKS.

A P Ayers, Clerk Circuit Court, Adams County....	\$2 00
John Last.....do.....Brown.....do.....	25 00
Charles Grunning.....do.....Calumet.....do.....	6 00
Henry Modlin.....do.....Calumet.....do.....	1 00
J Arnold.....do.....Columbia.....do.....	9 00
Henry Merrill.....do.....Columbia.....do.....	8 00
A W Delaney.....do.....Columbia.....do.....	86 00
O B Thomas.....do.....Crawford.....do.....	9 00
H Baldwin.....do.....Crawford.....do.....	47 00
Samuel Noyes.....do.....Dodge.....do.....	127 00
Wm M Dennis.....do.....Dodge.....do.....	19 00
A W Kendall.....do.....Grant.....do.....	61 00
N Phelps.....do.....Green.....do.....	132 00
J Hutchinson.....do.....Iowa.....do.....	255 00
W H Beasley.....do.....Jefferson.....do.....	15 00
H F Pelton.....do.....Jefferson.....do.....	138 00
O F Danna.....do.....Kenosha.....do.....	18 00
R Looney.....do.....La Crosse.....do.....	33 00
B G Bugh.....do.....LaFayette.....do.....	44 00
P P Smith.....do.....Manitowoc.....do.....	10 00
Charles A Reuter.....do.....Manitowoc.....do.....	7 00
D Devaney.....do.....Marquette.....do.....	29 00
F D Hawes.....do.....Marquette.....do.....	12 00
W Johnson.....do.....Marquette.....do.....	8 00

"A."—Continued.

H K White, Clerk Circuit Court, Milwaukee County.	\$102 00
L T Towaley.....do.....Ozaukee.....do....	29 85
Isaac Freelove.....do.....Polk.....do....	4 00
G W Mitchell.....do.....Portage.....do....	8 00
S G Knight.....do.....Racine.....do....	28 00
J G Parker.....do.....Racine.....do....	98 00
Jos. Bowron.....do.....St. Croix.....do....	61 00
A B Slaughter.....do.....Richland.....do....	5 00
C D Bellville.....do.....Richland.....do....	8 00
C R Knight.....do.....St. Croix.....do....	20 00
Charles B Hollenbeck.....do.....Rock.....do....	20 00
David F Kimball.....do.....Rock.....do....	5 00
H Dodge.....do.....St. Croix.....do....	8 00
R F Clement.....do.....Sauk.....do....	2 00
John Bear.....do.....Sauk.....do....	6 00
A H Edwards.....do.....Sheboygan.....do....	18 50
W H Pettit.....do.....Walworth.....do....	100 00
E R Baldwin.....do.....Winnebago.....do....	123 00
Isaac C Loomis.....do.....Ozaukee.....do....	39 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,767 35
Total.....	<hr/> \$2,085 35

"B"

BALANCE DUE FROM COUNTIES, OCTOBER 1st.

Adams County.....	\$168 62
Bad Ax	24 00
Brown	56 00
Buffalo	25 00
Burnet .....	.....
Calumet	6 00
Chippewa	3,042 84
Clarke	1,167 50
Columbia	169 00
Crawford	74 03
Dane	6,883 26
Dodge	1,775 20
Door	960 69
Douglas	1,230 00
Dunn	837 74
Eau Claire	100 00
Fond du Lac	162 00
Grant	83 00
Green .....	.....
Green Lake .....	.....
Iowa	48 00
Jackson	1,529 00
Jefferson	2,301 00
Juneau	46 00
Kewaunee	1,443 49
Kenosha	67 17
La Crosse	545 56
La Fayette	461 68
La Pointe	460 00
Manitowoc	4,444 51
Marathon	2,627 88
Marquette	934 17
Milwaukee	14,473 52
Monroe	65 00
Oconto	260 10
Outagamie	4,463 97
Ozaukee	175 00
Pepin	28 00
Pierce	1,209 23
Polk	2,892 20
Portage	7,194 92
Racine	1,570 00
Richland	1,641 97
Rock .....	.....
St. Croix	7,564 82
Sauk	1,025 96
Shawano	900 00
Sheboygan	253 00
Trumpelean	19 00

"B"—continued.

Walworth	\$180 34
Washington	61 00
Waukesha	151 00
Waupaca	8,287 68
Waushara	57 00
Winnebago	219 00
Wood	
Total	<u>\$78,757 54</u>

"C"

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
CITY OF MADISON,

David W. Jones, Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, being duly sworn, says: That so much of his Annual Report, as Secretary of State and Auditor, for the fiscal year closing on the 30th day of September, 1858, as refers to the clerks employed in his office, is correct and true, according to the best of his belief, and that the services performed by such clerks were necessary.

D. W. JONES,
Secretary of State.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1858.

JOHN W. HUNT,
Justice of the Peace.

"D"

Statement showing the aggregate number of acres of land, the average valuation per acre of such land, the aggregate valuation thereof, the aggregate valuation of village and city lots, the aggregate value of personal property, the aggregated valuation of all property in the State of Wisconsin, as assessed in the year 1857, and returned to the office of the Secretary of State; and the aggregate valuation of all the property as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, in the year 1858, (as provided by Sec. 29 of Chapter 115 of the General Laws of 1858), together with the amount of State Tax charged against each County in the State for the year 1858.

19

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Value per Acre.	Assessed of Lands.	Assessed Value of City and Village Lots.	Assessed Valuation of Personal Property.	Aggregate Valuation Assessed.	Aggregate Valuation Equalized.	Tax Ratio, two mills.	Tax Ratio, two-fifths of one mill.	Interest and twenty-five per cent. penalty.	Total Tax.
Adams	259,786	\$2 00	\$561,504	\$17,103	\$90,051	\$608,858	\$1,230,000	\$2,460	\$492	.....	\$2,952 00
Bad Ax	351,310	2 75	908,634	49,415	130,760	1,088,799	1,875,000	3,750	750	.....	4,500 00
Brown	216,735	2 00	422,351	493,681	79,280	995,292	2,130,000	4,260	852	.....	5,113 75
Buffalo	52,855	1 75	149,577	57,869	38,500	240,946	440,000	880	176	.....	1,057 50
Calumet	159,337	4 00	414,834	11,770	28,609	450,213	1,265,000	2,530	506	.....	3,036 00
Chippewa	115,296	2 00	204,250	233,580	78,432	516,262	550,000	1,100	220	.....	2,080 58
Clark	265,678	3 00	808,745	6,333	6,747	819,785	550,000	1,100	220	.....	1,611 88
Columbia	469,245	2 25	1,126,224	418,619	157,637	1,702,500	5,850,000	11,700	2,340	.....	14,040 00
Crawford	392,837	1 60	562,821	198,878	65,798	826,997	1,760,000	3,520	704	.....	4,229 70
Dane	744,608	5 12	3,784,414	973,126	540,449	5,297,869	11,880,000	23,760	4,752	1,488 89	30,000 89
Dodge	353,903	4 00	1,449,363	180,905	132,616	1,712,883	8,300,000	16,600	3,320	420 57	20,340 57
Door .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,000	600	72	240 48	672 48
Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000	600	120	320 00	1,040 00
Dunn	119,843	4 00	476,711	36,236	152,236	664,165	200,000	400	80	221 93	701 93

"D"—continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND, THE AVERAGE VALUATION PER ACRE, &c.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Value per Acre	Assessed of Lands.	Assessed Value of City and Village Lots.	Assessed Valuation of Personal Property.	Aggregate Valuation Assessed.	Aggregate Valuation Equalized.	Tax Ratio, two mills.	Tax Ratio, two-fifths of one mill.	Interest and twenty-five per cent. penalty.	Total Tax.
Eau Claire....	445,127	\$3 25	\$1,509,458	\$595,940	\$249,860	\$2,355,258	\$500,000	\$1,000	\$260	\$25 00	\$1,225 00
Fond du Lac....	687,541	3 50	2,387,896	268,371	355,974	3,007,241	7,470,000	14,940	2,988	.....	17,928 00
Grant.....	367,273	3 76	1,372,524	157,768	156,831	1,687,123	7,620,000	15,240	3,043	.....	18,288 00
Green.....	462,637	2 20	1,022,674	245,341	132,082	1,400,087	4,075,000	8,150	1,630	.....	9,760 00
Green Lake....	143,586	3 00	423,796	31,590	59,101	519,487	2,210,000	4,420	884	.....	5,304 00
Iowa.....	483,184	4 00	1,817,252	880,408	369,291	3,066,951	4,600,000	9,200	1,840	75	11,040 75
Jackson.....	259,270	2 25	757,868	31,744	93,737	883,349	880,000	1,760	352	873 25	2,435 25
Jefferson.....	172,165	10 42	1,792,668	.....	268,945	2,061,613	6,290,000	12,580	2,516	544 58	15,640 58
Jewell.....	387,227	3 50	1,367,569	102,195	186,247	1,656,011	1,230,000	2,460	492	.....	2,952 00
Keweenaw.....	348,247	1 80	628,012	821,206	84,052	1,033,270	800,000	600	120	360 87	1,080 87
Kenosha.....	314,026	3 00	934,277	77,809	235,942	1,248,028	5,900,000	11,800	2,360	.....	14,160 00
La Crosse.....	823,753	5 00	923,209	254,173	83,306	1,296,086	2,200,000	4,400	880	.....	5,280 00
La Fayette.....	187,730	7 00	993,689	5,687,898	586,866	7,468,453	4,600,000	9,200	1,840	107 16	11,147 16
La Pointe.....	301,926	2 25	730,376	67,413	31,323	629,112	100,000	200	40	100 00	340 00
Manitowoc.....	179,710	2 50	469,659	31,360	97,235	598,254	4,000,000	8,000	1,600	872 98	10,472 98
Marathon.....	246,240	2 00	454,919	96,057	11,124	562,130	700,000	1,400	280	656 84	2,386 84
Marquette.....	145,654	8 00	1,157,889	150,653	47,624	1,356,166	1,925,000	3,850	770	222 29	4,842 29
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000,000	34,000	6,800	8,535 32	44,335 32
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000	3,000	600	.....	3,600 00
Oconto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000	1,200	240	14	1,440 14
Ooutagamie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600,000	3,200	640	386 10	5,016 10
Ozaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,925,000	3,850	770	32 50	5,060 50
Pepin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,470,000	4,940	988	.....	730 00

Pierce.....	246,227	3 50	873,428	36,890	57,754	948,072	1,400,000	2,800	560	34 60	8,894 69
Polk.....	276,206	2 37	654,324	.....	.....	.....	500,000	1,000	200	507 09	1,707 09
Portage.....	201,143	4 00	883,444	606,637	74,340	728,563	1,650,000	3,300	660	1,773 99	5,738 99
Racine.....	342,447	1 75	591,168	44,088	28,242	1,858,323	7,915,000	15,830	8,166	327 58	19,323 58
Richland.....	447,033	14 10	4,963,748	1,442,742	354,152	6,760,642	2,000,000	4,000	800	.....	4,800 00
Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,675,000	23,350	4,670	.....	28,020 00
St. Croix.....	510,709	1 50	740,548	141,931	65,133	947,907	2,000,000	4,000	800	1,100 26	5,900 26
Sauk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,675,000	7,350	1,470	114 00	8,934 00
Shawano.....	248,245	2 50	750,446	628,472	142,000	1,520,918	500,000	1,000	200	120 89	1,320 89
Sheboygan.....	128,295	2 60	334,420	43,162	22,790	400,372	3,600,000	7,200	1,440	20 35	8,660 35
Trempealeau.....	347,084	7 20	2,501,939	379,960	366,412	3,248,311	450,000	900	180	.....	1,080 00
Walworth.....	270,307	4 50	1,233,966	48,699	34,395	1,317,060	5,800,000	11,600	2,320	.....	13,920 00
Washington.....	346,190	9 00	3,106,897	219,181	418,387	3,744,465	4,400,000	8,800	1,760	3 50	10,563 50
Waukesha.....	77,017	2 00	153,676	17,596	15,825	187,097	5,795,000	11,580	2,318	11 25	18,919 25
Waupaca.....	368,120	2 00	669,288	33,691	22,950	725,929	1,835,000	3,670	734	677 41	6,081 41
Waushara.....	231,886	2 90	672,754	420,257	100,356	1,193,367	1,900,000	3,800	760	.....	4,560 00
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000,000	8,000	1,600	6 89	9,604 89
Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	2,000	400	.....	2,400 00
	12,917,756	3 69	47,748,408	15,913,207	6,256,411	69,918,020	175,000,000	350,000	70,000	15,678 96	435,078 96

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

The foregoing Tabular Statement is correct as compared with the original returns as equalized by the State Board of Equalization of the State of Wisconsin, at a regular meeting thereof, held on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1858.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Governor and President of the Board.

D. W. JONES, Secretary of State.

Juneau.....	Yes.	9	None.	3		
Keweenaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	12 No, & 3 Yes.	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Oconto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Papin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	Yes.	9	Not any.	1	.....	.....
Polk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stank.....	3 No; 2 Yes.	31	None.	.....	.....	.....
Shawano.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	4 Yes; 1 No.	21	.....	5	.....	.....
Walworth.....	20 Yes; 4 No.	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	5 No; 6 Yes.	64	Not any.	All.	.....	.....
Waukesha.....	10 No; 4 Yes.	34	Not any.	All.	.....	.....
Waupaca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

"F"

AGRICULTURAL, FARM, MANUFACTURING AND MINERAL STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Counties.	APPLES.		BARLEY.			BEANS AND PEAS.		
	Bush.	Val.	Acres.	Bush.	Val.	Acres.	Bush.	Val.
Adams.....								
Bad Ax.....	2½	5	44½	1,267	175	11½	267	
Brown.....								
Buffalo.....								
Burnett.....								
Calumet.....								
Chippewa.....								
Clark.....								
Columbia.....	207½	592½	506½	18,496	8,424	45	641	314½
Crawford.....	20	80	½	6	8	13½	268½	847
Dane.....	8,561	8,599	2,559	66,616	25,001	323½	9,479	6,197
Dodge.....								
Door.....	1½	1				7	185	208
Douglas.....								
Dunn.....								
Eau Claire.....								
Fond du Lac.....	1,899	2,361	1,057	21,027	12,616	347	8,470	8,470
Grant.....								
Green.....	8,881	8,972	418½	10,871	8,402	69½	1,187	578½
Green Lake.....								
Iowa.....	81	31	6	160	84	5½	164	142
Jackson.....								
Jefferson.....			11½	185	175	62½	715	785½

	Juneau	124	189	794	86	523	5374
Keweenaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	.....	994	2,016	1,188	49	631	1,000
Polk	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	866	818
Portage	.....	694	1,048	869	434	4594	5044
Racine	5,504	689	19,112	5,010	754	501	443
Richland	.....	25	599	263	42	962	698
Rock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk	149	285	6,505	8,4764	90	1,1664	1,111
Shawano	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan	1004	5904	10,471	5,5084	3974	7,9364	8,6404
Traverse	.....	154	205	118	8	179	207
Walworth	21,348	3,728	97,847	21,958	247	2,281	1,363
Washington	383	1,186	24,147	7,147	28	369	326
Waushara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	.....	63	1,561	601	384	424	5054
Waushara	72	7	71	46	57	548	497
Winnebago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	36,610	11,362	288,219	91,183	2,011	32,369	23,602

Juneau	2024	3,794	1,852	10	2	1,801	36,851	11,094 ⁺
Kewanee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepin	231	1,727	1,062	.....	.....	821	22,510	9,688 ⁺	20 2
Pierce	55	1,083	1,035	.....	.....	232	6,045	5,967	.....
Polk	791	1,618	807	4	.....	1,216	84,044	12,562	.....
Portage	516 ⁺	6,096	2,616	3,003	386	1,804	63,273	22,967	.....
Racine	299	6,220	1,878	.....	.....	5,889	215,156	64,062	155 53
Richland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk	759 ⁺	13,331	4,671	21,480	360	8,016 ⁺	252,870	30,320	15 1
Shawano .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan	174 ⁺	3,233	1,084	1,286	41 ⁺	491 ⁺	16,686	4,501 ⁺
Trempealeau	58	1,619	175	.....	.....	529	16,195	4,461	.....
Walworth	1,164	22,461	6,442	19,071	1,869	10,112	286,174	77,743	.....
Washington	148	2,843	943	1,103	249	1,822	43,904	16,989	65
Waukesha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	215 ⁺	2,230	903	43	4 ⁺	1,932	49,655	16,746	.....
Waushara	390	7,753	2,190	.....	.....	4,229	116,705	35,943	.....
Winnebago .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,001	128,856	43,049	56,709	4,149	86,988	2,647,642	770,227	357 176

"F"—continued.

AGRICULTURAL, FARM, MANUFACTURING AND MINERAL STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Counties.	GRAPES.		GRASS SEED.		HAY.			HEMP.	
	lbs.	Val.	lbs.	Val.	Acres.	Tons.	Val.	lbs.	Val.
Adams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bad Ax	80	6	598	30	387	570	1,571	50	.....
Brown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia .....	.....	.....	882	28 ²⁵	.....	8,978	17,400	.....	.....
Crawford	600	30	80	5	611	1,474	4,188	.....	.....
Dane	80	6	15,049	985	30,971	46,868	141,879	.....	.....
Dodge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Door .....	.....	.....	4	2	40	66	909	.....	.....
Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	771	143	45,115	1,995	14,858	26,133	64,899	5,618	449
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green	160	9	20,162	520 ¹	14,094	21,272	47,170	.....	.....
Green Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	976	2,015	6,464 ¹	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,097 ¹	2,354	7,978	.....	.....

Juneau	1,087	114	1,678	8,878	7,896	.....
Keweenaw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk	268	1,650	613†	5,324	7,018	.....
Portage	786	24†	348	682	8,680	.....
Racine	10,620	358	675†	866	8,425	.....
Richland	2,442	113	9,294	19,074	78,098	.....
Rock .....	.....	.....	2,820	3,718	12,745	.....
St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk	4,437	218‡	11,279†	16,045	54,598	.....
Shawanaw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan	11,371	477‡	6,274	5,571†	22,234	.....
Trempealeau	360	18	119	481	407	.....
Walworth	34,594	1,204	15,850	21,859	71,925	2
Washington	2,422	48†	3,801	4,105	26,610	.....
Waukesha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	10	22	2,092	3,771	12,774	.....
Waushara	30	45	4,661	5,187	9,989	.....
Winnebago .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	151,789	7,806	162,848	200,171	557,821	451

	643	516	307	43,573	†	2	56	36
Juneau								
Keweenaw								
Keneba								
La Crosse								
La Fayette								
La Pointe								
Manitowoc								
Marathon								
Marquette								
Milwaukee								
Monroe								
Oconto								
Outagamie								
Ozaukee								
Pepin	1,168	50,045	343	84,371	9,541			
Pierce	468	10,952	93	17,080	5,375	2	20	20
Portage	2,995†	80,764	378	71,071	12,209	93†	1,276	610†
Racine	6,176	218,145	458	41,109	6,822	2,924	303	515
Richland	1,018	25,920	349	47,518	9,012	8	153	63
Rock								
St. Croix								
Sauk	7,115†	241,445	985†	126,007	27,846	230†	3,402	1,160
Shawano								
Sheboygan	2,915†	74,603	792	72,681	10,836	1,881	30,998	12,760
Trempealeau	296	9,602	66†	11,626	2,509	14	318	135
Walworth	11,089	418,152	1,091	114,123	21,531	181	2,461	984
Washington	3,524	106,458	943	56,632	13,804	919†	14,832	6,168
Waukesha								
Waupaca	1,173	30,124	341†	53,722	10,214	235†	3,685	1,637
Waushara	1,313	38,978	944	108,331	16,811	509	4,984	2,787
Winnebago								
Wood								
Total	81,504	3,000,406	12,832	1,541,414	414,901	7,350	39,308	29,868

"F"—continued.

AGRICULTURAL, FARM, MANUFACTURING AND MINERAL STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.			BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Val.	lbs.	Val.	lbs.	Val.
Adams							
Bed Ax	1,986	88,487	10,667	23,869	16,268	285	40
Brown							
Buffalo							
Burnett							
Calumet							
Chippewa							
Clark							
Columbia	11,964	206,249	100,868	118,409	17,210	6,879	772½
Crawford	864	6,642	2,948½	14,106	2,006	280	44
Dane	66,180	1,167,078	822,983	488,720	78,646	26,822	2,647
Dodge							
Door	29	694	694	999	226		
Douglas							
Dunn							
Eau Claire							
Fond du Lac	26,814	484,118	226,186	280,875	45,705	19,266	1,926
Grant	23,669	403,661	186,740	207,085	37,732	23,206	2,114
Green							
Green Lake							
Iowa	2,992½	60,982	23,635½	42,055	5,878½	4,647	889
Jackson	1,698½	28,266	20,251	10,770	28,717		
Jefferson							

Juneau	1,240	18,207	10,383½	27,080	579	.....	.....
Keweenaw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman	2,447	49,709	28,860	1,119	286	.....	.....
Shoshone	183	3,155	3,954	7,456	2,133	130	16
St. Croix	2,810	48,068	80,870½	35,107	8,373½	.....	.....
St. Ignace	12,563	206,016	11,006	164,181	31,172	10,620	2,407
St. Joseph	2,892	56,988	28,292	81,980	11,711	706	100
St. Louis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul	13,446½	238,728	132,770	286,740	37,981	9,846	1,384
Shawano	5,129	48,093	36,784	117,147	19,245	1,549	116
Sheboygan	3,384	10,454	6,703	9,120	1,419	650	62
Tremont	31,616	534,219	240,733	289,466	38,156	84,052	8,612
Walworth	9,894	167,804	110,955	96,474	10,460	625	59
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	4,158	56,277	31,067	55,815	19,233	840	112
Waushara	5,560	66,286	40,920	100,962	18,889	2,623	219
Winnebago .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	168,865	2,956,321	2,074,739	2,806,495	403,921	142,355	15,884½

"F"—continued.

AGRICULTURAL, FARM, MANUFACTURING AND MINERAL STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	CATTLE AND CALVES.				HOGS.			
	On Hand.		Slaughtered.		On Hand.		Slaughtered.	
	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.
Adams.....								
Bad Ax.....	1,750	30,788	56	1,857	3,764	5,002	542	5,064
Brown.....								
Buffalo.....								
Burnett.....								
Calumet.....								
Chippewa.....								
Clark.....								
Columbia.....	5,626	74,872	335	5,607	2,878	16,187	1,575	16,343
Crawford.....	856		44	1,040	929	2,929	575	2,074
Dane.....	28,848	465,861	2,106	59,766	17,305	56,274	12,657	105,807
Dodge.....								
Door.....	131	3,539	8	175	118	602	9	102
Douglas.....								
Dunn.....								
Eau Claire.....								
Fond du Lac.....	17,806	222,226	963	19,829	9,100	22,643	5,068	55,356
Grant.....								
Green.....	13,400	124,268	893	16,645	9,945	19,217	6,180	49,391
Green Lake.....								
Iowa.....	2,956	32,296	328	7,409	1,772	4,981	1,828	11,801
Jackson.....	1,187	26,625	87	1,891	533	11,665		1,473
Jefferson.....								
Juneau.....	2,568	45,874	114	3,896	1,599	3,810½	899	4,584½

"F"—continued.

AGRICULTURAL, FARM, MANUFACTURING AND MINERAL STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	HORSES AND MULES.			SHEEP AND LANDS.				WOOL.	
	No.		Val.	On Hand.		Slaughtered.		lbs.	Val.
				No.	Val.	No.	Val.		
Adams.....									
Bad Ax.....	263		18,017	142	207	4	11	156	48
Brown.....									
Buffalo.....									
Burnett.....									
Calumet.....									
Chippewa.....									
Clark.....									
Columbia.....	1,231		74,888	4,289	6,267	814	717	8,470	2,640
Crawford.....	140		6,150	55	50	15	42	80	214
Dane.....	7,508		502,917	16,658	55,225	2,988	6,664	48,406	16,027
Dodge.....									
Door.....	8		450						
Douglas.....									
Dunn.....									
Eau Claire.....									
Fond du Lac.....	2,938		178,025	15,763	19,769	1,609	4,227	29,524	8,640
Grant.....									
Green.....	3,218		167,026	7,457	6,611	1,085	1,982	18,040	8,287
Green Lake.....									
Iowa.....	789		36,543	809	1,099	136	854	1,607	4874
Jackson.....	207		17,865	39	65			48	20
Jefferson.....									
Juneau.....	270		17,365	211	815	59	290	51	174

"G"

PUBLIC PRINTING—No. 1.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State in Madison, up to Monday, the 28th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for doing for the State of Wisconsin, at the seat of government, all printing and binding of every kind and description for which the State may be liable to pay, contemplated in chapter 114 of the general laws of 1858, entitled: "An Act relating to Printing," approved May 17th, 1858. Such printing to be provided for in one contract, to continue for two or four years from the first day of January next, as the Board of Commissioners may direct at any time before such contract is entered into, and to be divided into three classes, as follows:

1st. To comprise all printing incident to the business of the two houses of the Legislature while in session.

2d. To comprise the journals and documents of the two houses, and all general and local laws passed by the Legislature.

3d. The printing of the several State departments, including all blanks, blank books, used in the several branches thereof, of all kinds and descriptions whatsoever; to include such blanks as have heretofore been lithographed or engraved, used in the several departments.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder, if successful, will execute to the State a bond as contemplated in the said act.

Specifications as to what shall constitute a printing bid, and a basis upon which the same shall be computed; will be subject to examination at the office of the Secretary of State, on and after the first day of June next. Such specifications, together with the proposal of the successful bidder, to be attached to and form a portion of the contract at the time of consummating the same; but said basis will form no part of the contract, and will in no manner be binding on the State as to quantity of work required.

"G"—*continued.*

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of all classes of work bid for. Such specimens as are deposited by the successful bidder, shall be kept by the Secretary of State as a standard criterion for all work provided for in such contract, and shall be the guide for auditing all accounts under the same. Should any work prove inferior to such specimens, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, or other officer duly authorized to canvass the same, such work will be refused.

The successful bidder will be required to execute, under the terms of his contract, all printing and binding for the State, which the present contractor is not bound to execute, or which he claims not to be, under the provisions of his contract, from the execution of such contract to the first day of January next.

The contract may be annulled for unreasonable delay in doing the work, or for doing it in an inferior or improper manner.

The contract for such printing to be made and executed under and subject to the provisions of chapter 114 of the general laws of 1858, above referred to, to the details of which, as well as to the specifications and requirements as to bids, above referred to, the attention of bidders is particularly called.

Proposals must be sealed, and be marked on the outside "Proposals for Printing," and be sent through the Post Office, directed to the "Secretary of State, Madison, Wisconsin."

Given under our hands, at the Capitol in Madison, this 24th day of May, A. D. 1858.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DAVID W. JONES,
Secretary of State.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
State Treasurer.

"G"—*continued.*

SPECIFICATIONS.—No. 1.

Specifications for doing all of the Public Printing for the State of Wisconsin, for the term of Two Years from the first day of January, 1859, under and in accordance with chapter 114 of the General Laws of 1858, approved May 17th, 1858, and entitled "An Act relating to the Public Printing."

BIDS.

A bid or proposal is a proposition in conformity with law, and the requirements of the Board of Commissioners, to do the work, or furnishing the material as contemplated in the Act relating to Public Printing, approved May 17th, 1858, and must set forth, in a clear, distinct, and unevasive manner, the price of, or compensation for each separate item of work to be done, or of material to be furnished, in the several classes, as fully explained and enumerated in the following

SPECIFICATIONS.

All of the requirements, restrictions, and provisions of an act entitled "An Act relating to the Public Printing," approved May 17th, 1858, and of the advertisement of the Board of Commissioners, headed "Public Printing," dated 24th of May, 1858, shall, so far as the same may be applicable, form a part and portion of such specifications.

In the first and second classes no more leads or break lines are to be used than is necessary for a proper and tasteful display of the work, and that subject to the officer furnishing the same; it being contemplated that the body or main portion of all work in said classes be set in solid matter.

In the first class, the reglets used in Legislative Bills, not to exceed one line "double pica" in thickness. A token is 240 impressions, that is, the press work of 240 sheets of paper, if printed on one side only, and of 120 sheets, if printed on both sides.

"G"—*continued.*

A sheet of paper in book work is sixteen pages of matter, and is so to be counted in computing the amount of paper used and of press work on the same. Paper used in all book work is to be 18 inches by 24 inches in size, and to weigh at least 18 lbs. to the ream. Paper of a superior quality than that contracted for, may at any time be used, and an additional compensation therefor be allowed, provided that the same shall first be agreed upon by and between the Board of Commissioners and the contractor.

Composition is of three kinds; plain work, figure work, and rule and figure work, and is to be computed by the 1,000 ems. Each 1,000 ems of figure work to be counted as 1,500 ems; and each 1,000 ems of rule and figure work to be counted as 2,000 ems. Fractional tokens of press work, sheets or quires of paper, or thousand ems of composition, necessarily required, are to be taken and counted as full tokens, sheets, quires or thousands, as the case may be.

CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS—Comprising all printing incident to the business of the two Houses of the Legislature while in session.

Composition.—The price per 1,000 ems of plain work.

Press Work.—The price per token.

Paper.—The price per quire for book work; the price per quire for bill paper, cap size, and such extra incidental jobs as may be required.

Folding.—The price per 100 sections of 8 pages.

Stitching.—The price per 100 pamphlets or reports, to include stitching, covering and trimming.

SECOND CLASS—Comprising the Journals and Documents of the two Houses, and all General and Local Laws passed by the Legislature.

Composition.—The price per 1,000 ems, plain work.

Press Work.—The price per token.

Paper.—The price per quire (18x24).

Folding.—The price per 100 sections of 8 pages.

Stitching.—The price per volume, to include stitching, covering and binding;
with paper covers, per volume;
with cloth covers, per volume;

"G"—continued.

with paste board, sheep's skin corners and backs, per volume;
 with sheep's skin binding;
 with calf's skin binding;

THIRD CLASS—Comprising the printing of the several State Departments, including all Blanks and Blank Books.

Blanks.—The price per quire of all blanks, including paper, printing, and all extra ruling, when required, counting 24 sheets to the quire, with one or more blanks to the sheet, counting on one side only; to be counted as two sheets if printed on both sides.

Cap or letter sheet size.

Flat cap or folio post size.

Medium size.

Blank Books.—The price per quire for all blank books, with and without printed headings, or other printed matter, as may be required, to include any ruling or cross ruling that may be ordered.

Cap Size.—Full sheep, or Russia ends and bands;
 with printing;
 without printing.

Medium Size.—Full Russia;
 with printing;
 without printing.

Extra Russia ends and bands;
 with printing;
 without printing.

Russia ends and bands;
 with printing;
 without printing.

Enrolled Acts.—For binding the original enrolled Acts, Joint Resolutions and Memorials of the Legislature, the price per volume or book.

BASIS.—The Basis on file in the office of the Secretary of State, prepared by E. B. Quiner and Geo. Hyer, and by them signed, is to be taken as the standard of the amount of work to be done and material furnished in computing and deciding bids, but forms no part of the specification or of the contract, and is in no wise binding upon the State or the contractor. The specifications and contract to cover and apply to all such work and material, and to such only, as shall be required by and for the State. Having been appointed for that purpose, in accordance

"G."—*continued.*

with the 4th section of the act of May 17th, 1858, relating to the "Public Printing," we have prepared and agreed to these specifications.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

JOHN W. HUNT.

C. L. SHOLES.

THE BASIS.

The undersigned submit the following basis upon which to determine the bids for doing the Public Printing, under chapter 114, of the General Laws of 1858:

FIRST CLASS.

Incidental Printing of the two Houses of the Legislature.

Composition,.....	3,548,000 ems.
Presswork,.....	1,040 tokens.
Paper for book work,.....	5,166 quires.
Folding,.....	2,000 sections.
Covering, stitching and trimming,.....	60,000 copies.

SECOND CLASS.

Laws, Journals and Documents.

Composition,.....	12,700,200 ems.
Presswork,.....	5,800 tokens.
Paper,.....	25,600 quires.
Folding,.....	8,500 sections.

Binding.—14,000 volumes.

Either in paper covers per volume.

Either in cloth covers per volume.

Either in pasteboard covers per volume, with sheep corners and backs.

In sheepskin per volume.

In calfskin per volume.

THIRD CLASS.

Blanks and Blank Books.

Blanks—700 quires.

Cap, 500 quires.

Flat cap, 125 quires.

Medium, 75 quires.

"G."—*continued.*

Blank Books—Cap size, full sheep or with Russia bands and ends, 600 quires, per quire;
 with printed headings, 500 quires;
 without printed headings, 100 quires.
 Medium size, full Russia binding, 700 quires;
 with printed headings, 600 quires;
 without printed headings, 100 quires.
 Extra Russia ends and bands, 400 quires;
 with printed headings, 300 quires;
 without printed headings, 100 quires.
 Russia ends and bands, 400 quires;
 with printed headings, 300 quires;
 without printed headings, 100 quires.
 Enrolled Acts, 4 volumes.

GEORGE HYER,
EDWIN B. QUINER.

City of Madison, June 1, 1858.

PROTEST—No. 1.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
 Madison, Wis.,
 June 29th, 1858.

WHEREAS, section 4 of an act entitled "An Act relating to Public Printing," approved May 17th, 1858, provides that the said Board of Commissioners, before receiving proposals as aforesaid, may employ one or more competent persons to draw up specifications as to what shall constitute a printing bid, and a basis upon which the same shall be computed, taking as a criterion as nearly as possible the amount of work done for the preceding year; said specimens shall embrace the style of each class of work, the manner of arranging the same, etc. And, whereas an error has occurred, in the judgment of the Commissioners, in drawing up the basis on which the bids should be computed, of so material a character as to avoid the clear intent and meaning of the law above referred to, in that it does not conform "as a criterion as near as possible to the amount of work done last year," thereby imposing upon bidders, and rendering the State liable to injustice. Therefore it is determined by the Commissioners to award no contract upon bids made and opened on the 28th day of June inst., but to provide a new basis, in conformity to law as near as possible, and to re-adver-

"G."—*continued.*

tise for bids for the Public Printing, as provided by the act
aforesaid in relation to Public Printing.

Approved May 17, 1858.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor, Wisconsin.

D. W. JONES,
Secretary of State.

SAM'L D. HASTINGS,
State Treasurer.

"G"

BIDS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—No. 1.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
	Atwood & Rublee.	Jermain & Brightman.	Beriah Brown.	George Webb.	E. A. Collins.

FIRST CLASS.

Composition, 2,548,000 ems.....	\$0 20	\$709 60	\$0 15	\$532 20	\$0 05	\$177 40	\$0 00 1-20	\$1 77	\$0 00 1-2	\$17 74
Press Work, 1,040 tokens.....	20	208 00	20	208 00	05	52 00	00 1-10	1 04	00 1-2	5 20
Paper, 6,166 quires.....	15	774 80	12½	645 75	10	516 80	00 1-24	2 15	00 1-2	25 88
Folding, 2,000 sections.....	80	6 00	6 00	120 00	1 00	20 00	5 00	100 60	00 1-2	10
Covering, Stitching and Trimming, 60,000 Copies.....	40	240 00	02	12 00	25	150 00	00 1-2	3 00	01	6 00

SECOND CLASS.—LAWS, JOURNALS AND DOCUMENTS.

Composition, 12,701,200 ems.....	20	2,540 24	10	1,270 12	05	685 06	00 1-20	6 85	05 1	685 06
Press Work, 5,000 tokens.....	20	1,000 00	05	250 00	05	250 00	00 1-10	5 00	15	750 00
Paper, 25,500 quires.....	15	8,825 00	10	2,550 00	10	2,550 00	00 1-24	10 62½	12 1-2	8,187 50
Folding, 8,500 sections.....	80	25 50	5 00	425 00	1 00	85 00	5 00	425 00	05	4 25
Binding, 14,000 volumes: either in paper covers, per volume.....	10	1,400 00	05	700 00	00½	70 00	00 1-10	14 00	02 1-2	350 00
Either in cloth covers, per volume.....	.....	.....	05	700 00	10	1,400 00	00 1-10	14 00	15	2,100 00
Either in paste-board or sheepskin corners and backs, per volume...	15	2,100 00	05	700 00	05	700 00	00 1-10	14 00	15	2,100 00
Either in sheepskin covers, per vol.	50	7,000 00	05	700 00	20	2,800 00	00 1-10	14 00	25	2,800 00
Either in calfskin covers, per volume	62½	8,750 00	05	700 00	40	5,600 00	00 1-10	14 00	35	4,800 00

"G"—continued.

BIDS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—No. 1.

	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.				
	S. D. Carpenter.	C. T. Wakeley.	B. E. Hale & Co.	S. M. Booth.				
FIRST CLASS.								
Composition, 3,548,000 ems	\$0 03	\$106 44	00 1-32	\$1 11	\$0 10	\$354 80	\$0 30	\$1,064 40
Press Work, 1,040 tokens	20	208 00	00 1-32	32½	12½	130 00	30	812 00
Paper, 5,166 quires	16	774 90	00 1-32	1 61	10	516 60	12	619 92
Folding, 2,000 sections	5 00	100 00	6 00	120 00	03	60	05	1 00
Covering, Stitching and Trimming 60,000 copies	40	240 00	01	6 00	55	330 00	1 00	600 00
SECOND CLASS.—LAWS, JOURNALS AND DOCUMENTS.								
Composition, 12,701,200 "ems"	01	127 01	00 1-32	3 97	10	1,270 12½	40	5,080 48
Press Work 5,000 tokens	01	50 00	00 1-8	6 25	13	650 00	80	1,500 00
Paper, 25,500 quires	08	765 00	00 1-32	7 97	10	2,550 00	12	3,060 00
Folding, 8,500 sections	4	340 00	3 00	255 00	04	8 40	04	3 40
Binding 14,000 volumes; either in paper covers, per vol.	02	280 00	00 1-32	4 87½	08	420 00	05	700 00
Either in cloth covers, per volume	02	280 00	00 1-32	4 87½	16	2,240 00	15	2,100 00
Either in paste-board, sheepskin corners and backs ..	02	280 00	00 1-32	4 87½	15	2,100 00	15	2,100 00
Either in sheepskin covers, per volume	02	280 00	00 1-32	4 87½	35	4,900 00	25	3,500 00
Either in calfskin covers, per volume	02	280 00	00 1-32	4 87½	65	9,100 00	60	8,400 00
THIRD CLASS.—BLANKS, AND BLANK BOOKS.								
Blanks, 700 quires:								
Cap, 500 quires	1 00	\$500 00	25	125 00	40	200 00	40	200 00
Flat Cap, 125 quires	1 00	125 00	00 1-2	62½	50	62 50	50	62 50
Medium, 75 quires	1 60	75 00	00 1-2	37½	75	56 25	75	56 25

BLANK BOOKS.

Cap size, full sheep, Russia ends and backs, 600 quires	01	5 00	00 1-2	2 50	75	375 00	75	375 00
With Printed Headings, 500 quires	01	1 00	00 1-2	50	50	50 00	50	50 00
Without, do., do., do., 100 quires	01	6 00	00 1-2	3 00	2 05	1,290 00	2 05	1,290 00
Medium size, full Russia binding, 700 quires:	01	1 00	00 1-2	50	1 80	180 00	1 80	180 00
With Printed Headings, 600 quires	01	3 00	00 1-2	1 50	1 80	540 00	1 80	540 00
Without, do., do., do., 100 quires	01	1 40	00 1-2	50	1 55	165 00	1 55	165 00
Extra Russia ends and backs 400 quires:	01	3 00	00 1-2	1 50	1 55	465 00	1 55	465 00
With Printed Headings, 300 quires	01	1 00	00 1-2	50	1 30	180 00	1 30	180 00
Russia ends and bands, 400 quires:	2 00	8 00	3 00	8 00	3 00	12 00	3 00	12 00
Without, do., do., do., 100 quires								
Enrolled Acts, per volume								
Total		4,840 35		598 61		27,785 52		32,496 95

" H. "

SPECIFICATIONS.—No. 2.

Specifications for doing all of the Public Printing for the State of Wisconsin for the term of Two Years, or Four Years if so decided by the Commissioners, from the first day of January, 1859, under and in accordance with chapter 114 of the General Laws of 1858, approved May 17th, 1858, and entitled "An Act relating to the Public Printing."

BIDS.

A bid or proposal is a proposition in conformity with law, and the requirements of the Board of Commissioners, to do the work, or furnish the material, as contemplated in the Act relating to Public Printing, approved May 17th, 1858, and must set forth, in a clear, distinct, and unequivocal manner, the price of, or compensation for each separate item of work to be done, or of material to be furnished, in the several classes, as fully explained and enumerated in the following

SPECIFICATIONS.

All the requirements, restrictions, and provisions of an act entitled "An Act relating to the Public Printing," approved May 17th, 1858, and of the advertisement of the Board of Commissioners, headed "Public Printing," dated 21st of August, 1858, shall, so far as the same may be applicable, form a part and portion of such specifications.

In the first and second classes no more leads or break lines are to be used, than is necessary for a proper and tasteful display of the work, and that subject to the officer furnishing copy for the same; it being contemplated that the body or main portion of all work in said classes be set in solid matter.

In the first class, the galleys used in Legislative Bills not to exceed one line "double pica" in thickness. A token is 240 impressions, that is, the press work of 240 sheets of paper, if printed on one side only, and of 120 sheets, if printed on both sides.

A sheet of paper in book work is sixteen pages of matter, and

"H."—*continued.*

is so to be counted in computing the amount of paper used and press work on the same. Paper used in all book work is to be 18 inches by 24 inches, and to weigh at least 18 lbs. to the ream: Paper of a superior quality than that contracted for, according to the specimen furnished by the successful bidder, may at any time be used, and an additional compensation therefor be allowed, provided that the same shall first be agreed upon by and between the Board of Commissioners and the contractor.

Composition is of three kinds; plain work, figure work, and rule and figure work, and is to be computed by the 1,000 ems. Each 1,000 ems of figure work to be counted as 1,500 ems; and each 1,000 ems of rule and figure work to be counted as 2,000 ems. Fractional tokens of press work, sheets, or quires of paper, or thousand ems of composition, necessarily required, are to be taken and counted as full tokens, sheets, quires or thousands, as the case may be.

CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS—Comprising all printing incident to the business of the two Houses of the Legislature while in session.

Composition—The price per 1,000 ems of plain work.

Press Work—The price per token.

Paper—The price per quire for book work; the price per quire for bill paper, cap size, and such extra incidental jobs as may be required. The bids to be computed on paper for book work only.

Folding—The price per 100 sections of 8 pages

Stitching—The price per 100 pamphlets or reports, to include stitching, covering and trimming.

SECOND CLASS—Comprising the Journals and Documents of the Two Houses, and all General and Local Laws passed by the Legislature, including Pamphlets, Copies of Messages and Annual Reports for the use of the Legislature.

Composition—The price per 1,000 ems, plain work.

Press Work—The price per token.

Paper—The price per quire (18 by 24).

Folding—The price per 100 sections of 8 pages.

Stitching—The price per 100 pamphlets, to include stitching, covering with printed covers, and trimming.

Binding—The price per volume or copy, to include folding, stitching, trimming and lettering.

With paper covers per volume.

"H."—*continued.*

- With cloth covers per volume.
- With paste board; sheep's skin corners and backs, per volume.
(This last being the present style of binding authorized by law, the bids will be computed on this basis.)
- With sheep's skin binding.
- With calf's skin binding.

THIRD CLASS—Comprising the printing of the several State Departments, including all Blanks and Blank Books.

Blanks—The price per quire of all blanks, including paper, printing and all extra ruling, when required, counting 24 sheets to the quire, with one or more blanks to the sheet, if to be printed on one side only; also the price, if required to be printed on both sides.

Cap or letter sheet size.

Flat cap or folio post size.

Medium size.

Blank Books—The price per quire for all Blank Books, with and without printed headings, or other printed matter, as may be required, to include any ruling or cross ruling that may be ordered.

Cap Size—Full sheep or Russia ends and bands;

With printing;

Without printing.

Medium Size—Full Russia;

with printing;

without printing.

Extra Russia ends and bands;

with printing;

without printing.

Russia ends and bands;

with printing;

without printing.

Enrolled Acts—For binding the original enrolled Acts, Joint Resolutions and Memorials of the Legislature, the price per volume or book.

BASIS.

The Commissioners will have prepared and in readiness at the hour of opening the bids, a basis, taking the printing of the year 1857 as a criterion of the quantity of work as near as may be upon which all the bids will be computed, but said basis shall

"H."—*continued.*

form no part of the specifications, being only intended for the purpose of estimating and deciding upon the bids, and shall in no wise be binding upon the State or the contractor, as to the amount of work to be done or material to be furnished.

The above specifications are hereby agreed upon and adopted for the information of bidders for the State printing, and will remain in the office of the Secretary of State, subject to public examination, until the day and hour for opening the bids.

Witness our hands at Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin,
this 21st day of August, A. D. 1858.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

D. W. JONES,
Secretary of State.

S. D. HASTINGS,
State Treasurer.

THE BASIS.

The undersigned hereby adopt the following basis upon which to determine the bids for doing the Public Printing under chapter 114, of the General Laws of 1858:

FIRST CLASS.

Incidental Printing of the two Houses of the Legislature.

Composition.....	4,158,000 ems.
Presswork.....	880 tokens.
Paper for book work.....	3,500 quires.
Folding.....	25,000 sections.
Covering, stitching and trimming.....	20,000 pamphlets

SECOND CLASS.

Laws, Journals and Documents.

(In this class, provide for folding, covering with printed covers, stitching and trimming 60,000 pamphlets)

Composition.....	5,885,000 ems.
Presswork.....	8,260 tokens.
Paper.....	26,000 quires.
Folding.....	480,000 sections.
Covering with printed covers, stitching and trimming pamphlets.....	60,000 copies.

"H."—continued.

Binding—18,100 volumes;
 In paper covers per vol.
 " cloth " " "
 " pasteboard " " " with sheep corners and backs.
 (This last being the style authorized by existing laws, the bids will
 be computed on this basis.)
 In sheepskin per vol.
 " calfskin " " "

The binding to include folding, stitching, trimming and lettering.

THIRD CLASS.

Blanks and Blank Books.

Blanks—8,000 quires.
 Cap.....2,000 quires
 Flat Cap.....700 "
 Medium.....300 "
 (Blanks to be estimated as printed on one side only.)

Blank Books—Cap size, full sheep or with Russia bands and ends, 600 quires;
 with printed headings, 500 quires.
 without " " 100 "
 Medium size, full Russia binding, 700 quires;
 with printed headings, 600 quires.
 without " " 100 "
 Extra Russia ends and bands, 400 quires;
 with printed headings, 300 quires.
 without " " 100 "
 Russia ends and bands 400 quires.
 with printed headings, 300 quires.
 without " " 100 "
 Enrolled Acts, &c., 4 volumes.
 Price per volume.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.
 SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
State Treasurer.

Dated at Madison, Wis., this 21st day of August, A.D. 1858.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

MADISON, Wis. Sept. 23, 1858.

WHEREAS, Section 4 of an act entitled "An Act relating to Public Printing," approved May 17th, 1858, provides that the said Board of Commissioners, before receiving proposals as aforesaid, may employ one or more competent persons to draw up specifications as to what shall constitute a printing bid, and a basis upon which the same shall be computed, taking as a

"H."—*continued.*

criterion as nearly as possible, the amount of work done for the preceding year; said specifications shall embrace the style of each class of work, the manner of arranging the same, &c.

And whereas, an error has occurred, in the judgment of the Commissioners, in drawing up the basis on which the bids should be computed, of so material a character as to avoid the clear intent and meaning of the law above referred to, in that it does not conform as a criterion as near as possible to the amount of work done last year, thereby imposing upon bidders, and rendering the State liable to gross injustice. Therefore, it is determined by the Commissioners to award no contract, and to make no decision as to who is the lowest bidder upon bids made and opened on the 28d day of September inst., but to provide a new basis in conformity to law as nearly as possible, and to advertise for bids for the Public Printing, as provided by the act aforesaid in relation to Public Printing, approved May 17, 1858.

(Signed) ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

D. W. JONES,
Secretary of State.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
State Treasurer.

"H"—continued.

BIDS FOR THE STATE PRINTING—No. 2.

	No. 1. Sharpstein & Leithrop. (Informal.)	No. 2. Hall & Witt.	No. 3. Geo. Webb.	No. 4. E. A. Calkins.
FIRST CLASS.				
Composition, 4,158,000:—per 1000 ems, plain work.....		\$0 25 \$1,039 50	\$0 01	\$0 00 1-2
Press Work, 350:—per token.....		28 108 40	01	1 08
Paper, 3,500:—per quire for Book work.....		28 805 00	01	350 00
3,500:—per quire for Bill work, Cap size, and incidental jobs.....		13	13	280 00
Folding, 25,000:—per 100 sections of 8 pages of pam- phlets.....				00 1-10
Stitching, 20,000:—per 100 pamphlets, to include stitching, covering with printed covers, and trimming.....		05 13 50	01	60 1-10
		1 00 200 00	01	3 00
				600 00
SECOND CLASS.				
Composition, 5,865,000:—per 1000 ems, plain work.....		25 1,468 25	05	283 25
Press Work, 5,200:—per token.....		30 1,560 00	05	280 00
Paper, 28,000:—per quire, 13x24.....		28 6,980 00	08	2,080 00
Folding, 480,000:—per 100 sections of 8 pages of pam- phlet.....		05 240 00	01	48 00
Stitching, 60,000:—per 100 pamphlets, to incl de stitch- ing, covering with printed covers, and trimming.....		1 00 600 00	01	6 00
Binding, 13,100:—per volume, to include folding and stitching, trimming and lettering, viz: with paper covers, per vol.....		20	10	94

18,100 cloth.....	25	1 00	1 00	1,310 00	25	1,310 00
18,100 pasteboard, sheepskin corners and backs.....	35	4,585 00	1 10	1,310 00	10	1,310 00
18,100 sheepskin binding.....	50	1 00	1 00	1 00	50	1 00
18,100 calfskin.....	60	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
THIRD CLASS.						
Blanks, per quire, on one side, viz:						
2,000 for Cap or Letter size.....	0 50	1,000 00	0 25	500 00	10	200 00
700 for Flat Cap or Folio Post size.....	0 60	490 00	0 05	35 00	01	7 00
800 for Medium size.....	75	225 00	05	15 00	01	8 00
On both sides, for Cap or Letter sheet size.....	65	.....	4 00	.....	2 00	.....
" " Flat Cap or Folio Post size.....	70	.....	4 00	.....	2 00	.....
" " Medium.....	90	.....	5 00	.....	3 00	.....
Blank Books, per quire:						
500 Cap size, full sheep, or Russia ends and bands, with printing.....	40	200 00	05	25 00	01	5 00
100 Cap size, full sheep, or Russia ends and bands, without printing.....	35	35 00	05	5 00	01	1 00
600 Medium size, full Russia, with printing.....	2 20	1,320 00	10	60 00	1 00	600 00
100 Medium size, full Russia, without printing.....	2 00	200 00	10	10 00	1 00	100 00
300 Extra Russia ends and bands, with printing.....	2 20	660 00	10	30 00	01	3 00
100 Extra Russia ends and bands, without printing.....	2 00	200 00	10	10 00	01	1 00
800 Russia ends and bands, with printing.....	1 60	480 00	05	15 00	01	3 00
100 Russia ends and bands, without printing.....	1 50	150 00	05	5 00	01	1 00
Enrolled Acts, 4 vols., binding, per vol.	1 25	1 00	1 00	4 00	4 00	16 00
Total.....	.....	21,455 65	.....	4,796 13	.....	5,935 19

"H"—continued.

BIDS FOR THE STATE PRINTING—No. 2.

	No. 5.		No. 6.		No. 7.		No. 8.
	S. D. Carpenter.		C. C. Sholes, and S. M. Booth.		Atwood & Rublee.		B. E. Hale & Co.
FIRST CLASS.							
Composition, 4,158,000.—per 1000 ems, plain work	\$0 00 1-1000	\$0 04 1-10	\$0 20	\$831 80	\$0 01	\$41 58	\$0 25 \$1,039 50
Press Work, 380.—per token.....	50	190 00	30	114 00	2 00	760 00	16 60 80
Paper, 3,500.—per quire, for Book work.....	00 1-1000	03 1-2	12	420 00	01	35 00	18 455 00
Press Work, 3,500.—per quire, for Bill work, Cap size, and incidental jobs.....	2 00		12				13
Folding, 25,000.—per 100 sections of 8 pages of pam- phlets.....	2 00	500 00	5	12 50	20	50 00	04 10 00
Stitching, 20,000.—per 100 pamphlets, to include stitching, covering with printed covers, and trimming.....	00 1-1000	02	50	100 00	01	2 10	60 120 00
SECOND CLASS.							
Composition, 5,825,000.—per 1000 ems, plain work.	00 1-1000	05 8-10	20	1,173 00	10	588 50	25 1,468 25
Press Work, 5,200.—per token.....	00 1-1000	05 1-5	30	1,660 00	10	520 00	16 832 60
Paper, 26,000.—per quire, 18x24.....	00 1-1000	26	12	3,120 00	10	2,600 00	18 3,380 00
Folding, 480,000.—per 100 sections of 8 pages of pam- phlets.....	00 1-1000	04 8-10	5	240 00	05	240 00	04 192 00
Stitching, 60,000.—per 100 pamphlets, to include stitching, covering with printed covers, and trimming.....	00 1-100	06	50	300 00	40	240 00	75 450 00
Binding, 13,100.—per volume, to include folding and stitching, trimming and lettering, viz.,							

"I."

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in Madison, up to the 27th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for doing, for the State of Wisconsin, at the seat of Government, all printing and binding of every kind and description, for which the State may be liable to pay, contemplated in chapter 114 of the general laws of 1858, entitled "An act relating to Printing," approved May 17th, 1858. Such printing to be provided for in one contract, to continue for two or four years from the first day of January next, as the Board of Commissioners may direct, at any time before such contract is entered into, and to be divided into three classes, as follows:

1st. To comprise all printing incident to the business of the two Houses of the Legislature while in session.

2d. To comprise the journals and documents of the two Houses, and all general and local laws passed by the Legislature.

3d. The printing of the several State Departments, including all blanks, and blank books, used in the several branches thereof, of all kinds and descriptions whatsoever, to include such blanks as have heretofore been lithographed or engraved, used in the several departments.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee of twenty thousand dollars that the bidder, if successful, will execute to the State a bond as contemplated in said act. Specifications as to what shall constitute a printing bid, will be subject to examination at the office of the Secretary of State, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of October next. Such specifications, together with the proposal of the successful bidder, to be attached to and form a portion of the contract at the time of consummating the same.

A basis has been adopted by the Commissioners, subject at all times to the inspection of bidders, to be in readiness at the hour of opening the bids, upon which basis each of the bids will be computed, but said basis will form no part of the contract, and will in no manner be binding upon the State as to the quantity of work required.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of each class of all classes of work bid for. Such specimens as are deposited by

"I."—*continued.*

the successful bidder shall be kept by the Secretary of State as a standard criterion for all work provided for in such contract, and shall be the guide for auditing all accounts under the same. Should any work prove inferior to such specimens, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, or other officer duly authorized to canvass the same, such work will be refused.

The successful bidder will be required to execute under the terms of his contract, all printing and binding for the State which the present contractor is not bound to execute, or which he claims not to be, under the provisions of his contract, from the execution of such contract to the first of January next.

The contract may be annulled for unreasonable delay in doing the work, or for doing it in an inferior or improper manner. The contract for such printing to be made and executed under and subject to the provisions of chapter 114 of the general laws of 1858 above referred to, to the details of which, as well as the specifications and requirements as to bids, above referred to, the attention of bidders is particularly called.

In making out the basis herein referred to, the Commissioners have expended all the time necessary to fully examine last year's work, and have made it as nearly in accordance with law as possible. They are therefore determined to give the contract under this bidding to the lowest and best bidder as computed under and by this basis.

Proposals must be sealed, and marked on the outside "Proposals for Printing," and sent through the post office, directed to the "Secretary of State, Madison, Wis."

Given under our hands at the Capitol in Madison, this 28th day of September, A. D., 1858.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

D. W. JONES,
Secretary of State.

SAM'L. D. HASTINGS,
State Treasurer.

SPECIFICATIONS. (No. 3.)

Specifications for doing all of the Public Printing for the State of Wisconsin for the term of Two Years, or Four Years, if so decided by the Commissioners; from the first day

"I."—continued.

of January, 1859, under and in accordance with chapter 114 of the General Laws of 1858, approved May 17th, 1858, and entitled "An act relating to the Public Printing."

BIDS.

A bid or proposal is a proposition in conformity with law, and the requirements of the Board of Commissioners, to do the work or furnish the material as contemplated in the Act relating to Public Printing, approved May 17th, 1858, and must set forth in a clear, distinct, and unequivocal manner, the price of, or compensation for, each separate item of work to be done, or of material to be furnished, in the several classes, as fully explained and enumerated in the following

SPECIFICATIONS.

All of the requirements, restrictions and provisions of an act entitled "An act relating to the Public Printing," approved May 17th 1858, and of the advertisement of the Board of Commissioners, headed "Public Printing," dated September 28th, 1858, shall, so far as the same may be applicable, form a part and portion of such specifications.

In the first and second classes no more leads or break lines are to be used, than is necessary for a proper and tasteful display of the work, and that subject to the officer furnishing copy for the same; it being contemplated that the body or main portion of all work in said classes be set in solid matter.

In the first class, the galleys used in Legislative Bills not to exceed one line "double pica" in thickness. A token is 240 impressions; that is, the press-work of 240 sheets of paper, if printed on one side only, and of 120 sheets, if printed on both sides.

A sheet of paper in book work is sixteen pages of matter, and is so to be counted in computing the amount of paper used and press-work on the same. Paper used in all book work is to be 18 by 24 inches, and to weigh at least 18 lbs. to the ream. Paper of a superior quality than that contracted for, according to the specimen furnished by the successful bidder, may at any time be used, and an additional compensation therefor be allowed, provided that the same shall first be agreed upon by and between the Board of Commissioners and the contractor.

Composition is of three kinds; plain work, figure work, and rule and figure work, and is to be computed by the 1,000 ems. Each 1,000 ems of figure work to be counted as 1,500 ems;

"I."—*continued.*

and each 1,000 ems of rule and figure work to be counted as 2,000 ems. Fractional tokens of press-work, sheets or quires of paper, or thousand ems of composition, necessarily required, are to be taken and counted as full tokens, sheets, quires or thousands, as the case may be.

CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS—Comprising all printing incident to the business of the two Houses of the Legislature while in session.

Composition.—The price per 1,000 ems of plain work.

Press Work.—The price per token.

Paper.—The price per quire for book work; the price per quire for bill paper, cap size, and such extra incidental jobs as may be required.

Folding.—The price per 100 sections of 8 pages.

Stitching.—The price per 100 pamphlets or reports, to include stitching, covering and trimming.

SECOND CLASS.—Comprising the Journals and Documents of the Two Houses, and all General and Local Laws passed by the Legislature.

Composition.—The price per 1,000 ems plain work.

Press Work.—The price per token.

Paper.—The price per quire (18 by 24).

Folding.—The price per 100 sections of 8 pages.

Binding.—The price per volume or copy, to include folding, stitching, trimming and lettering;
with paper covers, per volume;
with cloth covers, per volume;
with pasteboard, sheep's skin corners and backs, per volume;
with sheep's skin binding;
with calf's skin binding;

THIRD CLASS.—Comprising the printing of the several State Departments, including all Blanks and Blank Books.

Blanks.—The price per quire of all blanks, including paper, printing and all extra ruling, when required, counting 24 sheets to the quire, with one or more blanks to the sheet, if to be printed on one side only; if printed on both sides, to be counted as two sheets.

Cap or letter sheet size.

Flat cap.

Folio post.

Medium size.

"I."—*continued.*

Blank Books.—The price per quire for all Blank Books, with and without printed headings, or other printed matter, as may be required, to include any ruling or cross ruling that may be ordered.

Cap Size.—Full sheep, or Russia ends and bands;

with printing;

without printing.

Flat cap or Folio Post;

with printing;

without printing.

Medium Size.—Full Russia;

with printing;

without printing.

Extra Russia ends and bands;

with printing;

without printing.

Russia ends and bands;

with printing;

without printing.

Enrolled Acts.—For binding the original enrolled Acts, Joint Resolutions and Memorials of the Legislature, the price per volume or book.

Basis.—The Commissioners will have prepared and in readiness at the hour of opening the bids, a basis, which shall at all times be subject to the inspection of bidders, taking the printing of the year 1857 as a criterion of the quantity of work, as near as may be, upon which all the bids will be computed; but said basis shall form no part of the specifications, being only intended for the purpose of estimating and deciding upon the bids, and shall in no wise be binding upon the State or the contractor, as to the amount of work to be done, or material to be furnished.

The above specifications are hereby agreed upon and adopted for the information of bidders for the State printing, and will remain in the office of the Secretary of State, subject to public examination, until the day and hour for opening the bids.

Witness our hands at Madison, the Capitol of Wisconsin,
this 28th day of September, A. D. 1858.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,

Governor of Wisconsin.

D. W. JONES,

Secretary of State.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,

State Treasurer.

"I."—continued.

THE BASIS.

The undersigned hereby adopt the following basis upon which to determine the bids for doing the Public Printing, under chapter 114 of the General Laws of 1858:

FIRST CLASS.

Incidental Printing of the Two Houses of the Legislature.

Composition, 7,550,000 ems.
 Presswork, 2,000 tokens.
 Paper for book work, 8,750 quires.
 cap for bills and other incidental jobs, 2,000 quires.
 Folding, 100,000 sections.
 Covering, stitching, and trimming, 80,000 pamphlets.

SECOND CLASS.

Laws, Journals, and Documents.

Composition, 13,000,000 ems.
 Presswork, 5,000 tokens.
 Paper, 25,500 quires.
 Folding, 2,500,000 sections.
 Binding—13,500 volumes in the following covers:
 In paper covers, per vol., 13,500 volumes.
 " cloth " " " 13,500 "
 " pasteboard " " with sheep corners and backs,
 13,500 volumes.
 " sheepskin, per vol., 13,500 volumes.
 " calfskin " " 13,500 "
 The binding to include stitching, trimming and lettering.

THIRD CLASS.

Blanks and Blank Books.

Blanks—5,000 quires.
 Cap, 1,500 quires.
 Flat Cap, 2,000 quires.
 Folio Post, 1,000 "
 Medium, 500 "
 (Blanks to be estimated as printed on one side only, but if printed on both sides to be counted as two sheets.)
 Blank Books—Cap size, full sheep, or with Russia bands and ends, 200 quires.
 with printed headings, 100 quires.
 without " " 100 "
 Flat Cap or Folio Post, 400 quires.
 with printed headings, 300 "
 without " " 100 "

"I."—continued.

Medium size, full Russia binding, 700 quires.
 with printed headings, 800 "
 without " " 100 "
 Extra Russia ends and bands, 400 quires.
 with printed headings, 800 "
 without " " 100 "
 Russia ends and bands, 400 quires.
 with printed headings, 800 "
 without " " 100 "

Enrolled Acts, etc., 4 volumes:

Price per volume.

Dated at Madison, Wis., this 28th day of September, A. D.
 1858.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin.

D. W. JONES,
Secretary of State.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
State Treasurer.

"J"

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES WHICH HAVE COMPLIED WITH
THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 281 OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF 1850.

Name of Company.	Town or City.	State.	Date of Filing.
			1858.
Etna Insurance Co.	Hartford.	Connecticut.	Jan. 19
Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.	Brooklyn.	New York.	Feb. 18
Commercial Insurance Co.	Milwaukee.	Wisconsin.	Jan. 30
Conn. Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford.	Connecticut.	Feb. 3
Continental Insurance Co.	New York.	New York.	Feb. 10
Conway Fire Insurance Co.	Conway.	Massachusetts.	Feb. 6
Commonwealth Insurance Co.	Harrisburg.	Pennsylvania.	Feb. 9
City Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford.	Connecticut.	Feb. 20
City Fire Insurance Co.	New Haven.	do.	Feb. 15
Charter Oak Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford.	do.	M'rch 20
Dodge Co. Mutual Ins. Co.	Waupun.	Wisconsin.	Jan. 14
Exchange Insurance Co.	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania.	Feb. 10
Farmers Insurance Co.	Meridian.	New York.	Jan. 21
Franklin Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Fond du Lac.	Wisconsin.	Feb. 9
Farmers Union Insurance Co.	Athens.	Pennsylvania.	April 3
Home Insurance Co.	New York.	New York.	Feb. 1
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford.	Connecticut.	Feb. 1
Humboldt " " " "	New York.	New York.	Feb. 9
Homestead " " " "	Weedsport.	do.	Feb. 22
Howard Insurance Co.	New York.	do.	Feb. 11
Hampden Fire Insurance Co.	Springfield.	Massachusetts.	Feb. 12
Lamar " " " "	New York.	New York.	Feb. 1
Merchants & Traders Ins. " "	Milwaukee.	Wisconsin.	Jan. 27
Marine & Fire Insurance " "	do.	do.	Jan. 30
Mil. Mechanics' Mutual Ins. Co.	do.	do.	Jan. 30
" City Insurance Co.	do.	do.	Jan. 30
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	New York.	New York.	Feb. 10
Massachusetts Insurance Co.	Springfield.	Massachusetts.	Feb. 5
Merchants Insurance Co.	Hartford.	Connecticut.	M'rch 34
Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.	New York.	New York.	April 1
North American Ins. Co.	Hartford.	Connecticut.	Feb. 27
North-Western Ins. Co.	Oswego.	New York.	M'rch 6
North American Fire Ins. Co.	New York.	do.	M'rch 13
Ocean Insurance Co.	do.	do.	April 17
Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	Milwaukee.	Wisconsin.	Feb. 1
Phoenix " " " "	Brooklyn.	New York.	Feb. 10
Phoenix Insurance Co.	Hartford.	Connecticut.	April 23
Quaker City " " " "	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania.	M'rch 29
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	Springfield.	Massachusetts.	Jan. 30
Trident Mutual " " " "	Providence.	Rhode Island.	Jan. 27
United States Ins. Co.	Milwaukee.	Wisconsin.	Feb. 1
Western Valley Fire & Mar. Ins. Co.	Chicago.	Illinois.	April 29

"J"—continued.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES WHICH HAVE COMPLIED WITH
THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 103 OF THE GENERAL LAWS
OF 1858.

Name of Company.	Town or City.	State.	Date.
			1858.
Aetna Insurance Co.....	Hartford.....	Connecticut.....	Aug. 9
Aetna Life " ".....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 27
Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.....	Brooklyn.....	New York.....	Aug. 28
Consolidated Insurance " ".....	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	June 17
Continental " ".....	New York.....	New York.....	Aug. 12
Conway Fire " ".....	Conway.....	Massachusetts.....	Aug. 28
Commercial " ".....	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	Aug. 30
Charter Oak Fire & Marine Ins. Co.....	Hartford.....	Connecticut.....	Sept. 2
City Fire Insurance Co.....	New Haven.....	Connecticut.....	Sept. 15
Dodge Co. Mutual Ins. Co.....	Beaver Dam.....	Wisconsin.....	July 28
Exchange Insurance Co.....	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 9
Farmers' Insurance " ".....	Meridian.....	New York.....	Aug. 1
Franklin Fire & Marine Ins. Co.....	Fond du Lac.....	Wisconsin.....	Aug. 24
Germantown Farmers' Ins. " ".....	Germantown.....	do.....	Oct. 16
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. " ".....	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 2
Home Insurance Co.....	New York.....	New York.....	Aug. 10
Hampden Fire Insurance Co.....	Springfield.....	Massachusetts.....	Aug. 25
Hartford " ".....	Hartford.....	Connecticut.....	July 23
Howard Insurance Co.....	New York.....	New York.....	Sept. 9
Humboldt " ".....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21
Hope Fire " ".....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 16
Liverpool & London Fire & Life Ins.	do Branch.....	do.....	Aug. 31
Lamar Fire Insurance Co.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 4
Merchants' " ".....	Hartford.....	Connecticut.....	Aug. 21
Mass. Mutual Life Ins. " ".....	do.....	Massachusetts.....	Aug. 31
Massasoit Insurance " ".....	Springfield.....	do.....	Sept. 30
Milwaukee City " ".....	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	Aug. 10
Manhattan Life " ".....	New York.....	New York.....	Aug. 10
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. " ".....	Newark.....	New Jersey.....	Aug. 13
Madison Mutual " ".....	Madison.....	Wisconsin.....	Aug. 20
Milwaukee Mutual " ".....	Milwaukee.....	do.....	Aug. 20
Milwaukee Mechanics' Ins. Co.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 23
North-Western Insurance " ".....	Oswego.....	New York.....	Sept. 15
North American Fire " ".....	Hartford.....	Connecticut.....	July 1
New York Life " ".....	New York.....	New York.....	Sept. 11
Peoria Marine & Fire " ".....	Peoria.....	Illinois.....	July 16
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.....	Brooklyn.....	New York.....	Aug. 21
Phoenix Insurance " ".....	Hartford.....	Connecticut.....	July 17
Phoenix " ".....	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	Aug. 23
Resolute " ".....	New York.....	New York.....	Oct. 13
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.....	Springfield.....	Massachusetts.....	Sept. 20
United States Insurance Co.....	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	Aug. 1
Western Mass. " ".....	Pittsfield.....	Massachusetts.....	March 10
Wisconsin Farmers' Ins. " ".....	Oshkosh.....	Wisconsin.....	Aug. 20
Western Mass. " ".....	Pittsfield.....	Massachusetts.....	Aug. 30

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

- "A"—Abstract of arrearages due from Clerks of Circuit Court.
 - "B"—Abstract of Balances due from counties.
 - "C"—Affidavit of Secretary of State.
 - "D"—Statement, showing the aggregate number of acres of land, the average valuation per acre of such land, the aggregate valuation thereof, the aggregate valuation of village and city lots, the aggregate value of personal property, the aggregate valuation of all property in the State of Wisconsin, as assessed in the year 1857, and returned to the office of the Secretary of State; and the aggregate valuation of all the property as equalized by the State Board of Equalisation, in the year 1858, (as provided by section 29 of chapter 115 of the General Laws of 1858,) together with the amount of State Tax charged against each county in the State for the year 1858.
 - "E"—Schedule of the Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane, and Idiotic Persons.
 - "F"—Agricultural, Farm, Manufacturing, and Mineral Statistics.
 - "G"—Public Printing—in relation to first letting.
 - "H"—Public Printing—in relation to second letting.
 - "I"—Public Printing—Notice, Specifications and Basis for third letting.
 - "J"—Lists of Insurance Companies having complied with the provisions of an act, approved February 19th, 1850; and also with the provisions of an act, approved May 15th, 1858, in relation thereto.
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THE STATE OF TEXAS

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.: 1881.

PRINTED BY THE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF LANDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1881.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF LANDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1881.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF LANDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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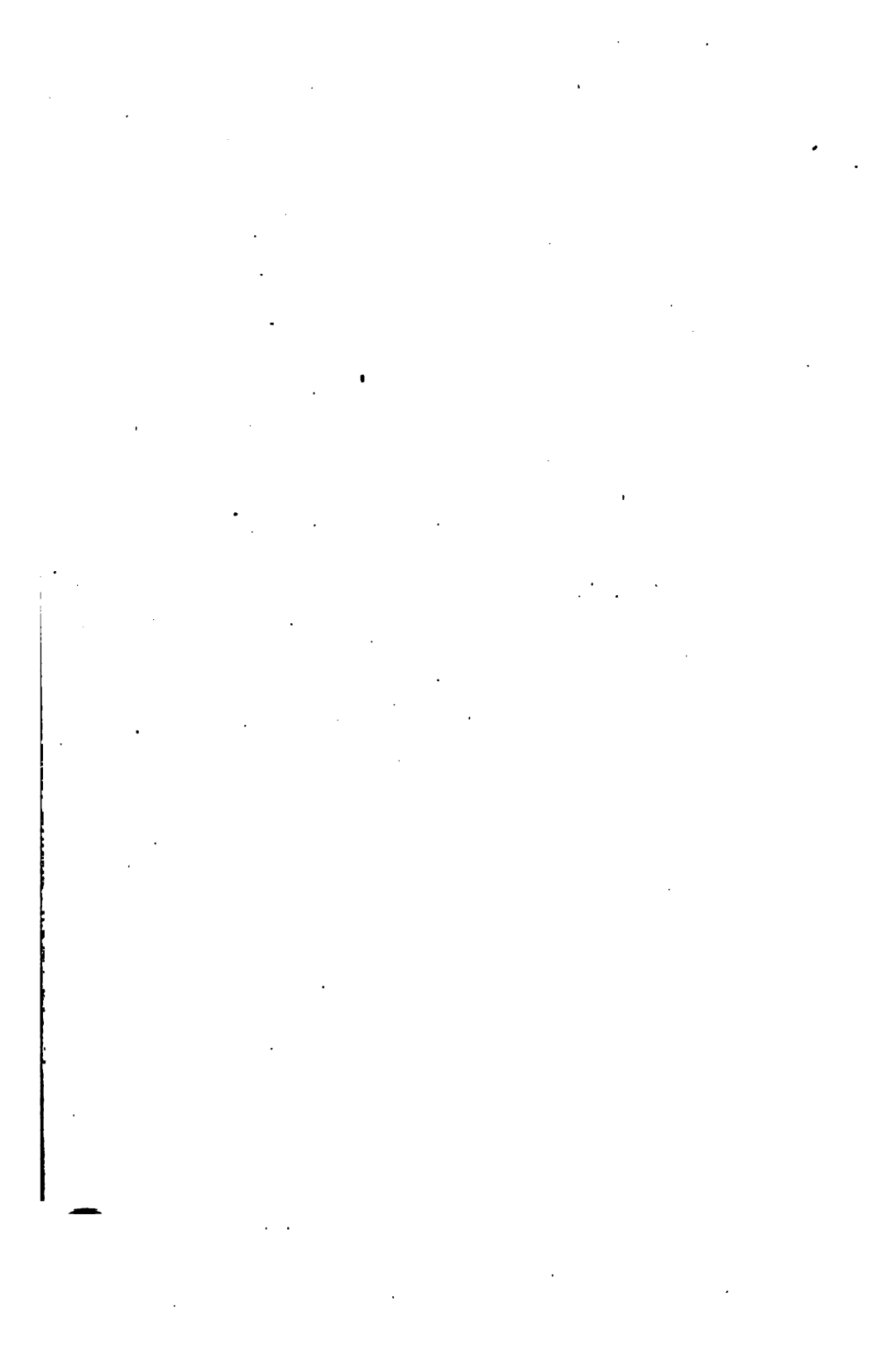
OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER, }
MADISON, WISCONSIN, October 1st, 1858. }

To His Excellency,

Gov. A. W. RANDALL :

Herewith I have the pleasure to place in your hands my
annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30th,
1858.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
State Treasurer.



OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER, }
MADISON, October 1st, 1858. }

To the Legislature:

Chapter nine of the Revised Statutes makes it the duty of the State Treasurer, to report to the legislature at the commencement of each annual session, a full and detailed statement of all monies received into and paid out of the treasury during the preceding fiscal year, showing under separate heads from what sources received, and for what particular object or service paid out; and also the precise state of the treasury, together with such information and suggestions of a fiscal nature as he shall deem useful and proper.

Herewith I have the pleasure to lay before you my annual report, in which will be found a full and detailed statement of all monies received into and paid out of the treasury during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1858, showing under separate heads from what source received.—As the payments from the treasury, with a few exceptions, are made on a simple certificate of the Secretary of State, stating merely the amount to be paid, the name of the person who is entitled to receive it, and the particular fund from which payable, it will be impossible to state from any data in possession of this office, the particular object or source for which the money has been paid out. This information will doubtless be communicated to the legislature in full in the report of the State Auditor.

The statement of balances, near the close of the report, will show the precise state of the treasury at the close of the fiscal year from which it will be noticed that the General Fund is not only exhausted but overpaid to the amount of \$27,828 00.

The outstanding claims on the General Fund on the first day of October, 1858, were as follows:

Appropriations made by the Legislature and certified to by the State Treasurer, unpaid, - - - \$53,874 90

Audited accounts certified to the State Treasurer, unpaid, - - - - - 24,959 90

Balance of appropriations for Capitol enlargement, 15,537 60

“ “ “ to Wisconsin Hospital

for Insane, - - - - - 12,735 40

Salaries due October 1st, 1858, - - - 12,487 50

In addition to the above, the following will be due and payable before the receipt of State Tax for 1859:

Bill for printing Revised Statutes (estimated) - 16,400 00

Bill for printing vol. of Town Laws, “ - 4,150 00

Postage for four months, “ - 1,000 00

Gas, “ “ “ “ - 950 00

Clerks in offices of Secretary of State, Treasurer

Bank Comptroller, not included in regular

salaries, - - - - - 3,000 00

Salaries due January 1st, 1859, - - - 12,487 50

Furniture, Gas fixtures, &c., for rooms in Capitol

enlargement, (estimated) - - - - 5,000 00

Printing, binding, freight and miscellaneous

claims, (estimated) - - - - - 12,000 00

To which should be added the amount the General

Fund is now overpaid, - - - - 27,828 01

\$201,910 84

Making an aggregate of \$201,910 84 due and payable from the General Fund before the receipt of the next State Tax, due on the second Monday of February next.

The resources of the State previous to that time are as follows:

Arrearages now due from Counties on State Tax,	64,876	80
Bank Tax due January 1st, 1859, - - -	58,915	21
Railroad Tax due from Racine and Mississippi R.		
R. for the years 1856 and 1857, - - -	2,886	31

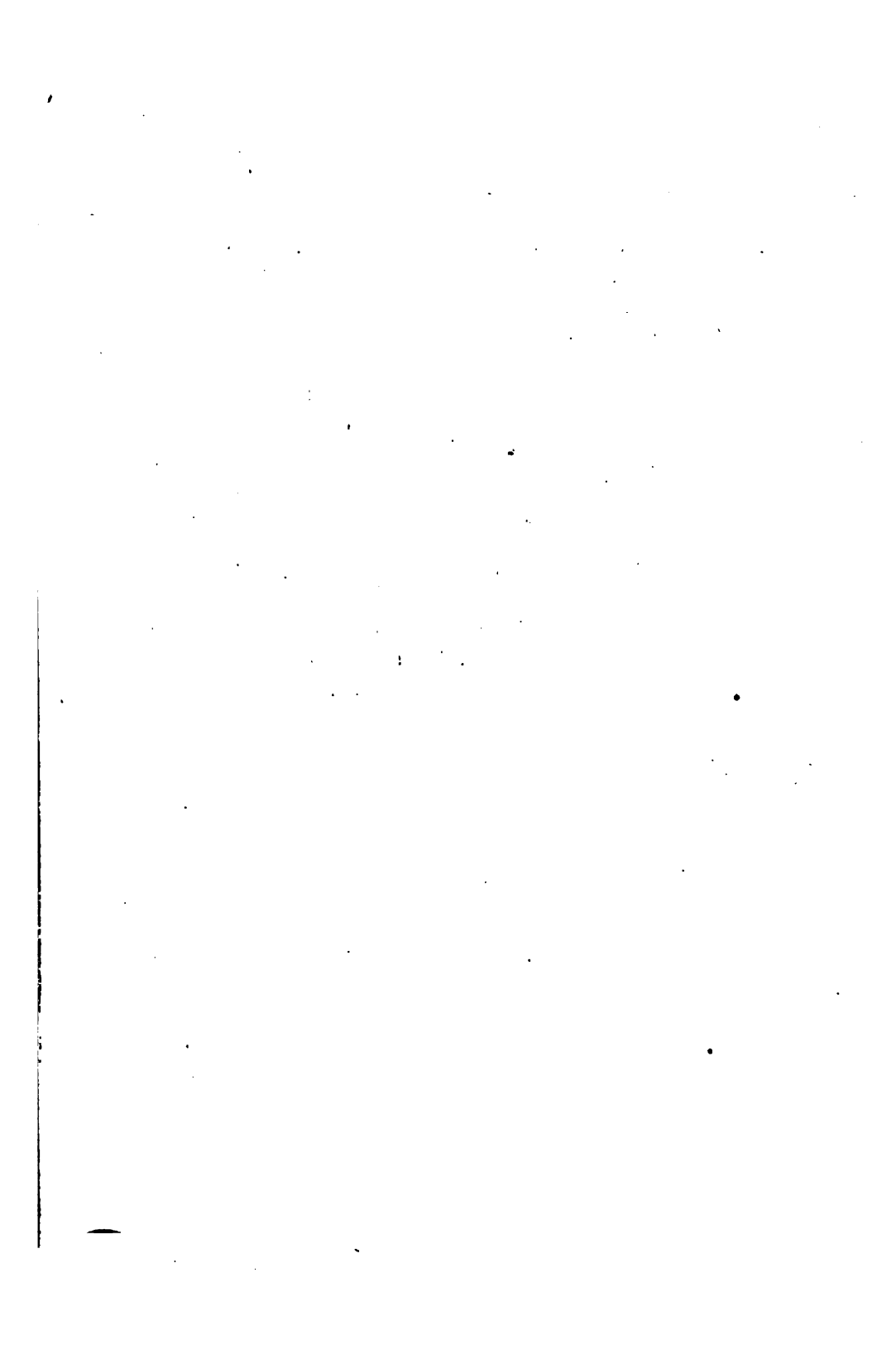
\$126,678 32

Making an aggregate of one hundred twenty-six thousand six hundred seventy-eight 32-100 dollars. Should the whole of this amount be paid promptly it would require \$75,232 52 of the next State Tax to liquidate the claims above enumerated; but the probability is that of the above amount not over \$75,000 will be received, leaving a balance of over \$125,000 to be paid from the next tax.

Respectfully submitted,

SAML. D. HASTINGS,

State Treasurer.



ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1858, including the 4th quarter of the year 1857, under the administration of Hon. Charles Kuehn, late Treasurer.

Balance due the State on account of all the Funds at the commencement of the 4th quarter of the year 1857, as per Report of Charles Kuehn for 1857, \$184,059 51, belonging to the several Funds as follows :

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance due the General Fund,	\$5,143 58	
do School Fund }		
Income, - - - }	10,746 61	
Balance due the University		
Fund - - - - }	613 01	
Balance due the Swamp Land		
Fund, - - - - }	362,262 94	
Balance due the Swamp Land		
Fund Income, - - }	22,719 51	
Balance due the Deposit Acc't,	2,211 88	
do Capital Land }		
Fund, - - - - }	9,844 32	
By over payment of School		
Fund, - - - - }		\$229,121 95
By over payment of University		
Fund Income, - - }		860 39
By cash in the Treasury,		184,059 51
	<u>\$413,541 85</u>	<u>\$413,541 85</u>

GENERAL FUND.

Fourth Quarter, 1857.

CHAS. KUEHN, *State Treasurer to the State of Wisconsin, on account of the General Fund.*

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 1.	To Balance in Treasury,	5,143 58	.....
Dec. 31.	Amount of State revenue received from County Treasurers during the 4th quarter of 1857,	747 12	.....
do	Taxes on suits,	246 00	.....
do	Bank tax,	41,263 66	.....
do	Peddlers Licenses,	10 00	.....
do	Transferred from swamp land fund,	692 75	.....
do	By appropriations paid,		\$18,193 16
do	Salaries paid,		11,084 41
do	Audited accounts paid,		28,806 37
do	Census appropriations,		81 50
do	To amount overpaid,	9,962 38	.....
		\$58,065 44	\$58,065 44

SCHOOL FUND.

Fourth Quarter, 1857.

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Dec. 31.	To transferred from Swamp Land Fund,	\$271,177 64	
	Payments on lands,	25,219 41	
	Penalties do	8,483 54	
	Fines,	38 50	
	Taxes collected for the counties,	871 00	
Oct. 1.	By overpayment. (per previous report,)		\$229,121 95
Dec. 31.	Accounts audited and refunded,		9,004 28
do	Loans,		91,128 00
do	To amount overpaid,	28,509 14	
		\$329,249 23	\$329,249 23

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Fourth Quarter, 1857.

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 1.	To balance in Treasury,	\$10,746 61	
Dec. 31.	Amount of interest received for quarter,	11,018 42	
	By audited and refunded acc'ts,		\$10,981 47
	Apportionment to schools,		219 12
	Balance in fund,		10,564 44
		\$21,765 03	\$21,765 08

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Fourth Quarter, 1857.

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 1.	To amount in Treasury,	\$618 01	.....
Dec. 31.	Payments on lands,	750 43	.....
do	Penalties,	608 86	.....
do	Taxes collected for the coun- ties,	15 65	.....
	By audited and refunded acc'ts,		\$408 34
	Loans,		1,010 00
	Balance in the fund,		569 61
		\$1,987 95	\$1,987 95

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

Fourth Quarter, 1857.

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Dec. 31.	To amount interest received during quarter,	\$1,025 80	.....
Oct. 1.	By overpayment per old report,		\$360 39
Dec. 31.	Audited and refunded acc'ts,		165 99
	Balance in fund,		499 42
		\$1,025 80	\$1,025 80

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Fourth Quarter, 1857.

857.		Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 1.	To balance in the fund,	\$362,262 94	.....
Dec. 31.	Payments on lands,	38,481 25	.....
	Penalties,	86 00	.....
	By transferred to general fund,		\$692 75
	do school fund,		271,177 64
	do drainage fund,		90,892 55
	Audited and refunded acc'ts,		10,896 01
	Balance in fund,		27,571 24
		\$400,780 19	\$400,780 19

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.

Fourth Quarter, 1857.

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 1.	To balance in the fund,	\$22,719 51	.....
Dec. 31.	Amount interest paid in; ...	2,596 59	.....
	By audited and refunded acc'ts,		\$312 49
	Balance in fund,		25,003 61
		\$25,316 10	\$25,316 10

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Fourth Quarter, 1857.

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 1.	To balance in the Fund, -	\$2,211 88	.....
Dec. 31.	Receipts, - - -	1,486 36	.....
	By disbursements, - - -	.....	\$125 72
	balance in Fund, - -	.....	8,522 52
		\$3,648 24	\$3,648 24

CAPITOL LAND FUND.

Fourth Quarter, 1857.

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 1.	To balance in Fund, - - -	\$9,844 32	.....
Dec. 31.	Receipts, - - -	184 91	.....
	By disbursements, - - -	.....	\$5,406 87
	Balance in Fund, - - -	.....	4,572 36
		\$9,979 28	\$9,979 28

DRAINAGE FUND.

Fourth Quarter, 1857.

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Dec. 31.	To amount transferred from Swamp Land Fund, - -	\$90,392 55	.....

RECAPITULATION OF FUNDS.

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Dec. 31.	To over payment of General Fund, - - -	\$9,962 33	.....
do	To over payment of School Fund, - - -	28,509 14	.....
do	By balance in School Fund Income, - - -	.....	\$ 10,564 44
do	By balance in University Fund, - - -	.....	569 61
do	do University Fund } Income, - - -	.....	499 42
do	By balance in Swamp Land Fund, - - -	.....	27,571 24
do	By balance in Swamp Land Fund Income, - - -	.....	25,008 61
do	By balance in Capitol Land Fund, - - -	.....	4,572 86
do	By balance in Deposit Account, - - -	.....	3,522 52
do	do Drainage Fund, - - -	.....	90,392 55
do	do Cash in Treasury, - - -	124,224 28	.....
		\$162,695 75	\$162,695 75

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, *State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin, on account of all the Funds, on the 4th day of January, 1858, before the transaction of any business on that day.*

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 4,	To balance due the School Fund Income,	\$10,564 44	
do	To balance due the University Fund,	569 61	
do	To balance due the University Fund Income,	499 42	
do	To balance due the Swamp Land Fund,	27,571 24	
do	To balance due the Swamp Land Fund Income,	25,003 61	
do	To balance due the Capitol Land Fund,	4,572 36	
do	To balance due the Deposit Account,	3,522 52	
do	The balance due the Drainage Fund,	90,892 55	
do	By over payment from General Fund,		\$9,962 33
do	By over payment from School Fund,		28,509 14
do	By balance Cash in Treasury,		124,224 28
		\$162,695 75	\$162,695 75

GENERAL FUND.

First Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
March 31,	To amount of State Revenues received from County Treasurers during the 1st Quarter of the year 1858,	\$209,857 87	
do	Taxes on Suits,	3,885 20	
do	Bank Taxes,	1,229 16	
do	Rail Road Tax,	10,500 02	
do	Plank Road Tax,	428 64	
do	Telegraph Tax,	106 75	
	Refunded by Ex-Gov. Bashford on acct. of Contingent Fund,	1,486 79	
Jan. 4,	By over payment, (see previous Report,)		\$9,962 88
March 31,	Appropriations paid during the Quarter,		85,995 99
do	Audited accounts during the Quarter,		30,724 45
do	Salaries during the Quarter,		11,058 50
do	Per diem of Members of the Legislature, 1858,		24,999 08
do	Mileage of Members of the Legislature, 1858,		3,462 80
do	Per diem of Officers of the Legislature, 1858,		9,009 50
do	Sundry per diem and mileage of 1856 and 1857,		355 50
do	Census Appropriations,		39 00
do	State Bonds redeemed,		23,000 00
do	New York Exchange on do. at 1 per ct.,		230 00
do	Interest Coupons, on State Bonds,		1,500 00
do	Balance Cash due Fund,		26,466 88
		\$226,805 08	\$226,805 08

GENERAL FUND

Second Quarter, 1858.

1858,		Dr.	Cr.
April 1,	To balance in the Fund,	\$26,466 88	
June 30,	State Revenue from County Treasurers,	20,894 72	
do	Amount received from 50 State Bonds, at \$1,000 each	50,000 00	
do	Amount received, Premium on do	668 75	
do	Tax on Suits,	1,198 00	
do	Bank Tax,	88,789 70	
do	Rail Road Tax,	8,828 18	
do	Plank Road Tax,	186 07	
do	Saddlers' Licences,	80 00	
do	By Appropriations paid during Quarter,		\$44,894 74
do	Audited accounts during Quarter,		20,054 44
do	Salaries during Quarter,		10,987 67
do	Per diem of Members of the Legislature,		17,502 64
do	Per diem of Officers of the Legislature,		7,290 70
do	Census Appropriations,		17 50
do	27 State Bonds redeemed,		27,000 00
do	Balance in Fund,		19,249 67
		\$146,997 88	\$146,997 86

GENERAL FUND.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1,	To balance in the fund, -	\$19,249 67	
Sept. 30,	State revenue from County Treasurers, -	28,726 20	
	Tax on suits, -	118 00	
	Bank tax, -	9,160 21	
	Amount received from Superintendent of Public Property, for old sundries, sold at public auction, -	96 46	
	Amount refunded by Gov. Randall on account of an error in auditing an account to S. M. Booth, -	28 80	
	By appropriations paid during the quarter, -		\$20,756 91
	Audited accounts, -		47,201 87
	Salaries, -		10,098 60
	Per diem of members of Legislature, -		215 00
	D. Worthington agt. for the purchase of stationery, -		5,000 00
	Interest coupons on State Bonds, -		1,950 00
	To overpayment of the fund, -	27,828 04	
		\$85,222 88	\$85,222 88

SCHOOL FUND.

First Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
March 31,	To amt't paid on lands,.....	\$ 10,704 88	
	" " " loans,.....	10,508 20	
	Taxes collected for the Counties,.....	11,925 32	
	Am't received for Fines,.....	988 68	
	" " " penalties,.....	55 00	
	" transferred from Swamp Land Fund,.....	2,861 61	
	Excheat received from Judge of Buffalo County,.....	64 14	
	Received of Cobb & Messmore, agents for the prosecution of trespasses on Swamp Lands,.....	75 00	
Jan. 4,	By overpayment of the fund, (see report.).....		\$28,509 14
March 31,	Sundry accounts audited,.....		671 70
	" " " refunded,.....		543 48
	By taxes paid over to the counties,.....		1,989 68
	Loans,*.....		18,082 00
	To overpayment of the fund, ..	12,621 27	
		\$49,746 00	\$49,746 00

* All Loans made from the School Fund during the year, have been merely an exchange of securities, no money having been paid out of the Fund.

SCHOOL FUND.

Second Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
June 30,	To amount paid on lands,	\$2,854 90	
do	" " " loans,	250 00	
do	Taxes collected for the Coun- ties,	1,969 68	
do	Amount of fines received, . .	229 25	
do	" penalties,	547 32	
do	" refunded by Calumet county on account of delin- quent taxes of 1856,	3 86	
do	Transferred from Swamp Land Fund,	21,178 77	
April 1,	By overpayment of the fund, (see report),		\$12,621 27
June 30,	Taxes paid over to the Coun- ties,		2,268 24
do	Loans,		2,061 00
do	Sundry accounts audited, . .		288 00
do	" " refunded,		618 80
do	Transferred to Swamp Land Fund,		40 00
do	Transferred to School Fund Income,		48 79
do	Balance in the fund,		9,069 18
		\$27,015 28	\$27,015 28

SCHOOL FUND.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1,	To balance in the fund,.....	\$9,099 18	
Sept. 30,	Amount paid on lands,.....	4,264 71	
	" " " loans,.....	496 00	
	* penalties received,....	1,602 88	
	" taxes collected for		
	the counties,.....	708 72	
	Transferred from School Fund		
	Income,.....	34 00	
	By taxes paid over to the Coun-		
	ties,.....		\$3,921 14
	Accounts audited,.....		1,565 20
	" refunded,.....		499 17
	Loan,.....		250 00
	Balance in the fund,.....		9,919 98
		\$16,155 49	\$16,155 49

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

First Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 4,	To balance in the fund,.....	10,564 44	
March 31,	Amount interest received dur-		
	ing the quarter,.....	149,134 29	
do	By sundry accounts audited,...		\$7,649 54
do	" " refunded,.....		1,160 22
	Apportionment to counties		
	for schools,.....		4,588 77
	Appropriations,.....		300 00
	Balance in the fund,.....		146,000 20
		\$ 159,698 73	\$159,698 73

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Second Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
April 1,	To balance in the fund,.....	\$146,000 20	
June 30,	Interest received during the quarter,.....	17,085 50	
	Transferred from school fund, " " University	48 79	
	Fund Income,.....	26 50	
	Transferred from Swamp Land Fund Income,.....	61,988 66	
	By transferred to Swamp Land Fund Income,.....		\$7 60
	Apportionment to counties for schools,.....		177,824 56
	Sundry accounts audited,...		5,218 21
	" " refunded,...		965 06
	Balance in the fund,.....		41,184 14
		\$225,144 57	\$225,144 57

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1,	To balance in the fund,.....	\$41,184 14	
Sept. 30,	Interest received during the quarter,.....	2,917 80	
	By transferred to school fund,...		\$14 00
	Sundry accounts audited,...		4,146 08
	" " refunded,...		866 12
	Apportionment to counties for schools,.....		109 00
	Balance in the fund,.....		89,416 85
		\$44,051 50	\$44,051 50

UNIVERSITY FUND.

First Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 4.	To balance in the fund,.....	\$569. 61	
March 31,	Amount paid on lands,.....	2,325. 19	
do	" " " penalties,.....	129. 84	
do	By sundry accounts audited,.....		\$81. 40
do	" " " refunded,.....		114. 84
do	Loans,.....		820. 00
do	Balance in the fund,.....		2,007. 90
		\$3,024. 14	\$3,024. 14

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Second Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
April 1,	To balance in the fund,.....	\$2,007. 90	
June 30,	Amount paid on lands,.....	352. 16	
do	" " " penalties,.....	27. 95	
do	Taxes collected for the Counties,.....	88. 45	
do	By loan to the University,.....		\$2,000. 00
do	Balance in the fund,.....		426. 46
		\$2,426. 46	\$2,426. 46

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858,		Dr.	Cr.
July 1,	To balance in the fund,	\$426 46	
Sept. 30,	Amount of payment on lands,	1,133 00	
do	" " penalties " "	221 70	
do	By loans to the University,		\$1,400 00
do	Sundry items refunded,		68 11
do	Balance in the fund,		313 05
		\$1,781 16	\$1,781 16

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

First Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 4.	To balance in the fund,	\$499 42	
March 31.	Amount received for interest,	16,863 37	
do	By paid N. W. Dean, Treas- urer Wisconsin University,		\$11,000 00
do	Sundry accounts refunded,		165 03
do	do do audited,		3 78
do	Balance in the fund,		6,193 98
		\$17,362 79	\$17,362 79

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

Second Quarter, 1858

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
April 1.	To balance in the fund,	\$6,198 98	
June 30.	Amount received for interest,	2,504 85	
do	By transfer to the school fund income,		\$26 58
do	Paid to N. W. Dean, Treas. Wis. University,		7,750 00
do	Sundry items refunded,		68 49
do	Balance in the fund,		858 61
		\$8,698 63	\$8,698 63

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1.	To balance in the fund,	\$858 61	
Sept. 30.	Amount received for interest,	344 85	
do	By paid N. W. Dean, Treasurer Wis. University,		\$1,000 00
do	Sundry items refunded,		71 25
do	Balance in the fund,		132 21
		\$1,203 46	\$1,203 46

SWAMP LAND FUND.

First Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 4,	To balance in the Fund,	\$27,571 24	
March 31,	Amount received on Sales of Land,	7,211 22	
do	Amount received on Penalties on do.,	9 00	
do	By sundry accounts audited,		\$2,035 57
do	Sundry accounts refunded,		460 12
do	Transferred to School Fund,		2,861 61
do	Balance in the Fund,		29,484 16
		\$34,791 46	\$34,791 46

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Second Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
April 1,	To balance in the Fund,	\$29,484 16	
June 30,	Amount received on Sales of Land,	3,072 94	
do	Penalties received on Land,	248 50	
do	Transferred from School Fund,	40 00	
do	By sundry accounts audited,		\$5,952 92
do	do do refunded,		441 49
do	Amount transferred to School Fund,		21,178 77
do	Amount transferred to Drainage Fund,		7,059 58
do	To over payment of the Fund,	1,887 16	
		\$34,632 76	\$34,632 76

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
Sept. 30,	To amount of payments on Lands,.....	\$1,826 17	
do	Amount of penalties on Lands,.....	495 78	
July 1,	By over payment of the Fund,.....		\$1,837 16
Sept. 30,	Sundry items audited,.....		853 75
do	do do refunded,.....		6 00
do	To over payment of the Fund,.....	875 01	
		\$2,696 91	\$2,696 91

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME

First Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 4,	To balance in the Fund,.....	\$25,003 61	
March 31,	Amount received on Interest,.....	45,892 99	
do	By sundry items audited,.....		\$32 59
do	do do refunded,.....		227 80
do	Balance in the Fund,.....		70,636 21
		\$70,896 60	\$70,896 60

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.

Second Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
April 1,	To balance in the Fund,	\$70,686 21	.....
June 30,	Transfer from School Fund		
do	Income,	7 60	.....
	Amount received on Interest,	16,988 08	.....
April 30,	By transfer to School Fund In-		
do	come,		\$61,988 55
	Transfer to Normal School		
	Fund,		20,661 18
June 30,	Sundry items refunded,		229 27
do	Balance in the Fund,		4,757 84
		\$87,681 84	87,681 84

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1,	To balance in the Fund,	\$4,757 84	.....
Sept. 30,	Amount of Interest received,	817 92	.....
do	By sundry items refunded,		\$ 80 86
do	Balance in the Fund,		5 494 90
		\$5,575 76	\$5,575 76

CAPITOL LAND FUND.

First Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 4.	To balance in the fund,	\$4,572 86	
March 31.	By disbursements,		\$528 32
do.	Balance in the fund,		4,044 04
		\$4,572 86	\$4,572 86

CAPITOL LAND FUND.

Second Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
April 1,	To balance in the fund,	\$4,044 04	
June 30.	By balance in the fund,		\$4,044 04
		\$4 044 04	4,044 04

CAPITOL LAND FUND.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1.	To balance in the fund,	\$4,044 04	
Sept. 30.	By disbursements,		\$4,044 04
		\$4,044 04	\$4,044 04

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

First Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 4.	To balance in the fund,	\$3,522 52	.....
March 31.	By disbursements, .....	.....	\$517 95
do	Balance, .....	.....	3,004 57
		\$3,522 52	\$3,522 52

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Second Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
April 1.	To balance in the fund;	\$3,004 57	.....
June 30.	By disbursements, .....	.....	\$262 58
do	balance in the fund, .....	.....	2,741 99
		\$3 004 57	\$3,004 57

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1,	To balance in the fund,	\$2,741 99	.....
Sept. 30,	By balance in the fund, . . .	.....	\$2,741 99
		\$2,741 99	\$2,741 99

DRAINAGE FUND.*First Quarter, 1858.*

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 4,	To balance in the fund,.....	\$90,392 55	.....
March 31,	By balance in the fund,.....	.....	\$90,392 55
		\$90,392 55	\$90,392 55

DRAINAGE FUND.*Second Quarter, 1858.*

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
April 1,	To balance in the fund,.....	\$90,392 55	.....
do 30,	Transferred from Swamp Land Fund,.....	7,059 58	.....
June 30,	By loans,.....	.....	\$62,045 00
do	Audited accounts,.....	.....	100 25
do	Balance in the fund,.....	.....	85,806 88
		\$97,452 18	\$97,452 18

DRAINAGE FUND.*Third Quarter, 1858.*

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1,	To balance in the fund,.....	\$85,806 88	.....
Sept. 30,	By loans,.....	.....	\$28,060 00
do	Accounts audited,.....	.....	92 00
do	Balance in the fund,.....	.....	7,154 88
		\$85,806 88	\$85,806 88

DRAINAGE FUND INCOME.

Second Quarter, 1858.

		Dr.	Cr.
June 30,	To amount interest received during the quarter,.....	\$2,659 78	.....
do	By balance in the fund,.....	.....	\$2,659 78
		\$2,659 78	\$2,659 78

DRAINAGE FUND INCOME.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1,	To balance in the fund,.....	\$2,659 78	.....
	Interest received during the quarter,.....	808 26	.....
Sept. 30,	By balance in the fund,.....	.....	3,468 04
		\$3,468 04	\$3,468 04

NORMAL SCHOOL FMND.

Second Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
April 30,	To transfer from Swamp Land Fund Income,.....	\$20,661 18	.....
June 30,	By milage paid to Regents,....	.....	\$331 20
do	Appropriations " " .....	.....	297 10
do	Apportionments to Schools, .....	.....	12,120 00
do	Balance in the fund,.....	.....	7,912 88
		\$20,661 18	\$20,616 18

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1,	To balance in the fund,.....	\$7,912 88	.....
Sept. 30,	By milage paid to Regents,....	.....	\$112 00
do	Appropriat'ns " " .....	.....	24 00
do	Apportionments to Schools, .....	.....	2,400 00
do	Balance in the fund,.....	.....	5,376 88
		\$7,912 88	\$7,912 88

MADISON CITY BONDS.

Third Quarter, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
Sept. 30,	To fifty Madison City Bonds received in trnst for applica- tion in payment of the Cap- itol enlargement, a \$1,000,...	\$50,000 00	.....
	By disbursements of do. to contractor of building,....	.....	\$18,000 00
	Balance in the fund,.....	.....	32,000 00
		50,000 00	50,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

SAM'L D. HASTINGS, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin, on account of all the Funds at the close of Business on the
thirtieth day of September, 1858—including the 4th Quarter of the year 1857, under the administration of Chas.
Kuehn, late Treasurer.

1857.	Dr.		
September 30.	GENERAL FUND—To balance due Oct. 1st,	1857,	\$5,143 58
do	Receipts	842,959 53	
do	do	226,805 08	
do	do	120,580 48	
do	do	38,144 67	
do	Total receipts for the year,		428,489 71
	SCHOOL FUND—To transfer from Swamp Land Fund,	1857,	271,177 64
do	Receipts,	29,562 45	
do	Transfer from Swamp Land Fund,	2,861 61	
do	Receipts,	34,283 12	
do	Transfer from Swamp Land Fund,	21,178 77	
do	Receipts,	5,836 51	
do	Transfer from School Fund Income,	14 00	
do	Receipts,	7,072 81	
do	Total receipts for the year,		76,784 89

DEBTORS—Continued.

1857.		Dr.	
September 30.	SCHOOL FUND INCOME—To balance due, Oct. 1st, 1857,	\$11,018 42	\$10,746 61
do	do Receipts, do 4th quarter, do	149,134 29	.....
do	do do 1st do 1858,	.....	.....
do	do Transfer from School Fund, ... 2d quarter, do	.....	48 79
do	do do University Fund Income, 2d qr. do	.....	26 53
do	do do Swamp Land Fund, do do	.....	61,988 55
do	do Receipts, do 2d quarter, do	17,085 50	.....
do	do do 3d do do	2,917 36	.....
do	do Total receipts for the year, .....	.....	180,155 57
	UNIVERSITY FUND—To balance due Oct. 1st, 1857,	.....	613 01
do	do Receipts, do 4th quarter, do	1,874 94	.....
do	do do 1st do 1858,	2,454 53	.....
do	do do 2d do do	418 56	.....
do	do do 3d do do	1,354 70	.....
do	do Total receipts for the year, .....	.....	5,602 73
	UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME—To receipts, 4th quarter, 1857,	1,025 80	.....
do	do do 1st quarter, 1858,	16,868 87	.....
do	do do 2d do do	2,504 65	.....
do	do do 3d do do	344 85	.....
do	do Total receipts for the year, .....	.....	20,738 67

September 80, SWAMP LAND FUND—To balance due Oct. 1st,	1857,	.....	\$382,262 94
do Receipts,	4th quarter, do	\$38,467 25	
do do	1st do 1858,	7,220 22	
do Transfer from School Fund,	do do		40 00
do Receipts,	2d do	8,321 44	
do do	3d do	2,821 90	
do Total receipts for the year,			51,380 81
<hr/>			
SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME—To balance due Oct. 1st,	1857,	.....	22,719 51
do Receipts,	4th quarter, do	2,596 59	
do do	1st do 1858,	46,892 99	
do Transfer from Sch'l F. Inc., 2d do	do do		7 60
do Receipts,	2d do	16,988 08	
do do	3d do	817 92	
do Total receipts for the year,			66,296 53
<hr/>			
CAPROL LAND FUND—To balance due Oct. 1st,	1857,	.....	9,844 82
do Receipts,	4th quarter, do	184 91	
do Total receipts for the year,			184 91
<hr/>			
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT—To balance due Oct. 1st,	1857,	.....	2,211 88
do Receipts,	4th quarter, do	1,486 36	
do Total receipts for the year,			1,486 36

DEBTORS—Continued.

1857.		Dr.
September 30.	DRAINAGE FUND—To transfer from Swamp L. Fund, 4th quarter, 1857, do do do 2d do 1858, DRAINAGE FUND INCOME—To receipts, 2d do do do do do 3d do do do do Total receipts for the year, .....	..... \$90,392 55 7,959 88 \$2,859 78 808 26 3,468 04
	NORMAL SCHOOL FUND—To transfer from Sw'p. L'd. F'd. In., 2d quarter, 1858, MANISON CITY BONDS—Receipts, 8d do do Total Debits, .....	..... 20,661 18 50,900 00 \$1,779,380 87

CREDITS.

1858.		Or.
September 30.	By GENERAL FUND.—Disbursements for 4th quarter, 1857, do do 1st do 1858, do do 2d do do do do 3d do do do Total disbursements for the year,.....	\$58,065 44 190,375 82 127,747 69 85,222 38 461,411 33
	SCHOOL FUND.—Overpayment October 1st, 1857, do Disbursement for 4th quarter, 1857, do do 1st do 1858, do do 2d do 1857, do Transferred to School Fund Income, 2d do 1858, do Transferred to Swamp Land Fund, 2d do do do Disbursements for 3d do do do Total disbursements for the year,.....	100,127 28 21,286 86 5,286 04 48 79 40 00 6,285 51 182,885 69
	SCHOOL FUND INCOME.—Disbursements for 4th quarter, 1857, do do 1st do 1858, do do 2d do do do Transfer to Swamp Land Fund In. 2d do do do Transfer to School Fund 3d do do do Disbursements for 3d do do do Total disbursements for the year,.....	11,200 59 13,698 58 184,002 88 7 80 14 00 4,621 15 213,523 10

CREDITS—Continued.

1858.	Cr.	
September 30, UNIVERSITY FUND.—Disbursements for	4th quarter, 1857,	\$1,418 34
do do Disbursements for	1st do 1858,	1,016 24
do do do	2d do do	2,000 00
do do do	3d do do	1,468 11
do do Total disbursements for the year,		5,902 69
UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.—Overpayment October 1st,	1857,	360 39
do do Disbursements for	4th quarter, 1857,	165 99
do do do	1st do 1858,	11,168 81
do do Transfer to School Fund In. 2d do do		26 53
do do Disbursements for	2d do do	7,813 49
do do do	3d do do	1,071 25
do do Total Disbursements for the year,		20,219 54
SWAMP LAND FUND.—Transfer to General Fund,	4th quarter, 1857,	692 75
do do do School Fund,	do do do	271,177 64
do do do Drainage Fund,	do do do	90,392 55
do do do Disbursements for	do do do	10,896 01
do do Transfer to School Fund,	1st do 1858,	2,861 61
do do Disbursements for	1st do do	2,495 69
do do Transfer to School Fund,	2d do do	21,178 77
do do do Drainage Fund,	2d do do	7,059 58
do do Disbursements for	2d do do	6,394 41

September 30, SWAMP LAND FUND.—Disbursements for	859 75	86
do do Total Disbursements for the year,.....		\$20,645 86
SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.—Disbursements for	812 49	
do do do .....4th quarter, 1857,	260 39	
do do do .....1st do 1858,		
do do do Transfer to School Fund In...2d do do		61,983 55
do do do do Normal School Fund, 2d do do		20,661 18
do do do Disbursement for .....2d do do	229 27	
do do do do .....3d do do	80 86	
do do do Total Disbursements for the year,.....		888 01
CAPITOL LAND FUND.—Disbursements for	5,406 87	
do do do .....4th quarter, 1857,	528 32	
do do do .....1st do 1858,	4,044 04	
do do do .....3d do do		9,979 28
do do Total Disbursements for year,.....		
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—Disbursements for	125 72	
do do do .....4th quarter, 1857,	517 95	
do do do .....1st do 1858,	262 58	
do do do .....2d do 1858,		906 25
do do Total Disbursements for the year,.....		
DRAINAGE FUND.—Disbursements for	62,145 25	
do do do .....2d quarter, 1858,	28,152 00	
do do do .....3d do do		90,297 25
do do Total Disbursements for the year,.....		

42

1858.			Cr.
September 30.	NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.—Disbursements for	2d quarter, 1858,	\$12,748 30
	do do do	do do do	2,536 00
	do do do	Total Disbursements for the year,	15,284 30
	MADISON CITY BONDS.—Disbursements for	3d quarter, 1858,	18,000 00
	SCHOOL FUND,	Balance Due,	9,919 98
	do do INCOME,	do do	39,416 35
	UNIVERSITY FUND,	do do	313 05
	do do INCOME,	do do	132 21
	SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME,	do do	5,494 90
	DEPOSIT ACCOUNT,	do do	2,741 99
	DRAINAGE FUND,	do do	7,154 88
	DRAINAGE FUND INCOME,	do do	3,468 04
	NORMAL SCHOOL FUND,	do do	5,376 88
	MADISON CITY BOND,	do do	32,000 00
	Dr. Bro't down,	\$1,773,380 37	
	To GENERAL FUND, Balance overpaid,	27,828 04	
	To SWAMP LAND FUND, do	875 01	
			\$1,801,533 42

Statement of balances of all the funds at the close of the fiscal year, September 30th, 1858.

1858.		Dr.	Cr.
September 30.	Balance due the School Fund,.....	\$9,919 98	.....
	do do School Fund Income,.....	39,416 35	.....
	do do University Fund,.....	313 05	.....
	do do University Fund Income,.....	132 21	.....
	do do Swamp Land Fund Income,.....	5,494 90	.....
	do do Deposit account,.....	2,741 99	.....
	do do Drainage Fund,.....	7,164 88	.....
	do do Drainage Fund Income,.....	3,468 04	.....
	do do Normal School Fund,.....	5,976 88	.....
	do do Madison City Bonds,.....	32,000 00	.....
	do Overpaid General Fund,.....	.....	\$27,828 04
	do do Swamp Land Fund,.....	.....	375 01
	do Cash in the Treasury,.....	.....	.....
	do Madison City Bonds,.....	.....	77,815 28
		<u>\$106,018 28</u>	<u>\$106,018 28</u>
October 1.	Balance cash in the Treasury at the commencement of the fiscal year,.....	45,815 23	.....
	Balance Madison City Bonds do do do do	32,000 00	.....
			\$77,815 23

(STATEMENT A. A.)

List of Securities deposited for redemption of the notes of Banks organized under the Banking Law of this State, in the hands of the State Treasurer, October 1st, 1858.

Name of Banks.	Name of Stocks on Deposit	Amount of each.	Total Am't.
Aetio Bank,	Missouri	6s \$119,000	\$169,000
	Virginia	6s 48,000	
	Tennessee	6s 7,000	
Bank of Belott,	Missouri	6s 67,000	67,000
Bank of the Capitol,	Missouri	6s 24,000	26,000
	Illinois	6s 2,000	
Bank of Columbus,	Louisiana	6s 25,000	108,000
	Illinois	6s 82,000	
	Missouri	6s 46,000	
Bank of Eau Claire,	Michigan	6s 10,000	46,080
	Illinois	6s 29,080	
	Missouri	6s 7,000	
Bank of Fond du Lac,	Missouri	6s 18,000	56,000
	Tennessee	6s 29,000	
	Indiana	5s 9,000	
Bank of Fox Lake,	Virginia	6s 15,000	55,500
	Missouri	6s 15,000	
	Tennessee	6s 2,000	
	Illinois	6s 9,500	
	Ohio	6s 2,000	
	Michigan	6s 7,000	
	California	7s 5,000	
Bank of Grant Co., (E. R. Hinckley & Co.,)	Tennessee	6s 8,000	62,600
	Missouri	6s 44,000	
	Louisiana	6s 3,000	
	Illinois	6s 8,600	
	Michigan	6s 4,000	

List of Securities—Continued.

Names of Banks.	Name of Stocks on Deposit.	Amount of each.	Total Am't.
Bank of the Interior,	Missouri	6s 27,000	55,000
	Tennessee	6s 19,000	
	North Carolina	6s 4,000	
	Illinois	6s 2,000	
	Michigan	6s 8,000	
Bank of La Pointe,	Michigan	6s 3,000	97,600
	Tennessee	6s 48,000	
	Virginia	6s 22,000	
	Ohio	6s 24,600	
Bank of Manitowoc,	Ohio	6s 98,000	100,000
	Illinois	6s 2,000	
Bank of Milwaukee,	North Carolina	6s 9,000	9,000
Bank of Moneka,	Missouri	6s 30,000	82,000
	Louisiana	6s 5,000	
	North Carolina	6s 10,000	
	Illinois	6s 27,000	
	Tennessee	6s 10,000	
Bank of Montello,	Missouri	6s 17,000	24,700
	Illinois	6s 7,700	
Bank of Monroe,	Virginia	6s 5,000	31,000
	Missouri	6s 21,000	
	Tennessee	6s 5,000	
Bank of North America,	Illinois	6s 8,100	101,100
	Tennessee	6s 18,000	
	Ohio	6s 80,000	
Bank of the North West,	Missouri	6s 25,000	59,000
	Tennessee	6s 10,000	
	North Carolina	6s 10,000	
	Georgia	6s 5,000	
	California	7s 9,000	
Bank of Oconto,	Illinois	6s 18,900	92,900
	Missouri	6s 68,000	
	Michigan	6s 11,000	
	Virginia	6s 5,000	
Bank of Oshkosh,	Tennessee	6s 12,000	60,000
	Missouri	6s 28,000	
	Ohio	6s 10,000	
	Indiana	6s 10,000	

List of Securities—Continued.

Name of Banks.	Name of Stocks on Deposit.	Amount of each.	Total Am't.
Bank of Portage,	Illinois 6s	\$5,040	\$25,040
	Michigan 6s	20,000	
Bank of Prairie du Chien,	Missouri 6s	10,000	35,000
	Illinois 6s	20,000	
	North Carolina 6s	5,000	
Bank of Racine,	Missouri 6s	18,000	18,000
Bank of Ripon,	Missouri 6s	5,000	30,000
	Illinois 6s	5,000	
	Indiana 5s	15,000	
	Pennsylvania 5s	5,000	
Bank of Sheboygan,	Tennessee 6s	8,000	25,000
	Missouri 6s	8,000	
	North Carolina 6s	9,000	
Bank of Watertown,	North Carolina 6s	27,000	77,200
	Tennessee 6s	10,000	
	Louisiana 6s	8,000	
	Ohio 6s	13,000	
	Kentucky 6s	6,000	
	Illinois 6s	7,200	
	California 7s	11,000	
Bank of Wisconsin,	Missouri 6s	60,000	60,000
Brown County Bank,	Virginia 6s	17,000	27,000
	Tennessee 6s	10,000	
Central Bank of Wisconsin,	Virginia 6s	7,000	55,000
	Tennessee 6s	12,000	
	Missouri 6s	20,000	
	Georgia 6s	3,000	
	North Carolina 6s	7,000	
	Indiana 5s	6,000	
Chippewa Bank,	Missouri 6s	60,000	60,000
City Bank of Beaver Dam,	Missouri 6s	20,000	81,000
	Tennessee 6s	11,000	
City Bank of Kenosha,	Virginia 6s	25,000	69,000
	Kentucky 6s	18,000	
	Georgia 6s	10,000	
	Missouri 6s	20,000	
	Louisiana 6s	1,000	

List of Securities—Continued.

Name of Banks.	Name of Stocks on Deposit.	Amount of each.	Total Am't.
City Bank of Prescott,	Illinois	6s 41,000	50,000
	Michigan	6s 9,000	
City Bank of Racine,	Tennessee	6s 18,000	41,000
	Virginia	6s 15,000	
	Missouri	6s 18,000	
Clark County Bank,	Tennessee	6s 108,000	215,440
	Virginia	5s 109,440	
Columbia County Bank,	Tennessee	6s 5,000	81,000
	Wisconsin	6s 10,000	
	North Carolina	6s 9,000	
	Michigan	6s 7,000	
Commercial Bank,	Pennsylvania	5s 9,000	51,000
	Kentucky	5s 14,000	
	Kentucky	6s 1,000	
	Racine & Miss. 1st Mort. Bonds	8s 27,000	
Corn Exchange Bank,	Illinois	6s 45,100	45,100
Dane County Bank,	Missouri	6s 1,000	26,000
	Wisconsin	6s 25,000	
Dodge County Bank,	Tennessee	6s 10,000	80,000
	Georgia	6s 8,000	
	North Carolina	6s 11,000	
	Louisiana	6s 500	
	Virginia	6s 500	
	Illinois	6s 5,000	
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.	Tennessee	6s 18,000	48,000
	Missouri	6s 30,000	
Elkhorn Bank,	Louisiana	6s 5,000	30,000
	Missouri	6s 20,000	
	Virginia	6s 5,000	
Farmers & Millers Bank,	Tennessee	6s 7,000	12,000
	Louisiana	6s 5,000	
Forrest City Bank,	Missouri	6s 11,000	42,000
	Louisiana	6s 18,000	
	Illinois	6s 18,000	

List of Securities—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Names of Stocks on Deposit.	Amount of each.	Total Am't.
Fox River Bank,	Virginia 6s	\$10,000	27,000
	Tennessee 6s	14,000	
	Missouri 6s	8,000	
Frontier Bank,	Louisiana 6s	18,000	52,500
	Virginia 6s	4,500	
	North Carolina 6s	5,000	
	Wisconsin 6s	9,000	
	Tennessee 6s	19,000	
	Missouri 6s	2,000	
Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank,	Tennessee 6s	10,000	25,000
	Missouri 6s	15,000	
German Bank,	Louisiana 6s	8,000	58,000
	Michigan 6s	10,000	
	Missouri 6s	10,000	
	North Carolina 6s	18,000	
	Ohio 6s	10,000	
	Indiana 6s	7,000	
Green Bay Bank,	Missouri 6s	22,000	48,000
	Mil. & Wat. 1st mortg. 8s	26,000	
Hall & Brother's Bank,	Missouri 6s	60,000	60,000
Hudson City Bank,	Michigan 6s	15,000	25,000
	Missouri 6s	10,000	
Juneau Bank,	Louisiana 6s	8,500	22,500
	Missouri 6s	12,000	
	Tennessee 6s	7,000	
Jefferson County Bank,	California 7s	25,000	55,000
	Missouri 6s	30,000	
Katanyan Bank,	Missouri 6s	60,000	60,000
Kenosha Co. Bank,	Missouri 6s	14,000	29,000
	Louisiana 6s	10,000	
	Ohio 6s	5,000	
La Crosse County Bank,	Tennessee 6s	25,000	25,000
Laborers' Bank,	Louisiana 6s	20,000	39,400
	North Carolina 6s	5,000	
	Illinois 6s	14,400	

List of Securities—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Names of Stock on Deposit.	Amount of each.	Total Am't.
Lumberman's Bank,	Missouri	6s \$200,000	\$309,400
	Illinois	6s 82,400	
	Virginia	6s 11,000	
	Tennessee	6s 9,000	
	Louisiana	6s 2,000	
	Michigan	6s 5,000	
Manitowoc County Bank,	Georgia	7s 20,000	42,000
	Wisconsin	6s 20,000	
	Missouri	6s 2,000	
Marathon County Bank,	Missouri	6s 28,000	68,700
	Illinois	6s 35,700	
Marine Bank,	Missouri	6s 18,000	18,000
Mercantile Bank,	Missouri	6s 22,000	58,760
	Tennessee	6s 3,000	
	Louisiana	6s 8,000	
	Michigan	6s 1,000	
	Illinois	6s 14,760	
	North Carolina	6s 5,000	
Merchants Bank,	Louisiana	6s 4,000	23,000
	Missouri	6s 19,000	
Merchants & Mechanics Bank,	Missouri	6s 15,000	30,600
	Indiana	5s 15,000	
Mechanics Bank,	Illinois	6s 25,000	25,000
Monroe County Bank,	Missouri	6s 50,000	50,000
Northern Bank,	Virginia	6s 27,000	44,000
	Missouri	6s 17,000	
Northern Wisconsin Bank,	Missouri	6s 59,000	88,000
	Tennessee	6s 24,000	
North Western Bank,	Louisiana	6s 5,000	88,000
	North Carolina	6s 15,000	
	Tennessee	6s 18,000	
	Georgia	6s 5,000	
	Missouri	6s 45,000	
Oakwood Bank,	Missouri	6s 70,000	72,000
	Virginia	6s 2,000	

List of Securities—Continued.

Names of Banks,	Names of Stocks on Deposit.	Amount of each.	Total Am't.
Oconto County Bank,	Missouri 6s	\$18,000	
	Tennessee 6s	29,000	
	Michigan 6s	9,000	
	Illinois 6s	40,500	
	North Carolina 6s	10,000	\$106,500
Oneida Bank, City of Berlin,	Missouri 6s	17,000	
	Wisconsin 6s	5,000	
	Tennessee 6s	8,000	
	Michigan 6s	1,000	
	Georgia 6s	2,000	28,000
Oshkosh Commercial Bank,	Indiana 5s	15,000	
	Missouri 6s	18,000	
	North Carolina 6s	5,000	
	Tennessee 6s	10,000	
	Louisiana 6s	2,000	50,000
Rock River Bank,	Virginia 6s	7,000	
	Kentucky 6s	5,000	
	Missouri 6s	11,000	28,000
Racine County Bank,	Missouri 6s	20,000	
	Ohio 6s	30,000	50,000
Rock County Bank,	Missouri 6s	24,000	
	Tennessee 6s	18,000	
	Indiana 5s	6,000	48,000
Sauk County Bank,	Missouri 6s	31,000	
	Michigan 6s	8,000	39,000
Shawanaw Bank,	Illinois 6s	90,040	
	Michigan 6s	10,000	100,040
State Bank at Madison,	Iowa 7s	10,000	
State Bank of Wisconsin,	Missouri 6s	31,000	10,000
State Security Bank,	Missouri 6s	25,000	31,000
	Illinois 6s	7,560	
	Michigan 6s	10,000	
	North Carolina 6s	50,000	
	Louisiana 6s	25,000	
	Tennessee 6s	57,000	174,560
State Stock Bank,	Louisiana 6s	2,000	
	Louisiana 5s	10,000	
	Missouri 6s	98,000	
	Tennessee 6s	15,000	120,000

List of Securities—Continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stocks on Deposit.	Amount of each.	Total Am't
St. Croix River Bank,	Georgia	6s ⁵⁰ \$5,500	\$151,840
	Wisconsin	6s 5,000	
	Louisiana	6s 10,500	
	Illinois	6s 30,840	
	North Carolina	6s 6,000	
	Tennessee	6s 6,000	
	Missouri	6s 88,000	
St. Croix Valley Bank,	North Carolina	6s 5,000	100,000
	Tennessee	6s 25,000	
	Virginia	6s 20,000	
	Missouri	6s 50,000	
Tradesmen Bank,	Virginia	5s 81,120	116,120
	Tennessee	6s 35,000	
Union Bank,	Tennessee	6s 25,000	25,000
Walworth County Bank,	Tennessee	6s 20,000	49,000
	Missouri	6s 25,000	
	Virginia	6s 4,000	
Waukesha County Bank,	Missouri	6s 58,000	98,000
	Virginia	6s 15,000	
	Tennessee	6s 20,000	
	Louisiana	6s 5,000	
	Illinois	6s 5,000	
Waupacca County Bank,	Illinois	6s 16,840	52,840
	Missouri	6s 6,000	
	Wisconsin	6s 1,000	
	Virginia	6s 2,000	
	Tennessee	6s 7,000	
	North Carolina	6s 20,000	
Waupun Bank,	Missouri	6s 15,000	28,000
	Georgia	6s 2,000	
	Illinois	6s 1,000	
	Indiana	5s 10,000	
Winnebago County Bank,	Missouri	6s 19,000	29,000
	Virginia	6s 10,000	
Wis. Mar. & Fire Ins. Comp'y,	Wisconsin	6s 20,000	44,000
	Mil. & Wat. 1st.		
	Mort. Bonds	8s 24,000	

List of Securities—Continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stocks on Deposit.	Amount of each.	Total Am't.
Wisconsin Bank of Madison,	Illinois	6s \$19,880	\$70,880
	Missouri	6s 46,000	
	Michigan	6s 4,000	
	Georgia	6s 1,000	
Wisconsin Valley Bank,	Missouri	6s 85,000	111,000
	Tennessee	6s 21,000	
	Wisconsin	6s 5,000	
Wisconsin Pinery Bank,	Virginia	6s 19,000	51,900
	Missouri	6s 28,000	
	Illinois	6s 9,900	
			\$5,551,700

RECAPITULATION.

Names of Stocks on Deposit.	Amount of each.	Total Am't.
Missouri	6s \$2,328,000	
Illinois	6s 671,540	
Virginia	6s 201,000	
Virginia	5s 190,580	
Tennessee	6s 798,000	
Louisiana	6s 178,500	
Louisiana	5s 10,000	
Michigan	6s 142,000	
Indiana	5s 98,000	
Ohio	6s 272,600	
California	7s 50,000	
North Carolina	6s 240,000	
Iowa	7s 10,000	
Pennsylvania	5s 14,000	
Wisconsin	6s 100,000	
Kentucky	6s 25,000	
Kentucky	5s 14,000	
Georgia	6s 36,500	
Georgia	7s 20,000	
Ill. & Wat. R. R. 1st Mortg.	8s 50,000	
Bucine & Miss. do do	8s 27,000	
		\$5,551,700

STATEMENT A.

Statement of the amount of TAX received from the several BANKS of this State, during the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1858.

Arctic Bank,	\$2,608 42
Bank of Beloit,	900 00
Bank of the Capitol,	750 00
Bank of Columbus,	848 75
Bank of the City of La Crosse,	260 42
Bank of Eau Claire,	581 25
Bank of Fond du Lac,	750 00
Bank of Fox Lake,	784 38
Bank of the Interior,	102 08
Bank of Manitowoc,	75 00
Bank of Milwaukee,	4,470 88
Bank of Moneka,	135 41
Bank of Monroe,	375 00
Bank of Montello,	815 62
Bank of the North West,	750 00
Bank of Oconto,	585 42
Bank of Oshkosh,	750 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien,	750 00
Bank of Portage,	279 16
Bank of Racine,	750 00
Bank of Ripon,	375 00
Bank of Sheboygan,	375 00
Bank of Watertown,	1,500 00
Bank of Wisconsin,	518 75
Badger State Bank,	375 00
Brown County Bank,	375 00
Central Bank of Wisconsin,	1,500 00
Chippewa Bank,	750 00
City Bank Beaver Dam,	672 90
City Bank of Kenosha,	1,500 00
City of Berlin Oneida Bank,	98 75
City Bank of Racine,	750 00
City Bank of Prescott,	54 16
Clark County Bank,	228 13
Commercial Bank at Racine,	1,500 00
Corn Exchange Bank,	743 75
Columbia County Bank,	750 00
Dane County Bank,	750 00
Dodge County Bank,	750 00
Elkhorn Bank,	375 00
E. R. Hinckley & Co's Bank,	869 79
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.,	1,115 62
Farmer's Bank of Hudson,	574 99
Farmer's and Millers's Bank,	7,437 50
Forest City Bank,	750 00

STATEMENT A.—Continued.

Fox River Bank,.....	875 00
Frontier Bank,.....	31 45
German Bank,.....	750 00
Globe Bank,.....	750 00
Green Bay Bank,.....	525 00
Hall & Brother's Bank,.....	781 25
Hudson City Bank,.....	875 00
Janesville City Bank,.....	875 00
Jefferson County Bank,.....	1,125 00
Juneau Bank,.....	2,958 88
Kankakee Bank,.....	668 75
Katanyan Bank,.....	750 00
Kenosha County Bank,.....	750 00
Lumberman's Bank,.....	4,812 50
Marine Bank,.....	750 00
Manitowoc County Bank,.....	925 00
Marathon County Bank,.....	258 12
Mercantile Bank,.....	750 00
Merchant's Bank,.....	750 00
Merchants & Mechanic's Bank,.....	1,329 20
Northern Bank,.....	750 00
North Western Bank,.....	900 00
Northern Wisconsin Bank,.....	88 88
Oakwood Bank,.....	900 00
Oconto County Bank,.....	816 87
Oshkosh Commercial Bank,.....	750 00
Producer's Bank, Janesville,.....	979 16
Racine County Bank,.....	3,000 00
Rock County Bank,.....	750 00
Rock River Bank,.....	750 00
Sauk County Bank,.....	712 50
Second Ward Bank,.....	875 00
Shawanaw Bank,.....	443 75
St. Croix River Bank,.....	2,250 00
St. Croix Valley Bank,.....	716 87
State Bank of Madison,.....	750 00
State Bank of Wisconsin,.....	7,491 65
State Security Bank,.....	262 50
State Stock Bank,.....	372 91
Tradesman's Bank,.....	295 88
Union Bank,.....	187 50
Walworth County Bank,.....	750 00
Waukesha County Bank,.....	1,500 00
Waupun Bank,.....	875 00
Winnebago County Bank,.....	875 00
Wisconsin Bank of Madison,.....	1,587 50
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance,.....	1,500 00
Wisconsin Valley Bank,.....	652 08
Total,.....	\$90,412 79

STATEMENT B.

Statement of the amount of REVENUE received from the several Counties of this State, during the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1858.

Adams,	\$2,251 66	Marathon,	\$400 00
Bed Ax,	3,750 00	Marquette,	5,981 69
Brown,	3,550 00	Milwaukee,	18,762 27
Buffalo,	800 00	Monroe,	1,950 00
Calumet,	2,300 00	Oconto,	1,000 47
Chippewa,	1,285 16	Outamaie,	1,450 00
Clarke,	315 00	Ozaukee,	4,140 00
Columbia,	9,750 00	Pierce,	2,095 62
Crawford,	3,187 97	Polk,	678 00
Dane,	14,187 74	Portage,	1,210 82
Dodge,	10,412 71	Racine,	11,984 00
Door,	266 81	Richland,	2,474 08
Dunn,	995 26	Rock,	10,890 00
Eau Claire,	400 00	Sauk,	5,808 06
Fond du Lac,	12,456 00	Shanawaw,	50 00
Grant,	12,800 00	Sheboygan,	7,150 00
Green,	6,950 00	Traverseau,	900 00
Iowa,	9,000 00	Walworth,	10,530 66
Jackson,	550 00	Washington,	7,270 00
Jefferson,	10,000 00	Waukesha,	10,200 00
Juneau,	2,900 00	Waupacca,	2,466 06
Kewaunee,	683 68	Waushara,	2,600 00
Kenosha,	9,900 00	Winnebago,	5,900 00
La Crosse,	3,519 44	Wood,	1,626 49
La Fayette,	7,800 00	.....	.....
Manitowoc,	3,486 37	.....	.....
			\$259,965 91

STATEMENT C.

Statement of the amount of TAXES on SUITS received from the several Counties during the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1868.

Adams,	89 00	Milwaukee,	602 00
Bad Ax,	47 00	Monroe,	42 00
Brown,	85 00	Outagamie,	80 00
Buffalo,	17 00	Pierce,	84 00
Calumet,	13 00	Portage,	206 00
Columbia,	277 00	Racine,	303 00
Crawford,	108 00	Richland,	11 00
Fond du Lac,	341 00	Rock,	533 71
Grant,	198 00	Sauk,	102 00
Green,	160 00	Trempeleau,	19 99
Iowa,	59 00	Washington,	54 00
Jefferson,	465 00	Waushara,	106 00
Juneau,	40 00	Walworth,	96 00
Kenosha,	205 00	Waukesha,	102 40
La Crosse,	23 00	Winnebago,	287 00
La Fayette,	40 00	Wood,	50 96
Manitowoc,	89 00		
Marquette,	91 14		
			<hr/> \$4,892 20

STATEMENT D.

Statement of the amount of TAX received from the several RAIL ROAD COMPANIES of this State during the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1858.

Jan. 9,	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R.....	\$685 38
do	Wisconsin Central R. R.....	12 14
do	Milwaukee & Chicago R. R?.....	2,152 25
12,	Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R. R....	1,683 62
Feb. 27,	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R.....	3,420 08
do	do do do do	1,736 92
do	do do do do	232 96
March 9,	Mineral Point R. R.....	228 67
10,	Beloit & Madison R. R.....	156 13
do	do do do do	52 52
May 27,	Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R.....	8,828 18
		\$19,388 80

50

50

1858.	9.	Madison, Watertown & Milwaukee Plank Road Company,	\$52	36
Jan.	9.	Milwaukee & Janesville Plank Road Company,	44	76
Jan.	13.	Waupun, Fond du Lac & Forest Plank Road Company,	19	19
Jan.	16.	Winnebago & Duck Creek Plank Road Company,	23	57
Jan.	18.	Milwaukee & Green Bay Plank Road Company,	13	00
Jan.	19.	do do do do for 1855, and 1856,	42	21
Jan.	30.	La Crosse & Onalaska Plank Road and Bridge Company,	6	91
Feb.	23.	Milwaukee & Washington Plank and Gravel Road Company,	5	00
Feb.	24.	Milwaukee & Lisbon Plank Road Company,	148	99
March	9.	Milwaukee & Fond du Lac Plank Road Company,	6	25
May	11.	Manitowoc & Manitowoc Rapids Plank Road Company,	5	34
May	11.	Manitowoc, Two Rivers & Mischicot Plank Road Company,	4	00
May	11.	Milwaukee & Waukesha Plank Road Company, for 1855,	19	97
May	11.	do do do do 1856,	23	05
May	11.	do do do do 1857,	20	82
May	11.	Watertown & Portland do do	27	42
June	9.	Southport & Beloit do do	63	69
June	14.	Racine & Rock River do do	12	00
June	28.	Neosho, Mayville & Fond du Lac Plank Road Company,	9	18
Feb.	20.	Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Road Company,	65	60
			\$614	71

STATEMENT F.

Statement of the amount of TAXES received from the several TELEGRAPH COMPANIES of this State, for the year ending September 30th, 1858.

1858.		
Feb. 9,	Western Union Telegraph Company,.....	\$10 00
March 1,	Wisconsin State do do	92 50
March 9,	Illinois & Mississippi do do	4 25
		<hr/>
		\$106 75

STATEMENT G.

Statement of MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS received during the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1858.

Received for 50 State bonds at 1000 each,.....	\$50,000 00
do Premium on do,	668 75
do From Ex. Gov. Bashford balance of contingent fund refunded,	1,486 79
do From A. W. Randall refunded on account of overcharge of S. M. Booth,	23 80
do Of B. Parks, Superintendent of Public Pro- perty, for sundries sold,	96 46
do For Peddler's licenses,	90 00
Transferred from Swamp Land Fund,.....	692 75
	<hr/> \$58,058 55

STATEMENT H.

Statement of FINES collected and paid in by the several Counties for the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1858.

Feb. 11,	Bad Ax,	\$24 50
" 10,	Buffalo	16 50
April 30,	Columbia,	44 10
Feb. 17,	Grant,	106 75
" 9,	do	25 00
" 11,	Green,	106 00
May 1,	Iowa,	34 05
June 30,	Jefferson,	28 70
Feb. 9,	Juneau,	15 00
" 11,	Kenosha,	29 40
" 9,	Marquette,	156 80
Dec. 9, '57	Manitowoc,	88 50
Feb. 17, '58	do	159 50
do	Oconto,	60 70
Jan. 13,	Ozaukee,	88 50
April 30,	Racine,	78 40
do	Richland,	35 00
Feb. 11,	Rock,	148 96
" 17,	Trempealeau,	4 90
" 17,	Walworth,	18 62
" 9,	Waupaca,	4 90
" 9,	Wood,	19 60
		\$1,194 38

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF
SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY AND SWAMP LANDS

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Fiscal Year, ending September 30th, 1858.

MADISON :
ATWOOD & RUBLEE, PRINTERS.
1858.

THE JOURNAL OF THE

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
Vol. 41, No. 1, January 1, 1929

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For the Full Year, see the September 3rd Issue.

Volume 41

Number 1, January 1, 1929

ANNUAL REPORT.

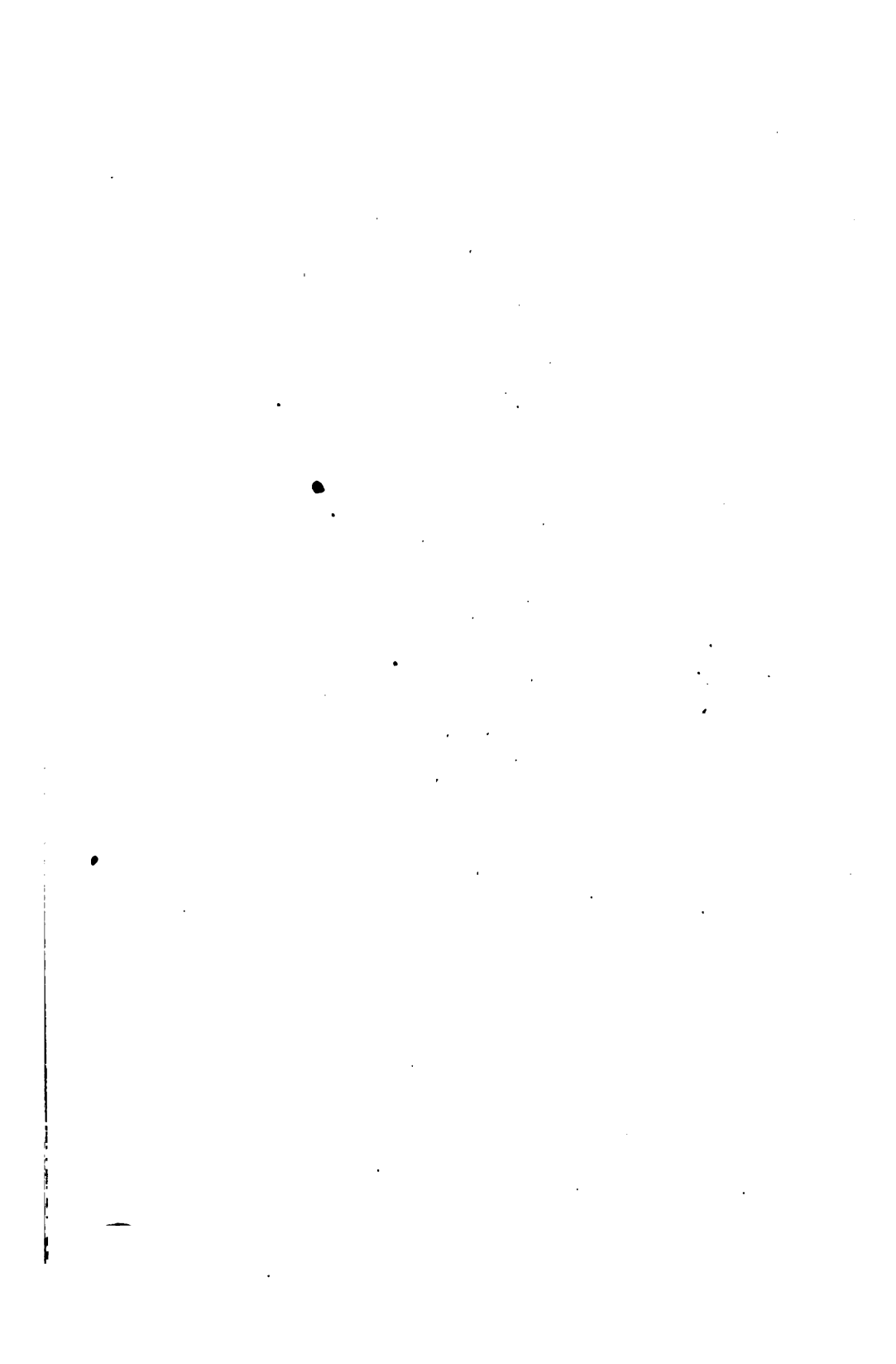
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL,
UNIVERSITY AND SWAMP LANDS, }
MADISON, Oct. 5th, 1858. }

To ALEX. W. RANDALL,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—The Commissioners for the sale of School, University and Swamp Lands, having in charge the funds derived and arising therefrom, respectfully submit this, their *Annual Report*, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, A. D. 1858.

The reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, exhibit full and detailed statements of the receipts, and disbursements on account of and in the several funds over which we have supervision,



STATEMENT

Of Loans granted for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1858.

1857	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
SCHOOL FUND.			
ADAMS CO.			
October 3....	Milo Baldwin	150 00	\$2 58
October 13..	Martin V. Gleason.....	500 00	7 65
October 17..	Norman Cutler.....	300 00	4 31
October 17..	Catharine A. Crane.....	200 00	2 87
		1150 00	17 41
BROWN CO.			
October 2....	Louis Carabin.....	\$500 00	\$8 71
" 6....	Frederick Marx.....	450 00	7 49
		950 00	16 20
BAD AX CO.			
October 20 ..	Anson G. Taintor	\$500 00	6 88
BUFFALO CO.			
November 5..	Fred. Fetler	\$500 00	\$5 35
"	Henry Tickenburg....	500 00	5 35
"	John T. Wein.....	500 00	5 35
"	John Buheler	500 00	5 35
November 20	George Coweir	200 00	1 55
		2,200 00	22 95
CHIPPEWA CO.			
October 28 ..	T. Murray McNally.....	\$500 00	\$6 12
COLUMBIA CO.			
October 2 ...	Christiana Ingerbert.....	\$150 00	\$2 61
"	Philip Murrey.....	300 00	5 23
"	Patrick Carroll.....	500 00	8 71
" 5....	Jeremy Bradley.....	500 00	8 42
		1,450 00	24 97
CRAWFORD CO.			
October 6....	R. F. Manahan.....	\$500 00	8 82
CLARK CO.			
November 2..	Thomas J. Townsend.....	\$500 00	5 70
November 12	James O'Neill.....	500 00	4 80
		1,000 00	10 50
UNIVERSITY LOANS.			
DANE CO.			
November 27	Wisconsin University	\$710 00	4 68

1857	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
SCHOOL FUND.			
DANE CO.			
October 1...	Peter Coyne	\$500 00	8 75
October 1...	B. F. Hopkins	500 00	8 75
October 1...	Wm. Fitzpatrick	500 00	8 75
October 1...	Mathias Wicks	500 00	8 75
October 1...	John Keone	500 00	8 75
October 1...	George B. Smith	500 00	8 75
October 1...	Ezra T. Sprague	500 00	8 75
October 2...	Robert Beecham	500 00	8 71
October 2...	C. L. Long	800 00	5 28
October 3...	James Sullivan	500 00	8 61
October 5...	Catharine Reed	500 00	8 42
October 5...	Hagan Saxson	200 00	3 37
October 5...	John Wiesen	500 00	8 42
October 6...	Isaac Meekins	300 00	5 00
October 6...	Frank Gault	500 00	8 32
October 7...	Ole Hermandson	200 00	3 10
October 12...	Francis M. Grady	300 00	4 59
October 12...	Arthur Platt	500 00	7 65
October 13...	Ira Simons	250 00	3 02
October 15...	John Brosemer	450 00	6 63
October 16...	Samuel Blackman	400 00	5 82
October 20...	John J. Fuller	200 00	2 75
October 21...	Asbjorn Nelson	500 00	6 79
November 10	Teriah Stevens	145 00	1 41
November 20	Charles George Mayers	500 00	3 88
December 19	L. Guild	350 00	81
December 29	Barbara Stack	325 00	19
December 29	C. L. Harris	500 00	29
December 31	Michael McKey	500 00	10
December 31	N. W. Dean	400 00	08
December 31	D. J. Powers	500 00	10
		12,818 00	164 54

DODGE CO.

October 5...	Thomas Wicks	350 00	5 85
October 7...	Lewis F. Babcock	300 00	4 94
October 7...	Wm. Decker	500 00	8 23
October 7...	Jacob Goodnon	500 00	8 23
October 7...	George S. Gregory	500 00	8 23
October 7...	Caroline and David Lemmon	300 00	4 94
October 13...	Lawrin N. Clark	500 00	7 56
October 22...	John B. Ribble	500 00	6 69
November 10	M. M. Pomeroy	500 00	4 93
November 20	Samuel M. Gilman	500 00	3 88
December 24	John H. Adams	500 00	67
December 28	Charles R. Wilson	500 00	29
December 28	Henry Miller	500 00	29
December 31	John T. Moore	250 00	05
		6,200 00	64 82

1857	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
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SCHOOL FUND—continued.

DUNK COUNTY.

October 31...	A. M. Shurburn	400 00	4 76
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EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

October 6....	Nelson Peterson.....	500 00	8 32
October 14...	Wm. J. Newbury	500 00	7 46
October 28...	D. Jane Whipple	500 00	8 12
October 28...	Martha Wilson	500 00	6 12
December 21	L. G. Miller.....	400 00	77
December 21	Thomas Reynolds	400 00	77
		2,800 00	29 56

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

October 3...	William Neppach	350 00	6 09
October 29...	Philip F. Bodamer.....	250 00	9 09
		600 00	9 09

GRANT COUNTY.

September 17	John P. Lewis.....	500 00	9 04
September 17	Simon E. Lewis.....	500 00	9 04
		1,000 00	18 08

GREEN COUNTY.

October 3....	Thomas Stewart.....	590 00	8 61
October 3....	Joshua Whitcomb.....	300 00	5 17
December 22	Josiah V. Richardson	400 00	78
		1,290 00	14 56

IOWA COUNTY.

October 5...	Levi Reed	500 00	8 42
October 5....	David Jones	500 00	8 42
October 7....	Rees P. Williams.....	250 00	4 11
October 7....	Bradley Phillips.....	500 00	8 23
October 7....	William Rowland.....	350 00	5 70
November 9.	Charles Billinski.....	250 00	3 46
November 11	Richard Williams.....	150 00	1 40
December 5.	John Milton.....	500 00	2 59
December 5.	Josiah Phelps.....	500 00	2 59
December 5.	Francis Vivian	500 00	2 59
December 12	Francis Henry.....	250 00	91
December 24	Francis Henry.....	250 00	84
		4,600 00	48 76

JACKSON COUNTY.

November 9.	Peter G. Jones	\$500 00	\$4 95
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1857	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
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SCHOOL FUND—continued.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

September 28	E. C. Merriman	450 00	8 14
"	J. M'Adams	500 00	9 04
October 1..	Harman Grube	500 00	8 75
"	August Stoppenbach	125 00	2 19
October 30..	Geo. Trucks	300 00	3 56
December 2.	Felix Venny	500 00	2 84
"	Bernard Miller	500 00	2 88
December 24	John O'Brien	400 00	0 54
		3275 00	37 98

JUNEAU COUNTY.

October 3...	E. E. Heath	200 00	3 44
October 6...	T. J. Wood	500 00	8 32
October 12..	Allen G. Patterson	170 00	2 60
December 7.	A. P. Hall	500 00	2 42
December 31	Andrew Scott	500 00	0 10
		1870 00	16 88

KENOSHA COUNTY.

October 14..	Philip J. Hooker	500 00	7 48
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LA CROSSE COUNTY.

October 21..	Alonso Johnson	450 00	6 03
October 27..	Eliakim Barlow	450 00	5 30
November 5.	Milo Pitkin	200 00	2 17
"	Alex. Whalen	500 00	5 35
"	Lucy W. Reynolds	300 00	3 21
November 19	Joshua Ridgeley	500 00	4 07
"	J. M. Levey	500 00	3 97
		2400 00	30 10

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

September 28	John Quinn	250 00	4 53
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MANITOWOC COUNTY.

November 19	Mathilde Salomon	500 00	3 97
November 20	August Richter	300 00	2 33
December 16	Daniel Smith	500 00	1 44
December 17	Henry Roche	500 00	1 34
"	Ferdinand Fraussen	500 00	1 34
December 17	Louis Blouelle	500 00	1 34
"	Eugene Walter	500 00	1 34
"	Fred. Rudolph	500 00	1 34

1857	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
SCHOOL FUND.			
MANITOWOC COUNTY—continued.			
December 22	Wm. Wintermeyer	500 00	0 88
"	Valentine Wintermeyer	500 00	0 88
December 29	Geo. W. Emery	500 00	0 29
		5300 00	16 49
MARATHON COUNTY.			
October 5..	Benjamin F. Cooper	450 00	7 58
"	John E. S. Cooper	500 00	8 42
October 13..	Galen Rood	500 00	7 56
November 20	Asa Laurence	500 00	3 88
December 19	William S. Hobart	500 00	1 15
"	Martin Hobart	350 00	0 80
		2800 00	29 39
MARQUETTE COUNTY.			
October 1 ..	William Waldry	500 00	8 75
October 3 ..	Wm. Maynard	500 00	8 61
"	E. C. Hull	500 00	8 61
"	W. F. Bailey	500 00	8 61
"	J. K. Delane	500 00	8 61
November 2.	N. Monroe Dodson	250 00	2 85
November 16	Orlando F. Haxton	500 00	4 45
"	Mary J. Kelsey	500 00	4 45
November 28	Michael Behan	400 00	2 58
December 31	Andrew Chapman	350 00	0 07
		4500 00	57 57
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.			
October 1 ...	Augustus Graulich	500 00	8 75
October 7 ...	John Mitchell	500 00	8 23
"	Nicholas Reinel	500 00	8 23
"	Herman Schwartzing	500 00	8 23
October 20..	H. A. Meyer, jr.	500 00	6 88
November 28	Joseph Stallenverk	500 00	3 21
"	Isidore Schlusinger	500 00	3 21
December 1.	Julia E. Dow	500 00	2 92
December 2.	Herman Hartel	500 00	2 88
		4500 00	52 54
MONROE COUNTY.			
October 7 ...	Chandler Dammon	500 00	8 23
October 24..	Geo. W. Miller	500 00	6 50
"	Amasa Malory	800 00	3 90
"	Andrew Thayer	500 00	6 12

1857	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
SCHOOL FUND.			
MONROE COUNTY—continued.			
October 24..	R. J. Kingman.....	\$500 00	\$6 12
"	W. J. Jackson.....	500 00	6 92
"	Sam. Hoyt.....	200 00	2 45
"	G. B. Holden.....	200 00	2 45
"	J. D. Condit.....	300 00	3 67
November 4.	Caroline P. Hayward.....	200 00	2 21
		3700 00	47 77
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.			
October 27..	Mary A. Jackson.....	500 00	6 21
OZAUKEE COUNTY.			
September 28	Edward Langheinrich.....	500 00	9 04
"	F. A. Pomplitz.....	300 00	6 42
October 3...	Adolph. Zimmerman.....	300 00	5 17
October 13..	John Arnold Jansen.....	500 00	7 65
		1800 00	27 28
PORTAGE COUNTY.			
October 1...	Anson Rood.....	500 00	8 75
"	Nelson B. Lloyd.....	500 00	8 75
October 7...	Julius Molter.....	500 00	8 23
October 13..	Jeduthan Spooner.....	500 00	7 56
October 20..	David A. Agnew.....	200 00	2 75
October 22..	Carl Heflinger.....	500 00	6 69
November 20	E. P. Chadwick.....	500 00	3 88
		3200 00	46 61
PIERCE COUNTY.			
October 31..	J. H. Dodge.....	500 00	6 10
November 2.	E. G. Wise.....	500 00	6 08
		1000 00	12 18
RACINE COUNTY.			
October 1...	Lyman J. Dutton.....	400 00	7 00
December 12	Benj. C. Pierce.....	500 00	1 82
		900 00	8 82
RICHLAND COUNTY.			
October 5...	Chas. G. Rodolf.....	500 00	8 42
ROCK COUNTY.			
October 7...	Samuel A. Stinson.....	500 00	8 23
"	Martin Dunn.....	500 00	8 23
"	Frank S. Stayner.....	400 00	6 59

1887	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
SCHOOL FUND.			
ROCK COUNTY—continued.			
October 7...	Robt. Patten	\$400 00	\$5 59
October 28...	Wm. L. Mitchell.....	500 00	6 12
November 28	Wm. H. Parker.....	500 00	3 21
		2800 00	38 97
SAUK COUNTY.			
October 1...	Charles Haffz	300 00	5 25
October 3...	John A. Sprecher	500 00	8 42
October 5...	Gandeur Wituen	300 00	5 05
"	Nicholas Farnützer	500 00	6 42
October 18...	Cyrus Card	400 00	5 59
		2000 00	32 73
ST. CROIX COUNTY.			
October 31...	James Thomson	500 00	5 83
December 24	Julius White	500 00	0 67
		1000 00	6 50
WALWORTH COUNTY.			
October 6...	Cyrus Leppett.....	300 00	4 94
WASHINGTON COUNTY.			
October 9...	Judas Grass	500 00	7 94
"	Leon Schleisinger	500 00	7 94
November 28	Peter Dinauer.....	500 00	3 21
"	Anton Beck.....	500 00	3 21
		2000 00	22 30
WAUKESHA COUNTY.			
October 1...	Lewis H. Bagg	500 00	8 75
October 2...	David Murphey.....	500 00	8 71
October 10...	Wm. Garrin	500 00	7 75
October 29...	Andrew E. Elmore.....	500 00	6 02
		2000 00	31 22
WAUSHARA COUNTY.			
September 28	G. W. Smith	400 00	7 23
"	G. N. Colby	260 00	4 70
"	W. Hoos	400 00	7 23
October 2...	Amos A. Hall.....	300 00	5 23
		1360 00	24 89
WINNEBAGO COUNTY.			
November 28	Elbridge Smith.....	150 00	0 97

1857	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
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UNIVERSITY LOAN.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

November 6. | Abel Keyes..... | \$300 00 | \$3 19

SCHOOL FUND.

WOOD COUNTY.

October 1...	J. H. Brand.....	400 00	7 00
"	Jane and Jacob Brand.....	400 00	7 00
"	Matilda Wood.....	500 00	8 75
"	Francis Harkness.....	500 00	8 75
October 7...	John H. Crampton.....	500 00	8 23
October 14...	Almanson Eaton.....	500 00	7 46
		2800 00	47 19

STATEMENT

Of Loans granted for the 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters of the fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1858.

1858	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
		DOLS.	DOLS. CTS.
ADAMS CO.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
April 1.....	Silas S. Johnson.....	275 00	14 44
" 1.....	Charles F. Buck.....	100 00	5 25
		375 00	19 69
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 13.....	A. P. Ayers.....	400 00	17 71
" 27.....	Wm. S. Lane.....	200 00	8 82
June 3.....	James L. Robinson.....	300 00	12 06
		900 00	38 08
BROWN CO.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
February 2	Randall Wilcox.....	500 00	31 66
" 2	Chas. D. Robinson.....	500 00	31 66
		1000 00	63 32
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 11.....	Anna Smith.....	500 00	22 34
" 11.....	Israel G. Beaumont.....	500 00	23 34
" 11.....	Thos. Green.....	500 00	22 34
" 12.....	Wm. D. Conklin.....	500 00	22 24
" 12.....	Edgar Conklin.....	500 00	22 24
		2500 00	111 20
BAD AX CO.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 27.....	Wm. D. Giles.....	100 00	4 16
July 8.....	James June.....	500 00	16 79
" 8.....	Wm. R. White.....	300 00	10 07
August 19..	Robt. S. McMichael.....	200 00	5 13
		1100 00	36 15
BUFFALO CO.			
DRAINAGE FUND			
August 16..	Collins Bishop.....	300 00	7 86
CALUMET CO.			
DRAINAGE FUND			
May 14.....	Harris Steer.....	250 00	11 03
" 14.....	Michael Falvey.....	100 00	4 41
" 15.....	James Mangan.....	200 00	8 87
" 23.....	John C. Green.....	400 00	16 38
June 8.....	Carl Smith.....	200 00	7 84

1858	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
CALUMET CO.—continued.			
July 7	Nicholas Faas.....	200 00	6 71
" 8	Harrison C. Hobart.....	500 00	16 79
August 7	Mary Fitch.....	400 00	11 17
		2250 00	83 00
CHIPPEWA CO.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
August 14	Thaddeus C. Pound.....	800 00	7 98
COLUMBIA CO.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 8	Jonathan W. Earl.....	500 00	22 83
" 10	John T. Clark.....	300 00	13 46
" 24	M. P. Wing.....	500 00	21 09
June 8	Harvey W. McCafferty.....	500 00	19 61
" 23	Geo. S. Mantor.....	300 00	10 90
July 19	Edward Tierney.....	500 00	15 73
August 6	Herman A. Preuss.....	800 00	8 44
		2900 00	111 86
CRAWFORD CO.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 17	H. W. Savage.....	500 00	21 76
August 3	Joseph W. Searle.....	300 00	8 61
		800 00	30 37
CLARK CO.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 17	George Farnham.....	350 00	15 28
DANE CO.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
January 21	Jonathan Larkin.....	500 00	33 04
" 23	Elisha W. Keyes.....	454 00	29 83
February 8	S. Klauber.....	300 00	18 99
" 25	Samuel Harris.....	300 00	17 79
March 11	Matilda Baker.....	360 00	20 28
" 11	Herman Glasgow.....	340 00	20 28
April 16	De Witt C. Reele.....	200 00	9 87
		2474 00	150 08
UNIVERSITY FUND.			
March 18	Franklin A. Scofield.....	200 00	17 60
April 29	Wisconsin University.....	200 00	
August 14	Wisconsin University.....	100 00	
September 29	Wisconsin University.....	400 00	
		8720 00	17 60

1858	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
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DANE COUNTY—continued.

DRAINAGE FUND.

May 1.....	Charles R. Head.....	500 00	23 33
May 10.....	Archibald Campbell.....	300 00	13 46
May 28.....	Daniel Leffingwell.....	360 00	14 31
August 6.....	John Mosher.....	250 00	7 33
September 22	John Mouston.....	350 00	8 37
September 28	Elizabeth B. Lighthizer.....	350 00	6 26
		<u>2110 00</u>	<u>71 66</u>

DODGE COUNTY.

SCHOOL FUND.

January 2....	Timothy O'Brien.....	500 00	34 86
January 2....	G. W. Alexander.....	500 00	34 86
		<u>1000 00</u>	<u>69 72</u>

DRAINAGE FUND.

May 8.....	Thompson E. Stearns.....	200 00	9 05
May 12.....	N. M. Juneau.....	300 00	13 34
May 12.....	Jane Harder.....	200 00	8 90
May 13.....	Walter T. Atwater.....	200 00	8 86
May 14.....	John McGraw.....	300 00	13 23
May 14.....	Oliver H. P. Fisher.....	150 00	6 62
May 17.....	Adolphus Bearhaus.....	500 00	21 76
May 17.....	Mary Mahoney.....	100 00	4 35
May 18.....	Thomas Streeter.....	300 00	13 00
June 24.....	Christopher Bannister.....	150 00	5 42
July 7.....	Lorenzo Nichols.....	200 00	6 75
July 31.....	Bryan Tranor.....	500 00	14 58
August 17.....	Quartus Barron.....	200 00	5 21
August 18.....	William Buchanan.....	300 00	7 75
		<u>3600 00</u>	<u>138 82</u>

DUNN COUNTY.

DRAINAGE FUND.

June 16.....	Carroll Lucas.....	350 00	12 26
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EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

SCHOOL FUND.

February 16.	C. M. Seeley.....	500 00	30 32
February 24.	Harriet L. Frank.....	500 00	29 55
February 24.	John Garney.....	500 00	29 55
		<u>1500 00</u>	<u>89 42</u>

DRAINAGE FUND.

September 11.	Helen Virginia Grigg.....	400 00	8 30
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1858	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
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FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

DRAINAGE FUND.

May 7.....	Lucy A. Sabnorn.....	500 00	22 72
May 11.....	Francis D. McCarty.....	450 00	20 11
May 15.....	Christopher Baker.....	500 00	21 95
May 21.....	Benajah Taylor.....	250 00	10 60
June 11.....	James D. McKnight.....	400 00	16 46
July 1.....	M. S. Barrett.....	300 00	10 50
August 6...	Martin P. Thayer.....	300 00	8 44
August 14..	John Parsons.....	250 00	6 65
		2950 00	116 52

GRANT COUNTY.

SCHOOL FUND.

January 20.	Nelson Dewey.....	500 00	33 13
January 20.	Geo. H. Cox.....	500 00	33 13
January 20.	Joan R. Shipley.....	400 00	26 51
		1400 00	92 77

DRAINAGE FUND.

May 17.....	Platteville Academy.....	2500 00	108 79
June 12...	Henry D. York.....	500 00	19 23
September 9.	Nelson Goodenough.....	500 00	10 76
		3500 00	138 78

GREEN COUNTY.

DRAINAGE FUND.

May 8.....	E. F. Warren.....	410 00	18 55
May 10.....	Daniel Smiley.....	350 00	15 70
May 13.....	Aranthus Thomas.....	200 00	8 96
May 13.....	James Bintliff.....	800 00	13 31
May 17.....	Lemuel H. Warren.....	250 00	10 88
June 30.....	Wm. G. Brown.....	500 00	17 60
July 16.....	Samuel A. Pond.....	400 00	12 82
		2410 00	97 72

IOWA COUNTY.

DRAINAGE FUND.

January 15..	Geo. Ross.....	\$500 00	23 61
March 4.....	Geo L. Frost.....	480 00	27 69
April 20....	Eleaser Paul.....	816 00	15 86
" 20.....	James M. Collins.....	500 00	24 29
		1796 00	100 95

1858	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
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IOWA COUNTY.—Continued.

DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 7.....	Henry C. Pugh.....	500 00	22 72
May 10.....	Samuel F. Wood.....	500 00	22 72
May 10.....	Trecharn Watkins.....	500 00	8 98
		1200 00	54 42

JACKSON COUNTY.

DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 17.....	Martha Cheney.....	500 00	21 76
May 17.....	Ashnil S. Hayden.....	200 00	8 71
July 18.....	A. P. Jackson.....	500 00	16 31
Sep. 20.....	David Robinson.....	300 00	5 83
		1500 00	52 61

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

SCHOOL FUND.			
January 7....	Wm. M. Watt.....	500 00	34 32
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 13.....	James R. Lamb.....	400 00	27 71
May 15.....	Geo. C. Smith.....	400 00	17 56
June 8.....	Willard Grant.....	300 00	11 77
		1100 00	47 04

JUNEAU COUNTY.

DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 10.....	Milton M. Maughs.....	500 00	22 43
" 22.....	Eliphalet S. Minor.....	500 00	21 82
July 31.....	Dennis Fuller.....	250 00	7 29
Aug. 23.....	Silas Cornish.....	200 00	4 19
Sep. 17.....	Emily M. McClung.....	125 00	2 50
" 24.....	J. B. Pierce.....	250 00	4 67
		1825 00	63 69

KENOSHA COUNTY.

SCHOOL FUND.			
Feb'y 25....	Reuben E. Sampson.....	150 00	8 87
" 25....	Christopher W. George.....	150 00	8 87
" 25....	Jonah Bond.....	200 00	11 32
		500 00	29 59
DRAINAGE FUND.			
June 4.....	Robert G. McClellan.....	500 00	20 00
" 11.....	Daniel C. Burgess.....	500 00	19 32
" 15.....	Alman D. Cornwell.....	500 00	18 94
July 1.....	Samuel E. McClellan.....	500 00	17 50
		2000 00	75 76

1858	Counties and Names.	Amount	Interest.
LA CROSSE COUNTY.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
Jan. 6.....	Cyrus Sharpless	500 00	34 48
" 22.....	Jas. H. Campbell.....	500 00	32 94
March 19...	Theodore Rodolf	500 00	27 40
		1500 98	94 82

LA CROSSE COUNTY.—continued.

DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 1.....	E. H. Calahan.....	500 00	29 33
May 11.....	Jon. S. Patten.....	250 00	11 17
May 11.....	John A. Walker.....	250 00	11 17
May 17.....	Lydia Money.....	500 00	21 76
June 11.....	S. H. Crary.....	500 00	19 32
Aug. 5.....	Mercy Cobb.....	300 00	8 50
Aug. 11.....	Allen Overbaugh.....	400 00	10 86
Aug. 16.....	Norman Eastman.....	500 00	18 11
		3200 00	119 22

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 12.....	P. B. Simpson	500 00	22 24
May 14.....	Owen Maighan.....	500 00	22 05
May 29.....	J. C. Ernest	500 00	20 61
		1500 00	64 90

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

SCHOOL FUND.			
Jan. 30.....	Catharine Schults	200 00	12 87
Feb. 2.....	J. D. Markhan.....	500 00	31 66
March 22....	Levantis C. Shove	128 00	6 94
		828 00	51 34

DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 10.....	Lyman Walker.....	500 00	22 4
May 11.....	John Koerber.....	500 00	22 34
May 11.....	Chas. Gerke.....	500 00	22 34
May 11.....	Paul Schindler	500 00	22 34
July 2.....	Henry Bates.....	350 00	12 16
July 3.....	James B. Dunn.....	500 00	17 28
July 7.....	Anna Rosina Frantz	200 00	6 75
July 12.....	Wm. H. Prentice	210 00	6 90
Aug. 11.....	Geo. Rice.....	300 00	8 15
Sep. 13.....	John Rief.....	400 00	8 80
		3910 00	148 97

1858	Counties and names.	Amount.	Interest.
MARATHON COUNTY.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
March 4....	James J. Perry.....	500 00	28 79
March 12....	Luther F. Hartwell.....	400 00	22 46
		900 00	51 25
DRAINAGE FUND.			
July 12....	William H. Prentice	240 00	7 87
Aug 14....	Oramel R. Burdick	375 00	9 97
		615 00	17 84
MARQUETTE COUNTY.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
Feb'y 11....	Jerah Edson, Jr.,.....	150 00	9 24
March 2....	John G. Clark.....	200 00	11 67
		350 00	20 91
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 10....	Dorsey Weston.....	500 00	23 43
May 14	John Parker	250 00	11 03
May 17	James Croarken	300 00	13 06
July 19....	Edmond T. Sheldon.....	250 00	7 87
July 28....	Sheridan J. Abbott	125 00	3 72
		1425 00	58 11
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
Feb'y 12....	Jane Corss	500 00	30 71
"	Cyrus D. Booth.....	500 00	30 71
"	Thos. J. Salsman.....	500 00	30 71
"	Adaline P. Corss.....	500 00	30 71
April 21. .	James and Alex. Douglass.....	420 00	20 32
		2420 00	148 16
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 6.....	P. V. Deuster	500 00	22 82
" 7.	F. A. Thierback	500 00	22 72
" 7.....	E. C. S. Bada	500 00	22 72
" 7.....	John Horem, Jr.,	300 00	13 63
" 12.....	Francis B. Ott	300 00	13 84
" 20.....	Andrew Douglass.....	500 00	21 47
		2600 00	116 70

1858	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
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MONROE COUNTY.

DRAINAGE FUND.

May 10.....	Sarah A. Condit.....	200 00	8 98
"	Thos B. Tyler.....	500 00	22 43
May 13.....	Leonard P. Rising.....	200 00	8 88
" 16.....	Robert Anderson.....	400 00	17 58
" 17.....	Edward Walrath.....	200 00	8 71
September 11	Isaac M. Norton.....	300 00	6 34
" 13	Ruth D. Fay.....	100 00	2 08
" 22	William Kelley.....	123 00	2 44
		2023 00	77 40

OCONTO COUNTY.

DRAINAGE FUND.

June 1.....	Spencer A. Coleman.....	500 00	20 42
"	John J. McClellan.....	225 00	9 19
Aug. 11.....	Frank J. Coleman.....	350 00	9 51
		1075 00	39 12

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

SCHOOL FUND.

March 19....	Byron Douglass.....	400 00	22 48
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DRAINAGE FUND.

May 14.....	Louisa P. McNeille.....	500 00	32 65
" 15.....	Hester A. Drummond.....	500 00	21 95
" 15.....	Frederick Packard.....	500 00	21 95
" 17.....	Dennis M. Murphy.....	100 00	4 35
June 2.....	E. H. Stone.....	300 00	12 11
June 14.....	Mitchell Stever.....	500 00	19 03
August 10...	Julius S. Buck.....	400 00	10 94
Septemb'r 24	Michael Emerick.....	200 00	3 73
		3000 00	116 11

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

SCHOOL FUND.

March 13...	Nicholas Poull.....	250 00	13 22
"	John Adams.....	250 00	13 22
		500 00	26 44

DRAINAGE FUND.

May 11.....	Martin Lutz.....	250 00	11 17
May 17.....	Peter Thill.....	250 00	10 88
June 4.....	Chas. Geo. Meyer.....	250 00	10 00
June 17.....	Michael Lambach.....	250 00	9 37
Aug. 2.....	Wm. Hayes.....	250 00	7 23
		1250 00	48 64

1857	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
PORTAGE COUNTY.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 19.....	James O. Raymond	400 00	17 25
May 19.....	Thos. H. McDill	400 00	17 25
May 28.....	Andrew J. Dickason	300 00	12 42
June 8.....	Loron Mitchell.....	400 00	15 60
Aug. 4.....	Rosilla Putnam and Erastus J. Putnam	200 00	5 71
Sept. 13.	Hiram E. Park.....	125 00	2 60
		1825 00	70 92
PIERCE COUNTY.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
June 11.....	M. H. Bovee	450 00	17 89
July 28.....	Chas. P. Barnard	300 00	8 92
		750 00	26 31
RACINE COUNTY.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 18.....	Randall W. Smith	400 00	17 68
" 29.....	George Hurst	500 00	12 37
June 2.....	Thos. B. Lacy	400 00	16 15
June 12.....	Samuel B. Welch	300 00	11 54
Aug. 2.....	John Bennett	300 00	8 07
		1700 00	66 36
RICHLAND COUNTY.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 7.....	Cyrus Sharp	500 00	22 72
" 7.....	Wm. E. Howard	170 00	7 82
" 7.....	James A. Sharp	165 00	7 50
" 14.....	Isiah Elliott.....	165 00	7 28
		1000 00	45 32
ROCK COUNTY.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
January 27.	John Mitchell	500 00	32 46
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 14.....	Geo. Irish.....	400 00	17 63
" 15.....	John D. Little	200 00	8 78
" 17.....	Nancy Crowell.....	500 00	21 76
" 19.....	K. W. Bemis.....	400 00	17 25
" 19.....	Wm. H. Stark.....	400 00	17 25
" 20.....	Wm. A. Lawrence.....	400 00	17 17
June 1.....	Wm. R. Hall.....	200 00	8 17
August 3.....	L. P. Harvey.....	400 00	11 48
		2900 00	119 49

1856	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
SAUK CO.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
February 15	Ebenezer Martin.....	150 00	9 13
May 4....	Charles Armstrong.....	250 00	11 50
September 30	Maria Don Schudell.....	250 00	4 83
		650 00	25 06
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 10....	Isabella Cooper.....	500 00	22 43
" 15....	Thomas D. Lang.....	500 00	21 76
June 18....	Neal McGinty.....	500 00	19 61
" 17....	Patrick Hickey.....	400 00	15 00
July 29....	E. B. Nelson.....	350 00	10 41
August 2....	Simeon Dean.....	500 00	14 45
		2750 00	103 66
SHEBOYGAN CO.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
January 18.	Michael Lynch.....	300 00	20 00
February 8.	James Hughes.....	200 00	12 44
		500 00	32 44
DRAINAGE FUND.			
July 7....	John Hostenstein.....	500 00	16 88
" 7....	Catharina Schneider.....	250 00	8 44
" 7....	A. H. Van Wie.....	500 00	16 88
" 28. .	C. W. Clough.....	300 00	8 92
		1550 00	51 12
ST. CROIX CO.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
June 1....	Sidney A. Starr.....	500 00	20 42
" 3....	Henry A. Wilson.....	500 00	20 09
" 24. .	A. P. Andrews.....	500 00	18 08
" 24....	Geo. Strong.....	500 00	18 08
July 30....	Alvin D. Richardson.	500 00	14 77
		2500 00	91 14
TREMPELEAU CO.			
UNIVERSITY FUND.			
March 13....	Caroline E. Harris.....	500 00	27 98
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 22....	David D. Wade.....	250 00	10 64
" 29....	Edward Barnard.....	100 00	4 12
" 29....	Jonathan C. Tower.....	100 00	4 12

1858	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
TREMPELEAU CO.			
DRAINAGE FUND—continued.			
" 29....	Richard C. Tower.....	100 00	4 12
" 29....	A. M. Brandenburg.....	100 00	4 12
" 29....	James Adams.....	100 00	4 12
June 12....	Amos Whiting.....	100 00	3 85
" 18....	Chas. F. Holmes.....	200 00	7 46
" 18....	Jacob H. Collier.....	100 00	3 78
" 18....	Ozro S. Bates.....	100 00	3 78
" 18....	Jared P. James.....	100 00	3 78
" 18....	Wm. J. Stokes.....	100 00	3 78
" 24....	Francis W. Newland.....	300 00	10 25
" 28....	Thomas Ware.....	100 00	3 54
		1850 00	71 86
WALWORTH CO.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
January 13.	Elenzer Wakely.....	500 00	33 33
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 17....	Joseph Bailey.....	300 00	13 06
" 22....	Oliver P. Hall.....	450 00	19 16
" 22....	Ethan L. Gilbert.....	450 00	19 16
		1200 00	51 38
WAUPACA CO.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 17....	Abel H. Dufur.....	500 00	21 76
" 27....	Lydia Ann R. Hobart.....	500 00	20 80
July 27....	Wm. V. Baker.....	200 00	5 98
" 29....	Olof Dreutzer.....	400 00	11 90
" 29....	Sylvester S. Hamilton.....	100 00	2 98
August 7..	Wm. G. Gumaer.....	500 00	13 97
		2200 00	77 89
WASHINGTON CO.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 15....	Philip Zepp.....	300 00	13 17
" 15....	Peter Altenhofen.....	300 00	13 17
" 15....	John C. Albert.....	300 00	13 17
" 21....	Timothy McNamara.....	250 00	10 69
June 2....	Maria Cron.....	300 00	12 11
" 2....	Jacob Pfeil.....	300 00	12 11
June 10....	Johannah Sullivan.....	250 00	9 71
August 6..	Eliza Augusta Weil.....	500 00	14 07
" 17....	Jeremiah Riordan.....	200 00	5 21
" 17....	Johann Geo. Mochrl.....	200 00	5 21
September 23	Cornelius Hurley.....	100 00	1 88
		3000 00	110 50

1858	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
WAUKESHA COUNTY.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
March 22....	Halsey W. Boyce	300 00	16 27
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 9.....	David Roberts	500 00	22 63
May 11.....	Albert Alden	500 00	22 34
May 19.....	Ira Rowe	250 00	10 79
June 1.....	John James	500 00	20 42
June 8.....	Henry Owen	250 00	9 80
July 26.....	Wm. Evans	500 00	15 06
August 19 ..	Isaac B. Smith ..	300 00	7 69
September 18	Francis McCormick.....	250 00	5 19
"	John Stewart	500 00	10 38
		3550 00	124 30
WAUSHARA COUNTY.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 12.....	Edwin Wheeler.....	500 00	22 24
"	David Lockerley.....	200 00	8 90
"	George Sexton	200 00	8 90
May 14.....	Wm. H. Berray	350 00	15 43
May 20.....	Michael Aman	200 00	8 59
July 19.....	Asa B. Swain	150 00	4 73
"	Daniel F. Hodge.....	150 00	4 73
"	Isaac Levisce	200 00	6 29
"	Daniel R. Shailer	300 00	9 44
July 26.....	Wm. C. Scofield	400 00	12 05
		2650 00	101 30
WINNEBAGO COUNTY.			
SCHOOL FUND.			
January 15 ..	Agnes Sisson	500 00	33 61
"	W. K. Kennedy	500 00	33 61
January 26 ..	Abel Keyes	500 00	32 56
		1500 00	99 78
UNIVERSITY FUND LOAN.			
None.			
DRAINAGE FUND.			
May 10.....	M. A. Edmonds.....	400 00	17 94
May 11.....	Amos B. Cooley	500 00	22 34
May 14.....	Benjamin Tuttle	300 00	13 23
May 17.....	Francis A. Schrage	200 00	8 71
May 21.....	Michael Hagan	200 00	8 55
June 14.....	Chas. Petersilea and Geo. Schloerb.....	500 00	19 03
July 2.....	Bradford Rixford	330 00	11 47

1868	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
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WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

DRAINAGE FUND—continued.

July 19.....	Geo. H. Reed.....	500 00	15 73
"	Caroline M. Jaycox.....	400 00	12 59
August 25 ..	Franklin M. Powers	400 00	9 79
September 6	Anton Klaus.....	500 00	11 06
		4230 00	150 43

WOOD COUNTY.

DRAINAGE FUND.

May 8.....	M. P. Tuttle and W. P. McAllister.....	500 00	22 63
May 14.....	A. Eaton	300 00	13 23
July 29.....	Elvin Parker.....	200 00	5 95
"	Stephen H. Alban.....	200 00	5 95
August 5 ..	Elrick Wolf	250 00	7 93
		1450 00	54 84

NOTE.

On page 16 of this Report, under the head of Iowa County, "Drainage Fund" should read "School Fund."

Statement of the sale of 16th Section School Lands, for the Fiscal Year, ending September 30th, 1858.

Counties.	Acres.	10 qrs.	Appraised val.	Am't sold for	Am't of principal paid.	Am't of interest paid.	Bal. due State.
Adams.....	346 44		\$480 81	\$480 81	\$48 61	\$14 15	\$412 00
Bad Ax.....	80		102 80	102 80	10 80	2 82	92 00
Brown.....	206		446 78	446 78	45 78	8 23	401 00
Buffalo.....	624		883 96	883 96	87 96	13 23	746 00
Calumet.....	466 50		1247 17	1247 17	133 17	36 95	1114 00
Chippewa.....	360		867 64	867 64	88 64	2 73	329 00
Clark.....	409		887 92	887 92	61 92	4 48	623 00
Columbia.....	373 49		1198 50	1198 50	123 50	19 04	1075 00
Crawford.....	326		420 16	420 16	44 16	5 22	376 00
Dane.....	240		1136 17	1136 17	117 17	31 50	1019 00
Dodge.....	119 82		512 60	514 60	219 60	2 51	295 00
Door.....	840		1223 88	1223 88	128 88	17 83	1095 00
Dunn.....	440		577 72	577 72	60 72	5 35	517 00
Emu Claire.....	400		691 40	691 40	62 40	4 08	629 00
Fond du Lac.....	240		989 70	989 70	101 70	7 40	888 00
Grant.....	80		87 24	87 24	9 24	61	78 00
Iowa.....	170		717 83	717 83	75 83	5 41	642 00
Jackson.....	640		1165 64	1165 64	310 64	6 82	855 00
Jefferson.....	182 02		420 86	420 86	43 86	17 68	377 00
Juneau.....	9 92		242 11	242 11	14 00	1 12	215 00
Kenosha.....	560		141 00	141 00	14 00	1 58	111 00
La Crosse.....	60		828 51	828 51	215 51	14 65	347 00
La Fayette.....	400		889 04	889 04	42 04	12 89	610 00
Manitowoc.....	400		686 32	686 32	76 32	8 73	359 00
Marquette.....	199 75		401 36	401 36	42 36	7 83	359 00
Monroe.....	760 00		1971 80	1971 80	112 80	7 83	359 00

TOTAL AMOUNT.

Outagamie.....	520	728 12	728 12	77 12	5 54	651 09
Quakee.....	120	667 59	667 59	69 39	15 28	598 00
Pierre.....	160	210 03	210 03	23 08	1 72	188 00
Polk.....	955 45	1249 25	1249 25	185 25	51 64	1114 00
Portage.....	560	788 02	788 02	81 02	13 44	657 00
Racine.....	200 28	1823 39	1823 39	186 39	14 13	1637 00
Richland.....	.....	117 64	117 64	11 94	90	105 70
Rock.....	210	1826 20	1826 20	188 20	31 36	1638 00
St. Croix.....	320	648 80	648 80	65 80	7 83	583 00
Sheboygan.....	190	1126 30	1126 30	117 30	61 48	1009 00
Trempealeau.....	360	483 72	483 72	48 72	10 91	415 00
Walworth.....	189 74	1118 51	1118 51	109 51	29 29	1009 00
Washington.....	40	199 24	199 24	19 24	8 18	180 00
Waukegan.....	410 05	800 93	800 93	81 93	6 15	719 00
Waupaca.....	160	214 56	214 56	22 56	1 47	192 00
Waushara.....	240	340 63	340 63	36 63	17 03	304 00
Winnebago.....	80	180 85	180 85	18 85	5 60	162 00
Wood.....	640	987 78	987 78	105 78	53 22	892 00
14049 46		30237 66	30239 66	3651 97	599 77	28647 70
Chippewa.....	87912 21	50871 78	51096 81	5962 81	572 10	45884 00
Clark.....	11320 00	16224 00	16730 00	1806 00	228 37	14974 00
Crawford.....	43 07	60 09	60 09	9 09	2 67	51 00
Marathon.....	34924 21	49986 21	50063 21	5686 71	587 03	44396 50
Monroe.....	800	1830 40	1830 40	186 40	14 56	1644 00
Polk.....	13426 83	17866 94	21787 77	2272 93	284 01	19514 84
98480 82		197309 40	141618 28	15203 94	1688 74	128414 84

Statement of the Sale of 16th Section School Lands, for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1858, contd..

2d, 3d and 4th QUARTER.										FIRST QUARTER.				
Counties.	Acres.	100ths.	Appr's'd val.	Amount sold for.	Am't principal paid.	Am't int'est paid.	Bal. due State.	Acres.	100ths.	Appr's'd val.	Amount sold for.	Am't principal paid.	Am't int'est paid.	Amount due State.
Adams.....	346 44		\$460 61	\$460 61	\$48 61	\$14 15	\$412							
Bad Ax.....	80		102 80	102 80	10 80	2 82	92			\$346 03	\$346 93	\$35 03	\$2 38	\$311 00
Brown.....	40		100 75	100 75	10 75	5 80	90	160		534 16	534 16	53 16	3 20	478 00
Buffalo.....	120		299 80	299 80	31 80	9 94	268	400		348 96	348 96	36 96	2 68	312 00
Calumet.....	306 50		898 21	898 21	96 21	34 27	802	160		367 64	367 64	38 64	2 78	929 66
Chippewa.....	do		do	do	do	do	do	280		587 92	587 92	61 92	4 48	526 00
Clark.....	do		do	do	do	do	do	400		928 89	928 89	95 89	4 24	833 00
Columbia.....	36 50		269 61	269 61	27 61	14 80	242	342 99		315 12	315 12	33 12	2 34	282 00
Crawford.....	80		105 04	105 04	11 04	2 88	94	210		649 09	649 09	68 09	4 92	581 00
Dane.....	40		487 08	487 08	49 08	26 58	438	200		326 80	326 80	33 80	2 51	295 00
Dodge.....	43 41		185 80	185 80	185 80	do	do	79 38		941 12	941 12	99 12	8 34	842 00
Door.....	200		282 76	282 76	29 76	13 69	253	640		525 20	525 20	55 20	3 90	470 00
Dunn.....	40		62 62	62 62	6 62	1 45	47	400		591 40	591 40	62 40	4 08	529 00
Eau Claire.....	do		do	do	do	do	do	400		989 70	989 70	101 70	7 40	888 00
Fond du Lac.....	do		do	do	do	do	do	240		97 24	97 24	9 24	61	75 00
Grant.....	do		do	do	do	do	do	80		717 83	717 83	75 83	5 41	642 00
Iowa.....	do		do	do	do	do	do	170		955 56	955 56	100 56	6 82	855 00
Jackson.....	160		210 08	210 08	210 08	do	do	630		117 36	117 36	12 36	91	105 00
Jefferson.....	80		303 00	303 00	31 00	16 77	272	80		141 00	141 00	14 00	1 12	127 00
Juneau.....	132 02		242 11	242 11	27 11	10 04	215	9 92		826 51	826 51	215 51	4 53	611 00
Kanosh.....	do		do	do	do	do	do	560		81 64	81 64	8 64	03	73 00
La Crosse.....	do		do	do	do	do	do	10		460 88	460 88	52 88	3 49	408 00
La Fayette.....	50		307 40	307 40	33 40	14 62	274	370		267 34	267 34	28 34	2 02	239 00
Manitowoc.....	80		225 44	225 44	23 44	9 40	202	119 75		1071 80	1071 80	112 80	7 83	959 00
Marquette.....	do		do	do	do	do	do	760						
Monroe.....	80		134 02	134 02	14 02	6 73	120							

Statement of the Sale of the 500,000 Acre Tract, for the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1858.

TOTAL AMOUNTS.

Counties.	Acres.	Appraised Value.	Amount sold for.	Am't of principal paid.	Am't of Interest paid.	Balance due State.
Bad Ax	160	\$236 32	\$236 32	\$24 32	\$1 76	\$212 00
Brown	240	481 17	481 17	50 17	5 96	431 00
Bufflo	120	162 04	162 04	17 04	1 21	145 00
Calumet	848 62	1567 73	1567 73	169 73	17 42	1,398 00
Columbia	120	207 30	207 30	22 30	1 16	185 00
Crawford	890	1298 71	1298 71	140 71	9 20	1,158 00
Dane	160	379 30	379 30	40 30	2 73	339 00
Fond du Lac	80	464 00	464 00	46 00	1 46	418 00
Jackson	320	511 26	511 26	155 26	3 90	456 00
Jefferson	322 40	451 17	451 17	48 17	8 25	403 00
La Crosse	710 87	1259 00	1259 00	135 00	9 12	1,074 00
La Fayette	320	462 76	462 76	50 76	3 80	412 00
Manitowoc	80	130 10	130 10	77 10	0 45	53 00
Monroe	1201 06	1771 60	1771 60	195 60	18 89	1,576 00
Ontonagmie	567	1141 76	1141 76	120 76	20 19	1,021 00
Pierce	1511 29	3858 52	3858 52	421 52	49 21	3,437 00
Richland	280	484 89	484 89	48 89	3 61	436 00
Sauk	360	752 44	752 44	78 44	2 63	674 00
St. Croix	2275 86	4951 85	4951 85	518 85	55 40	4,433 00
Shawano	2519 04	3679 80	3679 80	400 80	56 40	3,279 00
Waushara	180	169 76	169 76	17 77	1 29	152 00
Waupaca	320	472 84	472 84	52 84	3 60	420 00
14,475 64		24,898 82	24,898 82	2,781 52	277 67	22,112 00

Bad Ax	789 74	1650 36	1050 36	109 36	9 67	941 00
Charlie	1367 20	1831 34	2079 15	219 15	18 60	1800 00
La Crosee	1560	2086 89	2167 85	922 85	20 37	1945 00
Jefferson	40	53 40	59 40	5 40	2 25	45 00
Jackson	5947 07	6751 09	6751 09	698 09	51 52	6033 00
Marroe	5617 97	3473 69	4086 14	462 14	31 45	3634 00
Waukecha	40	55 00	56 00	7 00	0 62	45 00
	11461 98	15,301 70	16,242 99	1723 99	132 48	14,519 00

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UNIVERSITY LAND.

Chippewa	318 57	1172 00	1172 00	119 19	36 08	1052 81
Clark	40	121 55	121 55	12 55	1 09	109 66
Marathon	920	2806 00	2806 00	299 00	102 23	2507 06
	1278 57	4069 55	4099 55	430 74	189 40	3668 81
Calumet	40	165 64	165 64	16 64	1 37	149 00
Dodge	59 68	162 28	162 28	16 28	1 24	146 00
Grant	40	52 52	52 52	5 52	0 39	47 00
La Fayette	40	124 20	124 20	12 20	0 95	112 00
Pierce	250	969 08	969 08	98 08	12 69	871 00
Rock .....	.....	35 31	35 31	3 31	0 28	32 00
St. Croix	180	492 32	492 32	48 32	3 44	444 00
Walworth	40	123 08	123 08	12 08	0 95	111 00
Washington	40	107 40	107 40	11 40	0 83	96 00
Winnabago	120	954 44	954 44	423 53	4 31	580 91
	799 68	3186 27	3186 27	647 36	26 34	2538 93

Statement of the Sale of the 500,000 Acre Tract, for the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30, 1858—continued.

Counties.	500,000 forfeited	2d, 3d, AND 4TH QUARTERS.						1ST QUARTER.					
		Acres.	Appr's'd Value.	Amount sold for.	Am't of principal paid.	Am't int'est paid.	Bal. due State.	Acres.	Appr's'd Value.	Amount sold for.	Am't of principal paid.	Am't int'est paid.	Balance due State.
Bad Ax.....	do.....	40	497 96	997 96	9 86	33 28	868	160	\$236 32	\$236 32	\$24 32	\$1 76	\$212 ..
Brown.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	200	838 21	838 21	40 21	2 68	343 ..
Buffalo.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	120	162 04	162 04	17 04	1 21	145 ..
Calumet.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	808 82	1454 00	1454 00	157 00	10 65	1297 ..
Columbia.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	120	207 30	207 30	22 30	1 16	185 ..
Crawford.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	800	1296 71	1296 71	140 71	9 20	1158 ..
Dane.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	160	879 30	879 30	40 30	2 79	339 ..
Fond du Lac.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	80	464 00	464 00	46 00	1 46	418 ..
Jackson.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	320	511 26	511 26	55 26	8 90	456 ..
Jefferson.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	237 10	396 05	396 05	35 05	2 67	301 ..
La Crosse.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	710 87	1259 00	1259 00	185 00	9 12	1074 ..
La Fayette.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	820	462 76	462 76	50 76	3 80	412 ..
Manitowoc.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	80	180 10	180 10	77 10	0 45	53 ..
Monroe.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	4081 06	1599 25	1599 25	176 25	11 30	1423 ..
Outagamie.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	367	800 91	800 91	83 91	2 35	717 ..
Pierce.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	1191 29	3352 62	3352 62	365 62	25 83	2987 ..
Richland.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	280	484 89	484 89	48 89	3 60	436 ..
Sauk.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	360	782 44	782 44	78 44	2 62	674 ..
St. Croix.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	2896 36	4635 92	4635 92	478 92	34 68	4062 ..
Shawano.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	2144 56	3136 39	3136 39	341 39	23 70	2785 ..
Waushara.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	160	169 76	169 76	17 76	1 29	152 ..
Waupesa.....	do.....	40	113 73	118 78	12 79	6 77	101	820	472 84	472 84	52 84	3 60	420 ..
		1459 78	2304 75	2804 75	251 75	118 01	2058	13015 86	23580 07	23580 00	2880 07	159 66	20859 ..

Statement of Pre-empptions granted for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1858.

Counties.	1st QUARTER.				2d, 3d AND 4th QUARTERS.				TOTAL AMOUNT.			
	Acres.	100 th ls.	Minimum	Am't sold for.	Amount paid.	Acres.	100 th ls.	Minimum	Am't sold for.	Amount paid.	Acres.	100 th ls.
Adams.....	25 29		\$44 12	\$44 12	\$44 12					\$44 12	35 29	
Brown.....	40		50 00	50 00	50 00	40		50 00	50 00	50 00	80	
Buffalo.....	2116 76		2645 93	2649 93	815 57	652 42		815 57	815 57	3461 48	2769 18	
Calumet.....				86	1 22							
Chippewa.....	360		450 00	450 00						450 00	360	
Clark.....	40		50 00	50 00						50 00	40	
Crawford.....	261 56		326 95	326 95						326 95	261 56	
Dodge.....	40		50 00	50 00						50 00	40	
Eau Claire.....	1260 66		1500 83	1500 83	300 00	240		300 00	300 00	1800 83	1440 66	
Penn.....	1072 38		1340 48	1340 48						1340 48	1072 38	
Fond du Lac					200 00	160		200 00	200 00	200 00	160	
Iowa.....	314 21		392 77	392 77						392 77	314 21	
Jackson.....	320		400 00	400 00		160		400 00	400 00	600 00	320	
Kewaunee.....					100 00	80		100 00	100 00	100 00	80	
La Crosse.....	943 80		1179 75	1179 75	190 88	162 70		190 88	190 88	1370 63	1098 57	
Manitowoc.....					100 00	80		100 00	100 00	100 00	80	
Marquette.....	40		50 00	50 00	50 00	40		50 00	50 00	100 00	40	
Monroe.....	5248 92		6561 23	6561 23						6561 23	5248 92	
Poplar.....	48 91		54 88	54 88						54 88	48 90	
Pierce.....	35 30		44 13	44 13						44 13	35 36	
Portage.....	160		200 00	200 00	347 00					200 00	160	
Thompson.....	847 91		436 14	436 14						436 14	848 91	
Waupaca.....	240		300 00	300 00						300 00	240 00	

Wards	.....	40	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Wards	.....	170 18	212 72	212 72	212 72	212 72	212 72	212 72
Wards	.....	12861 68	18077 21	18082 85	18077 21	18077 21	18082 85	18086 21

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.	Minimum & Appraised Value.	Amount Sold for.	Amount of Principal Paid.	Amount of Interest Paid.	Balance due State.
16th Section Forfeited Entries and Sales.....	14049 46	\$30,397 68	\$30,299 66	\$3,651 96	\$599 77	\$26,647 70
" " Public Sales and Entries.....	98480 82	187,809 40	141,618 28	15,203 94	7,088 74	186,414 34
500,000 Acre Tract Forfeited Entries and Sales ..	14475 64	24,993 82	24,893 82	2,781 82	277 67	22,112 00
" " " Public Sales and Entries.....	11431 98	16,301 70	16,242 90	1,728 80	182 48	14,519 80
University Forfeited Sales and Entries.....	799 68	8,186 27	3,186 27	647 86	28 84	2,838 41
" " Public Sales and Entries.....	1278 57	4,099 55	4,099 55	480 74	139 40	3,608 81
Swamp Public Sales and Entries.....	175623 93	219,929 51	236,639 18	24,907 50	3,577 80	211,777 12
" " Pre-emptions.....	14677 06	18,348 86	18,348 36	18,356 21	.....	.....
Total.....	83,0797 14	453,364 27	475,306 11	67,703 52	6,441 70	407,677 89

STATEMENT

Of the Sale and Entries of Swamp Lands for the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1858.

PUBLIC SALES OF 1857.

County.	Acres	^{100ths}	Minimum Value.	Amount sold for.	Am't of prin. p'd.	Am't. of int'st p'd	Balance due.
Adams.....							
Bad Ax.	2779	32	3474 36	4124 80	438 80	30 03	3691 00
Brown.....							
Buffalo.....	9472	20	11840 25	18709 73	1600 73	135 51	12109 00
Calumet.....							
Chippewa.....	8626	39	10783 01	11090 51	1120 51	121 81	9970 00
Clark.....	3965	58	4216 99	4366 06	448 06	42 18	3918 00
Columbia.....							
Crawford....	544	80	680 99	680 99	69 99	4 02	611 00
Dane.....							
Dodge.....							
Door.....							
Dunn.....	7589	34	9436 69	11642 98	1248 98	120 88	10394 00
Eau Claire....	3509	48	4386 82	5449 50	567 50	60 33	4882 00
Fond du Lac..							
Grant.....	685	48	856 85	856 85	88 85	5 93	768 00
Green.....							
Green Lake..							
Iowa.....	169		200	205 00	21 00	1 27	184 00
Jackson.....	19778	03	24722 65	25950 95	2676 95	226 82	
Jefferson....							
Juneau.....							
Kewaunee....					8 00	90	
La Crosse....	3486	53	4358 18	6721 49	699 49	66 52	6022 00
Manitowoc....							
Marathon....	17796	91	22246 20	22322 36	2341 74	48 83	19980 62
Marquette....							
Monroe.....	17897	07	22371 29	28074 48	2990 98	215 84	25083 50
Oconto.....							
Outagamie....							
Pierce.....	274	85	348 06	428 18	55 18	4 86	373 00
Polk.....	2595	36	3244 21	3907 00	397 00	51 36	3510 00
Portage.....							
Richland.....	640		800	800 00	80 00	5 60	720 00
St. Croix....	600		750	822 50	84 50	10 50	738 00
Shawanaw....							
Sheboygan....							
Trempeleau..	3428	09	4285 43	4592 93	505 93	45 60	4087 00
Waupaca.....							
Waushara....							
Winnebago....							
Wood.....							
	108228	92	129036 97	145746 26	15434 14	1198 79	130815 12

ENTRIES IN 1857.

County.	Acres.	100ths	Minimum Value.	Amount sold for	Am't of prin. p'd	Am't. of int/st p'd	Balance due State,
Adams.....	2947	83	3684 82	3684 82	369 82	45 90	8315 00
Bad Ax.....							
Brown.....	80	00	100 00	100 00	10 00	1 26	90 00
Buffalo.....	261	40	326 75	326 75	33 75	1 30	293 00
Calumet.....	1000	00	1250 00	1250 00	129 00	18 80	1125 00
Chippewa....	80	00	100 00	100 00	10 00	8	90 00
Clark.....							
Columbia....	885	40	1106 75	1106 75	111 75	21 00	995 00
Crawford....							
Dane.....							
Dodge.....	1470	57	1703 24	1703 24	176 24	21 28	1527 00
Door.....	1198	72	1498 41	1498 41	241 41	16 47	1257 00
Dunn.....							
Eau Claire..							
Fond du Lac	40	00	50 00	50 00	5 09	72	45 00
Grant.....							
Green.....							
Green Lake..							
Iowa.....							
Jackson.....	5014	14	6267 71	6267 71	629 71	20 70	5638 00
Jefferson....	208	98	251 24	251 24	26 24		225 00
Juneau.....	3085	09	3856 86	3856 86	386 86	56 01	3470 00
Kewaunee....							
La Crosse...	80	00	100 00	100 00	10 00	88	90 00
Manitowoc..					86		
Marathon....							
Marquette...	80	00	100 00	100 00	55 00	14	45 00
Monroe.....	840	00	1050 00	1050 00	105 00	1 46	945 00
Oconto.....	219	42	274 29	274 29	28 29	3 70	246 00
Outagamie..	3559	95	4449 95	4449 95	444 95	52 31	4005 00
Pierce.....							
Polk.....	1992	50	2490 69	2490 69	248 69	28 78	2242 00
Portage.....	4203	28	5254 12	5254 12	536 30	64 91	4722 00
Richland....							
St. Croix....							
Shawanaw...	8274	90	10351 65	10351 65	1047 65	182 29	9305 00
Sheboygan...	79	71	99 64	99 64	9 64	1 75	90 00
Trimpelenu..	28	28	35 35	35 35	3 35	10	82 00
Wanpaca.....					21 78	84	
Waushara....					3 00	46	
Winnebago...	216	75	270 94	270 94	28 94	3 68	242 00
Wood.....	5948	54	7429 57	7429 57	750 67	114 17	6690 00
	41662	46	52101 48	52101 48	5423 40	668 47	46714 00

ENTRIES IN 1859.

County.	Acres.	100ths	Minimum Value.	Amount sold for.	Am't. of prin. p'd	Am't. of Int' st p'd	Balance due State.
Adams....	923 92		1154 99	1154 99	115 90	59 80	1039 09
Bad Ax....	547 57		684 47	684 47	69 47	39 38	615 00
Brown.....							
Buffalo.....	958 83		1592 26	1592 26	165 28	68 98	1427 00
Calumet.....	840 00		1050 00	1050 00	106 12	46 05	943 00
Chippewa.....	400 00		500 00	500 00	50 00	20 60	430 00
Clark.....	760 00		950 00	950 00	95 00	55 56	856 00
Columbia.....							
Crawford.....	120 00		150 00	150 00	15 00	6 10	135 00
Dane.....	51 80		64 75	64 75	6 75	1 32	58 00
Dodge.....	1832 58		2290 78	2290 78	228 73	86 48	2062 00
Door.....	1473 76		1842 21	1842 59	187 59	84 79	1657 00
Dunn.....	675 90		844 88	844 88	84 88	28 81	760 00
Eau Claire.....							
Fond du Lac.....							
Grant.....							
Green.....	40 00		50 00	50 00	5 00	2 66	45 00
Green Lake..	120 00		150 00	150 00	15 00	6 87	135 00
Iowa.....							
Jackson.....	3774 58		4719 27	4719 27	485 27	218 83	4233 00
Jefferson.....	40 00		50 00	50 00	5 00	2 97	45 00
Janeau.....	2760 00		3450 00	3450 00	345 00	186 01	3105 00
Kewaunee.....	80 00		100 00	100 00	10 00	2 84	90 00
La Crosse....	775 55		969 50	969 50	97 50	44 07	872 00
Manitowoc....	206 48		258 08	258 08	28 08	9 51	230 00
Marathon....	3520 00		4400 00	4400 00	440 00	198 93	3960 00
Marquette....	40 00		50 00	50 00	5 00	2 91	45 00
Monroe.....	3161 21		3951 63	3951 63	396 63	161 57	3555 00
Oconto.....	40 00		50 00	50 00	5 00	2 66	45 00
Outagamie....	1240 00		1550 00	1550 00	156 00	65 15	1395 00
Pierce.....	6 18		7 73	7 73	1 73	34	6 00
Polk.....							
Portage.....	2070 93		2598 70	2598 70	387 80	106 86	2201 00
Richland.....							
St. Croix.....							
Shawano.....							
Sheboygan.....							
Trempeleau..	623 65		779 45	779 45	81 45	41 83	698 00
Waupaca.....					2 20		
Waushara.....							
Winnebago....	809 61		1012 21	1012 21	104 21	41 99	908 00
Wood.....	2825 92		3531 29	3531 29	354 39	186 97	3177 00
	30712 55		38791 06	38791 44	4040 96	1735 04	34748 00

TOTAL AMOUNT.

County.	Acres.	100ths	Minimum Value.	Amount sold for.	Am't. of prin. p'd	Am't. of int'st p'd	Balance due State.
Adams.....	3871	75	4839 72	4839 72	485 73	105 80	4354 00
Bad Ax.....	3328	89	4153 83	4809 27	503 27	69 41	4306 00
Brown.....	80	00	100 00	100 00	10 00	1 26	90 00
Buffalo.....	10687	43	13759 26	15628 74	1799 74	200 79	13829 00
Calumet.....	1940	09	2300 00	2300 00	235 12	64 85	2070 00
Chippewa....	9103	38	11383 00	11690 51	1180 51	143 47	10510 00
Clark.....	4125	58	5156 99	5316 06	543 06	97 74	4773 00
Columbia....	885	40	1106 75	1106 75	111 75	21 00	995 00
Crawford....	664	80	830 99	830 99	84 99	10 12	746 00
Dane.....	51	80	64 75	64 75	6 75	1 82	58 00
Dodge.....	3203	15	3393 97	3993 97	404 97	107 76	3589 00
Door.....	2672	48	3340 62	3341 00	429 00	101 26	2914 00
Dunn.....	8265	24	10331 56	12487 86	1333 86	140 69	11154 00
Eau Claire..	3509	43	4386 82	5449 50	567 50	60 33	4882 00
Fond du Lac	40	00	50 00	50 00	5 00	72	45 00
Grant.....	685	48	856 85	856 85	88 85	5 93	768 00
Green.....	40	00	50 00	50 00	5 00	2 06	45 00
Green Lake..	120	00	150 00	150 00	15 00	6 87	135 00
Iowa.....	160	00	200 00	205 00	21 00	1 27	184 00
Jackson.....	23566	75	35708 63	36936 93	3791 93	466 35	33145 00
Jefferson....	240	93	301 24	301 24	31 24	2 97	270 00
Juneau.....	5845	09	7306 36	7306 36	731 36	242 02	6575 00
Kewaunee....	80	00	100 00	100 00	13 00	3 83	90 00
La Crosse...	4342	08	5427 68	7790 99	806 99	111 41	6984 00
Manitowoc..	206	46	259 08	258 09	28 94	9 51	230 00
Marathon....	21316	91	26646 20	26722 36	2781 74	247 76	23940 62
Marquette...	120	00	150 00	150 00	60 00	3 05	90 00
Monroe.....	21898	38	27372 92	33076 11	3492 61	378 37	29583 50
Oconto.....	259	42	324 29	324 29	33 29	6 35	291 00
Outagamie...	4799	95	5999 95	5999 95	600 95	117 46	5400 00
Pierce.....	280	53	350 79	435 86	56 86	5 20	379 00
Polk.....	4587	86	5734 90	6397 69	645 69	75 14	5752 00
Portage.....	6274	21	7842 82	7842 82	924 10	171 27	6923 00
Richland....	640	00	800 00	800 00	80 00	5 60	720 00
St. Croix....	600	00	750 00	822 50	81 50	10 50	738 00
Shawanaw...	8274	99	10351 65	10351 65	1047 65	132 29	9305 00
Sheboygan...	79	71	99 64	99 64	9 64	1 75	90 00
Trempeleau..	4079	92	5100 23	5407 73	590 73	87 03	4817 00
Waupaca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 98	34	.....
Waushara....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	46	.....
Winnebago...	1026	36	1283 15	1283 15	133 15	45 67	1150 00
Wood.....	8763	56	10960 86	10960 86	1105 00	251 14	9857 00
	175623	93	219929 51	236639 18	24907 50	3577 30	211777 12

- The Commissioners would respectfully make the following suggestions:

Large tracts of the Swamp and School Lands were offered at public sale at a time when speculation ran high, and when there was great competition among the purchasers. As a consequence many tracts were bid off at a high price and ten per cent. thereon with the first interest. But in many instances the purchasers have since neglected to pay the subsequent interest. The lands have therefore been forfeited, and when the amount of unpaid interest, penalty, taxes and advertising fees is added to the original appraisal, it makes the minimum price of the land far above its actual value, and swells it to such an amount that the State will be unable to dispose of the same, we would therefore suggest that a lower minimum be fixed or a re-appraisement of all such land be made. In many of the old counties there are small tracts of School and University Lands that have never been offered at public sale, so small that it is impossible for the Commissioners to visit the different counties for that purpose. The pre-emptors on said lands, and the people of the different counties in which they are located, are anxious that such lands should be offered for sale by the State; and we would therefore suggest that the Commissioners be authorized by law to sell said tracts at the Capitol of the State, as all such lands should be taxed and pay an annual revenue into the various funds. We would also suggest that in cases where lands have been mortgaged to the State, we have no means of ascertaining whether the mortgagors or their assigns pay the taxes on the same. We would therefore recommend that an act be passed requiring the delinquent taxes on all lands mortgaged to the State to be returned to the State Treasurer, and collected in the same manner and at the same time as delinquent taxes on School and Swamp lands are now required by law to be returned and collected, and that no tax deed on any lands mortgaged to the State shall be valid or binding.

We would also call attention to the fact that the law provides that all surplus moneys arising on the sale of mortgaged premises, be paid to the mortgagor his heirs and assigns. Such surplus money is frequently claimed by several different claimants, such as subsequent mortgagors, judgment creditors, &c., and some law should be passed to fully protect, not only the mortgagor to the State, but all subsequent creditors of the mortgagor.

D. W. JONES,

Secretary of State.

SAM'L D. HASTINGS,

State Treasurer.

GABRIEL BOUCK,

Attorney General.

DOCUMENT E.



STATE OF WISCONSIN;

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER,

MADISON, January 20th, 1859.

HON. A. W. RANDALL,

Governor of Wisconsin:

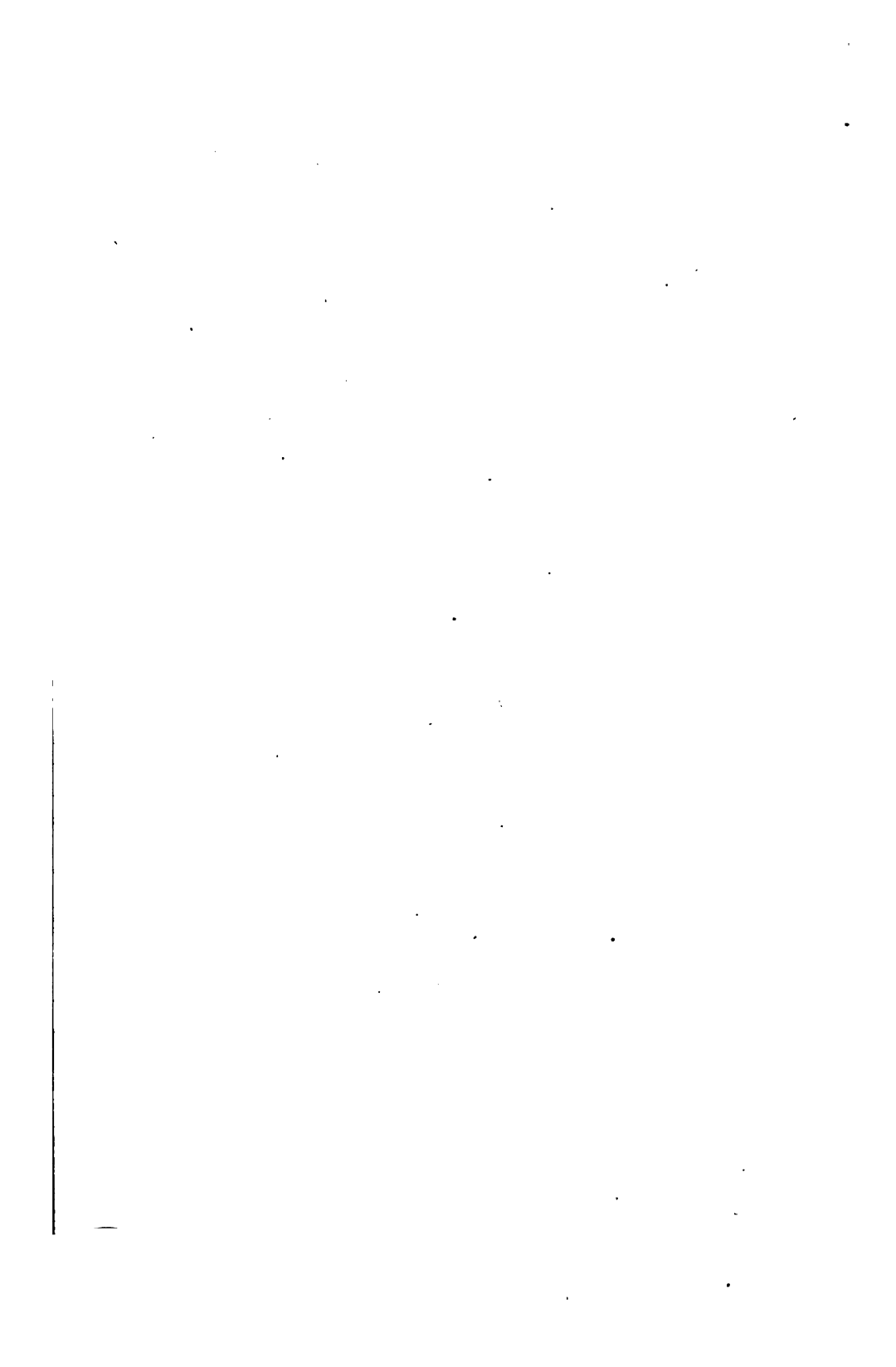
SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual
Report of the Bank Comptroller.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

J. C. SQUIRES,

Bank Comptroller.



ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER, }
MADISON, January 20, 1859. }

The Bank Comptroller has the honor to submit the following Report:

The whole number of Banks in this State organized under the "act to authorize the business of banking," and doing business on the first Monday of January, 1858, was seventy-five, with an aggregate capital of - - - \$5,940,000
And an aggregate circulation of - - - \$3,185,461
Circulation of banks winding up, - - - 30,027
\$3,215,488

During the year 1858 there were organized thirty-two banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,240,000, having a circulation on the first Monday of January, 1859, of \$1,723,130.

Within the same period, seven banks have increased their capital in the aggregate \$275,000, and their aggregate circulation \$239,310.

During the past year seven banks, with an aggregate capital of \$385,000, and a circulation outstanding, on the first Monday of January, 1859, of \$94,807, have voluntarily relinquished business.

The Janesville City Bank, at Janesville, with a capital of \$25,000 and a circulation of \$22,693, failed to redeem its circulating notes on lawful demand, as required by law, after having been notified to pay the same. I proceeded to give the notice required by sections 23 and 24 of the general banking law, and to sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New York, the securities deposited with the State Treasurer by the bank at public auction, and from the proceeds of the sale to redeem the circulating notes of the bank at par.

Amount redeemed and destroyed up to the first Monday of January, 1859, - - - - - \$9,322

Amount now outstanding, - - - - - 13,371

All of which will be redeemed at par on presentation at this office.

Leaving on the first Monday of January, 1859, the whole number of banks doing business at ninety-nine, with an ag-

gregate capital of \$8,045,000, and an aggregate circulation outstanding of \$4,766,368.

The aggregate circulation of banks winding up and outstanding on that day, \$116,074.

The total circulation of all banks outstanding on the first Monday of January, 1859, \$4,882,442; showing an aggregate increase of banking capital during the year of \$2,105,000, and an aggregate increase of circulation of \$1,666,954.

The total amount of securities held by the State Treasurer and this department on the first Monday of January, 1858, was

State stocks at their par value,	- - -	\$3,665,140 00
Railroad bonds,	- - - - -	77,000 00
Stockholders' bonds,	- - - - -	1,230,000 00
Specie,	- - - - -	119,901 01
		<hr/>
		\$5,092,041 01

The amount of securities on the first Monday of January, 1859, was—

State stocks, at their par value,	- - - - -	\$5,012,360 00
Railroad bonds,	- - - - -	77,000 00
Stockholders' bonds,	- - - - -	1,900,000 00
Specie,	- - - - -	342,216 95
		<hr/>
		\$7,331 576 95

Increase in the amount of State stocks,	- - -	\$1,347,220 00
“ “ Stockholders' bonds,	- - -	670,000 00
“ “ Specie,	- - -	222,315 94
		<hr/>

Total increase of securities,	- - -	\$2,239,535 94
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The following statement will exhibit the amount and character of the State stocks and railroad bonds deposited to secure the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the banks and outstanding on the first Monday of January, 1859:

California State stock 7 per cent.,	- - - - -	\$54,000
Georgia “ 6 “ - - - - -	- - - - -	42,500
“ “ 7 “ - - - - -	- - - - -	20,000
Illinois “ 6 “ - - - - -	- - - - -	655,720
Iowa “ 7 “ - - - - -	- - - - -	10,000
Indiana “ 5 “ - - - - -	- - - - -	78,000
Kentucky “ 5 “ - - - - -	- - - - -	14,000
“ “ 6 “ - - - - -	- - - - -	25,000
Louisiana “ 5 “ - - - - -	- - - - -	10,000
“ “ 6 “ - - - - -	- - - - -	181,000
Michigan “ 6 “ - - - - -	- - - - -	139,000

Missouri	"	6	"	-	-	-	-	1,958,000
North Carolina	"	6	"	-	-	-	-	240,000
Ohio	"	6	"	-	-	-	-	292,600
Pennsylvania	"	5	"	-	-	-	-	14,000
Tennessee	"	6	"	-	-	-	-	716,000
Virginia	"	5	"	-	-	-	-	215,040
"	"	6	"	-	-	-	-	252,500
Wisconsin	"	6	"	-	-	-	-	100,000
Mil. & Wat. R. R. bonds 8 per cent.,				-	-	-	-	50,000
Racine & Miss. R. R. bonds 8 per cent.,				-	-	-	-	27,000

\$5,089,860

The following table will exhibit the names, location, capital stock and circulation of each of the Banks organized during the year 1858:

Names of Banks.	Location.	Capital.	Circulation
Bank of the Interior	Wausau	\$50,000	\$49,545
Bank of Jefferson	Jefferson	25,000	24,999
Bank of La Pointe	La Pointe	100,000	99,800
Bank of Manitowoc	Manitowoc	100,000	99,999
Bank of Moneka	Gordon	75,000	48,810
Bank of North America	Superior	100,000	99,180
Bank of Portage	Portage	50,000	39,351
Bank of Sparta	Sparta	25,000	15,774
Bank of Wisconsin	Watertown	50,000	49,995
City Bank of Prescott	Prescott	50,000	49,995
Clark County Bank	O'Neillville	250,000	149,885
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank	Fond du Lac	25,000	17,349
Frontier Bank	La Pointe	80,000	81,180
Kokomo Bank	Whitewater	50,000	23,505
Laborers' Bank	Eliside	75,000	38,550
La Crosse County Bank	La Crosse	25,000	22,495
Lake Shore Bank	Manitowoc	25,000	25,000
Marathon County Bank	Eagle River	60,000	41,500
Mechanics' Bank	Superior	25,000	25,000
Monroe County Bank	Sparta	50,000	41,500
Northern Wisconsin Bank	Aurora	100,000	80,845
Oconto County Bank	La Porte	100,000	75,900
Oneida Bank	Berlin	25,000	24,992
Osborn Bank	New London	50,000	22,995
Sauk City Bank	Sauk City	25,000	24,999
Shawanaw Bank	Shawanaw	100,000	84,990
State Security Bank	Gemekon	200,000	109,985
State Stock Bank	Eau Claire	100,000	100,000
Tradesmen's Bank	Eagle Lake	100,000	89,480
Union Bank	Milwaukee	50,000	16,562
Waupaca County Bank	Waupaca	50,000	49,995
Wisconsin Pinery Bank	Stevens' Point	50,000	49,995
		\$2,240,000	\$1,728,130

The following statement shows the names, locations, and amount of increase of the several banks, organized previous to 1858, which have increased their capital and circulation during the past year.

Banks.	Location.	Am't of incr. of Capital.	Am't of Incr. of Circulation.
Bank of Columbus	Columbus	\$50,000	\$49,100
Bank of Fox Lake	Fox Lake	10,000	12,623
Bank of Grant County	Platteville	25,000	6,156
Bank of Oconto	Oconto	50,000	51,591
North-Western Bank	Stevens' Point...	40,000	16,970
St. Croix Valley Bank	St. Croix Falls...	50,000	36,995
Wisconsin Valley Bank	Weyauwega	50,000	64,875
		275,000	239,310

The following shows the names of the banks that have discontinued business during the past year, and their circulation on the first Monday of January, 1859.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Capital.	Circulation.
Badger State Bank	Janesville	\$50,000	\$9,021
Bank of the City of La Crosse	La Crosse	25,000	8,756
Farmers' Bank	Hudson	50,000	10,682
Kankakee Bank	Black River Falls	50,000	8,351
Marathon County Bank	Eagle River	60,000	41,500
Merchants' Bank	Madison	50,000	13,449
Producer's Bank	Janesville	100,000	3,048
*Janesville City Bank	Janesville	25,000	13,871
		410,000	108,178

* Closed by the Bank Comptroller.

The whole amount of Countersigned Notes issued and delivered to the Banks during the year 1858, is \$2,629,379 00, as follows:

Arctic Bank.....	\$72,200	Hudson City Bank	815
Bank of Beloit.....	1,100	Jefferson County Bank	5,000
Bank of the Capitol	2,002	Juneau Bank.....	10,095
Bank of Columbus.....	49,970	Katanyan Bank.....	1,306
Bank of Eau Claire	13,944	Kokomo Bank	23,505
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	4,422	Laborers' Bank	38,550
Bank of Fox Lake	21,793	La Crosse County Bank....	22,495
Bank of Grant County.....	6,228	Lake Shore Bank	25,000
Bank of the Interior	49,635	Marathon County Bank....	60,000
Bank of Jefferson.....	24,999	Mechanics' Bank	25,000
Bank of La Pointe.....	111,690	Mercantile Bank	2,205
Bank of Manitowoc.....	99,999	Merchants & Mechanics B'k	26,292
Bank of Milwaukee.....	3,789	Monroe County Bank.....	41,500
Bank of Moneka.....	75,000	Northern Bank	12,964
Bank of Montello	3,726	North Western Bank.....	17,100
Bank of North America....	100,000	Northern Wisconsin Bank..	83,085
Bank of the North West ...	3,652	Oakwood Bank	2,000
Bank of Oconto.....	59,608	Oconto County Bank.....	100,005
Bank of Portage	39,413	Oneida Bank.....	24,992
Bank of Prairie du Chien..	198	Osborn Bank	22,995
Bank of Ripon.....	1,854	Oshkosh Commercial Bank..	1,067
Bank of Sparta.....	15,774	Racine County Bank.....	4,246
Bank of Watertown	7,634	Rock County Bank	1,122
Bank of Wisconsin	49,995	Rock River Bank.....	638
Brown County Bank	506	Sauk City Bank.....	24,999
Central Bank of Wisconsin..	32,158	Sauk County Bank.....	16,368
City Bank of Beaver Dam..	16,452	Shawanaw Bank	99,990
City Bank of Kenosha	9,593	State Bank.....	2,799
City Bank of Prescott	49,995	State Security Bank.....	178,485
City Bank of Racine.....	209	State Stock Bank.....	100,000
Clark County Bank	223,470	St. Croix Valley Bank.....	49,995
Columbia County Bank	603	Tradesmans' Bank.....	100,005
Commercial Bank.....	3,934	Union Bank	22,342
Corn Exchange Bank.....	20,053	Walworth County Bank ...	760
Dodge County Bank	2,178	Waukesha County Bank ...	14,994
Ex. Bank of Darling & Co.,	4,130	Waupaca County Bank....	49,995
Farmers' & Millers' Bank ..	2,385	Waupun Bank	196
Farmers' & Mechanics' B'k	17,349	Winnebago Co. Bank.....	4,398
Forest City Bank.....	8,045	Wisconsin B'k of Madison..	22,285
Frontier Bank.....	48,510	Wisconsin Pinery Bank....	49,995
German Bank	11,902	Wisconsin Valley Bank....	64,875
Green Bay Bank	7,089		
Hall & Brothers' Bank	2,750		\$2,629,379

The whole amount of Countersigned Notes returned to this office, for destruction, during the year 1858, is \$961,398, all of which have been registered and destroyed.

Arctic Bank.....	\$24,545	Frontier Bank	17,320
Bank of Beloit.....	5,135	German Bank	649
Bank of the Capitol	10,986	Green Bay Bank.....	6,487
Bank of Columbus	870	Hall & Brothers' Bank....	161
Bank of Eau Claire	262	Hudson City Bank	23

Bank of Fond du Lac	5,330	Jefferson County Bank	5,000
Bank of Fox Lake	8,170	Katanyan Bank	1,308
Bank of Grant County	72	Kenosha County Bank	7,654
Bank of the Interior	90	Lumberman's Bank	100,610
Bank of La Pointe	11,890	Marine Bank	12,997
Bank of Milwaukee	6,300	Mercantile Bank	203
Bank of Moneka	26,190	Merchants' & Mechanics' B'k	30
Bank of Montello	423	Northern Bank	12,548
Bank of Monroe	604	North Western Bank	130
Bank of North America ...	810	Northern Wisconsin Bank..	2,740
Bank of the North West ...	4,859	Oakwood Bank	2,000
Bank of Oconto	8,012	Oconto County Bank	24,105
Bank of Portage	62	Oshkosh Commercial Bank.	295
Bank of Prairie du Chien ..	1,194	Racine County Bank	22,242
Bank of Racine	13,686	Rock River Bank	27,068
Bank of Ripon	1,852	Sauk County Bank	22
Bank of Watertown	1,508	Second Ward Bank	7,367
Brown County Bank	528	Shawanaw Bank	15,000
Central B'k of Wisconsin..	331	State Bank	14,199
Chippewa Bank	18,260	State Bank of Wisconsin...	9,405
City B'k of Beaver Dam...	61	State Security Bank	68,520
City Bank of Kenosha	7,415	St. Croix River Bank	33,230
City Bank of Racine	13,863	St. Croix Valley Bank	13,000
Clark County Bank	74,105	Tradesmen's Bank	10,525
Columbia County Bank	601	Union Bank	6,280
Commercial Bank	3,932	Walworth County Bank ...	630
Corn Exchange Bank	600	Waukesha County Bank ...	13,232
Dane County Bank	21,850	Waupun Bank	559
Dodge County Bank	404	Winnebago County Bank ...	3,342
Ex. Bank of Darling & Co.,	4,465	Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co.	
Elkhorn Bank	696	Bank	30,000
Farmers' & Millers' Bank..	15,864	Wisconsin Bank of Madison	55,131
Forest City Bank	1,009		
Fox River Bank	1,528		
			<hr/> \$821,874

BANKS WINDING UP.

Badger State Bank	\$11,811
Bank of Commerce	344
Bank of the City of La Crosse	13,241
Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co.,	34
Farmers' Bank	16,818
Germania Bank	8
Globe Bank	8,857
Janesville City Bank	9,322
Kankakee Bank	11,449
Marathon County Bank	18,500
Merchants' Bank	29,327
Oshkosh City Bank	150
Peoples' Bank	8,933
Producers' Bank	7,952
Wisconsin Bank	2,778
	<hr/>
Banks doing business	\$139,524
	<hr/>
Total	\$821,874
	<hr/>
	\$961,398

STATEMENT.

The following Statement will exhibit the Amount due and paid the State for Taxes on the Capital Stock of each Bank during the Year 1858.

Name of Bank.	Date when computed from.	Present-Capital.	Am't of Tax.
Arctic Bank	From January 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1859	\$ 200,000	\$3000 ..
Badger State Bank	do	50,000	375 ..
Bank of Beloit	do	60,000	900 ..
Bank of the Capitol	do	50,000	750 ..
Bank of the City of La Crosse	do	25,000	72 92
Bank of Columbus	do	100,000	1218 75
Bank of Eau Claire	do	50,000	750 ..
Bank of Fond du Lac	do	50,000	750 ..
Bank of Fox Lake	do	50,000	750 ..
Bank of Grant County	do	75,000	1057 29
Bank of the Interior	do	50,000	477 08
Bank of Jefferson	do	25,000	75 ..
Bank of La Pointe	do	100,000	735 62
Bank of Manitowoc	do	100,000	825 ..
Bank of Milwaukee	do	300,000	4500 ..
Bank of Moneka	do	75,000	697 91
Bank of Montello	do	25,000	375 ..
Bank of Monroe	do	25,000	875 ..
Bank of North America	do	100,000	678 08
Bank of the North-West	do	50,000	750 ..
Bank of Oconto	do	100,000	1222 92
Bank of Oshkosh	do	50,000	750 ..
Bank of Portage	do	50,000	654 16
Bank of Prairie du Chien	do	50,000	750 ..

Statement of the Amount due and paid the State for Taxes on the Capital Stock of each Bank—continued.

Name of Bank.	Date when computed from.	Present Capital.	Am't of Tax.
Bank of Racine	From January 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1859	\$50,000	\$750 ..
Bank of Ripon	do do	25,000	375 ..
Bank of Sheboygan	do do	25,000	375 ..
Bank of Watertown	do do	100,000	1500 ..
Bank of Wisconsin	do do	50,000	518 75
Bank of Sparta	From April 21st, 1858	25,000	25 69
Brown County Bank	From December 7th, 1858	25,000	375 ..
Central Bank of Wisconsin	From January 1st, 1858	100,000	1500 ..
Chippewa Bank	do do	50,000	750 ..
City Bank of Beaver Dam	do do	50,000	750 ..
City Bank of Kenosha	do do	100,000	1500 ..
City Bank of Prescott	do do	50,000	429 16
City Bank of Racine	do do	50,000	750 ..
Clark County Bank	From June 4th, 1858	250,000	2101 06
	{ On 25,000 from Apr. 23d to May 1st; and on 50,000 to May 22 } { On 100,000 from May 22d to June 22d; and on 150,000 to } July 3d, and 250,000 after		
Columbia County Bank	From January 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1859	50,000	750 ..
Commercial Bank	do do	100,000	1500 ..
Corn Exchange Bank	do do	50,000	750 ..
Dane County Bank	do do	50,000	750 ..
Dodge County Bank	do do	50,000	750 ..
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.	do do	75,000	1125 ..
Elkhorn Bank	do do	25,000	375 ..
Farmer's Bank	do do	50,000	177 08
Farmers' and Millers' Bank	March 25th, 1858	500,000	7500 ..
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	From August 28th, 1856	25,000	139 45
Forest City Bank	do do	50,000	750 ..
Fox River Bank	From January 1st, 1858	25,000	375 ..

Frontier Bank	{ On 25,000 from June 3d to 14th ; on 50,000 to July 30 ; and on 80,000 to Jan. 1st, 1859..... }	80,000	574 94
German Bank	From January 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1859	50,000	750 ..
Green Bay Bank	do	35,000	525 ..
Hall and Brother's Bank	do	50,000	750 ..
Hudson City Bank	do	25,000	875 ..
Janesville City Bank	do	25,000	*227 67
Juneau Bank	do	250,000	3750 ..
Jefferson County Bank	do	75,000	1125 ..
Kankakee Bank	do	50,000	293 75
Katanyan Bank	do	50,000	750 ..
Kenosha County Bank	do	50,000	750 ..
Kokomo Bank	do	50,000	125 84
La Crosse County Bank	do	25,000	188 01
Laborers' Bank	do	75,000	564 08
Lake Shore Bank	do	25,000	17 47
Lumberman's Bank	do	300,000	4500 ..
Manitowoc County Bank	do	50,000	750 ..
Marathon County Bank	do	60,000	585 87
Marine Bank	do	50,000	750 ..
Mercantile Bank	do	50,000	750 ..
Mechanics' Bank	do	25,000	141 78
Mechanics' and Mechanics' Bank	do	50,000	750 ..
Monroe County Bank	do	100,000	1500 ..
Northern Bank	do	50,000	310 28
North-Western Bank	do	50,000	750 ..
Northern Wisconsin Bank	do	100,000	1144 98
Oakwood Bank	do	100,000	824 08
Oconto County Bank	do	60,000	900 ..
Onesida Bank	do	100,000	1066 67
Osborn Bank	do	25,000	281 25
	do	50,000	160 28

* \$40 07 of it not paid.

Statement of the Amount due and paid the State for Taxes on the Capital Stock of each Bank—continued.

Name of Bank.	Date when computed from.	Present Capital.	Am't of Tax.
Oakhosh Commercial Bank.....	From January 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1859.....	\$ 50,000	\$ 760 ..
Producer's Bank.....	do February 16th, 1858	100,000	187 50
Racine County Bank.....	do January 1st, 1859	200,000	3000 ..
Rock County Bank.....	do do	50,000	750 ..
Rock River Bank.....	do do	50,000	750 ..
Sauk City Bank.....	From Nov. 29th, 1858.....	25,000	33 90
Sauk County Bank.....	do do	50,000	750 ..
Second Ward Bank.....	do do	25,000	375 ..
Shawanaw Bank.....	On 50,000 from Mar. 2d to 25th; and on 100,000 to Jan. 1st, 1859.....	100,000	1198 75
State Bank.....	From January 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1859.....	50,000	750 ..
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	do do	500,000	7500 ..
State Security Bank.....	do do	200,000	1715 24
State Stock Bank.....	{ On 50,000 from March 24th to June 1st; and on 100,000 from June 1st to July 14th; and on 200,000 to Jan. 1st, 1859 ... }	100,000	1122 91
St. Croix River Bank.....	{ On 25,000 from January 14th to March 30th; and on 50,000 from Mar. 30th to May 10th; and on 100,000 to Jan. 1, 1859 }	150,000	2250 ..
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	{ From January 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1859..... }	100,000	1141 67
	{ On 50,000 from Jan. 1st, 1858, to June 22d; and on 100,000 to January 1st, 1859..... }	100,000	1045 83
Tradesmen's Bank.....	{ On 50,000 from April 8th to May 1st; and on 100,000 to Jan. 1st, 1859..... }	50,000	512 50
Union Bank.....	From April 24th, 1858, to January 1st, 1859.....	50,000	750 ..
Walworth County Bank.....	From January 1st, 1858.....	100,000	1600 ..
Waukesha County Bank.....	do do	50,000	376 02
Waupaca County Bank.....	From July 2d, 1858.....	25,000	375 ..
Waupun Bank.....	From Jan. 1st, 1858.....	25,000	387 ..
Winnebago County Bank.....	do do	25,000	387 ..

Wisconsin Bank of Madison	do	do	100,000	1500 ..
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company	do	do	100,000	1500 ..
Wisconsin Pinery Bank	From August 6th, 1858	do	50,000	306 16
Wisconsin Valley Bank	{ On 50,000 from December 31st, 1857, to February 18th, 1858 ; } { and on 100,000 to January 1st, 1859		100,000	1402 08
				\$106,374 78

Amount of tax paid during the year 1857..... \$ 70,298 02

Increase for the year 1858 36,076 71

The Bank Comptroller suggests, that the law should be amended so that United States five per cent. stocks can be received as security for circulation at par, or at their market value, if below par; that if the law was so amended, the general average character of the securities of Wisconsin banks would be much higher than at present, and confidence in their soundness and ability at all times to redeem their circulating notes much increased.

The Bank Comptroller can see no reason why circulating notes secured by United States five per cent. stocks would not be as safe as those secured by the six per cent. stocks of any individual State. Under the law, as it now stands, five per cent. stocks are virtually excluded.

All of the banks that were located at places containing less than two hundred voters, have complied with the amendatory act of the last session, having filed the notice required by section 19 of that act within the time limited by law, except the Bank of Lapointe and the St. Croix Valley Bank. Both of these banks filed the required notice, but not within thirty days after the canvass of the votes polled at the last general election. Application has been made to the Legislature to extend the time and give legal effect to the notices filed. In view of their manifest disposition to comply with the law, I have delayed resorting to the extreme measure of *winding* them up by a sale of their securities.

The Bank Comptroller is of the opinion, that every bank that has changed its location under the act of last winter, should be required to have a copy of its original certificate and the notice of removal, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county to which it has been removed, and also to have its plate so altered that all circulating notes hereafter issued to such banks, shall show on their face the true locality of the bank.

The Bank Comptroller also suggests, that, in case the capital stock of any bank shall be reduced by act of the Legislature, the plate of such bank should be altered, so that the amount of capital stock stamped on the face of any note thereafter issued shall not be greater than the amount to which the capital has been reduced.

The following Banks have given notice to the Bank Comptroller of change of location, in accordance with section nineteen of the Amended Banking Law:

Names of Banks.	Former Location.	Present Location.
Arctic Bank.....	Eagle Point.....	Eau Claire.
Bank of La Pointe.....	La Pointe.....	Wausau. (Note 1)
Bank of Moneka.....	Gordon.....	Viroqua.
Bank of Montello.....	Montello.....	Princeton.
Bank of North America.....	La Pointe.....	Grand Rapids.
Clark County Bank.....	O'Neillville.....	Chippewa Falls.
Frontier Bank.....	La Pointe.....	Stevens' Point.
Green Bay Bank.....	Marinette.....	Oconto.
Laborers' Bank.....	Eliside.....	Markesan.
Lumberman's Bank.....	Conterelle.....	Viroqua.
Mechanic's Bank.....	Superior.....	Green Lake.
Oconto County Bank.....	La Porte.....	Oconto.
Shawanaw Bank.....	Shawanaw.....	Chilton.
St Croix River Bank.....	Brinkerhoff.....	Grand Rapids.
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	St. Croix Falls.....	Hudson. (Note 2)
Tradesmen's Bank.....	Eagle Lake.....	Chippewa Falls.
Wisconsin Valley Bank.....	Millville.....	Weyauwega.

NOTE 1.—Notice filed January 10, 1860.

NOTE 2.—Notice filed January 11, 1850.

There is outstanding, of the circulating notes of the "Bank of the West," \$894 00.

Of the Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., \$132.

These banks, having given the notice for two years, as required by law, and filed in this office the necessary proof of publication, all of the securities have been surrendered to them, in accordance with the law. The notes of these banks are frequently seen in circulation, and pass as freely from one to another, as the notes of any Wisconsin bank, yet no person or corporation in the State is required to redeem them. The owner of the Bank of the West is not now, and I believe never was a citizen of this State. The notes will probably be kept in circulation until they are worn out by constant use. Even if redeemed by the owner of the bank, he is not required by law, either to destroy or to return them to this department.

All the engraving required by this department, is done under a contract with the American Bank Note Company. This company was formed by a combination of all the former leading engraving houses of the cities of New York and Philadelphia. While nothing has been gained in the quality of the work executed for this department, by this combination, it is believed that additional safety against counterfeiting has been secured.

The agent of this department in New York City, is S. J. Dennis, Esq., 195, Fulton Street. I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to his capacity, and the faithful discharge of the

duties of his appointment. Much of his time is occupied in attending to the business of this department, and in giving information relating to the banking business and banking laws of Wisconsin. Necessarily, almost the entire business of the engraving and printing of bank notes, as well as the safe keeping of the plates, and counting and expressing of blank note impressions, is under his charge. No plate is engraved, except under his personal supervision, under the written order of the Bank Comptroller. Every impression printed from a bank note plate is required to be sent to this department, and the plate to be deposited, under seal, in the vault of the Bank of the Republic, to remain until removed on the written order of the Comptroller.

The larger portion of the increase of circulation and capital of the banks in 1858, was during the months of May and June. In July the bankers and brokers of Chicago attempted to discredit Wisconsin currency by refusing to receive on deposit the circulating notes of a considerable number of the banks. Among these were the notes of at least three banks that were owned wholly by some of these bankers and brokers of Chicago, who thus attempted to discredit their own paper, with the evident design of buying it in at a discount. This may have been legitimate banking, but hardly characteristic of a high sense of honor and fairness in business.

In September last, the bankers in this state, held in Milwaukee, a convention, and formed a Bankers' Association, the object of which is set forth in their constitution and by-laws. A free interchange of views among those engaged in a common business, promotes harmony and stability, and creates confidence, without which no banking system can be successfully carried on.

The Bank Comptroller takes occasion to state, that he has always found the bankers of Wisconsin uniformly courteous and fair in all their transactions connected with his department, and at all times willing and happy to comply with every reasonable demand, being ever ready to fully secure the bill-holders against loss in any probable contingency.

A particular description of the securities deposited by each bank, as well as the personal security of stockholders required by section 17 of the banking law, will be found in the appendix attached to this report, marked "A" and "B."

Table "C" exhibits the names of stockholders and the amount of stock owned by each in the several banks of the

State, as reported to this office on the first Monday of January, 1859.

Tables "D" and "E," attached to this report, exhibit the semi-annual condition of the banks as reported to this office on the 1st Monday of July, 1858, and the 1st Monday of January, 1859.

Table "F" exhibits the number of bank note impressions received at this office from its organization up to the first Monday of January, 1859; also the number destroyed or delivered, and the number now remaining in the office.

Table "G" will show the names of the bank note plates which have been destroyed by the Bank Comptroller during the year 1858.

Table "H" is a list of the banks, with their officers, as taken from the semi-annual reports made to this office on the first Monday of January, 1859.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. SQUIRES,
Bank Comptroller.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in the accounting process, from the initial entry of data into the system to the final review and approval of the records.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the financial records. It describes the various techniques used by auditors to verify the data and to identify any potential areas of concern.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study. It highlights the importance of the findings and offers recommendations for improving the financial reporting process.

5. The final part of the document contains a list of references and a bibliography. It includes citations to the various sources used in the study, as well as a list of related works that may be of interest to the reader.

APPENDIX.

172317

"A."

The following is a statement in detail of the securities held in trust for each Banking Association, and the amount of circulation issued and outstanding on the same, on the first Monday of January, 1859:

Arctic Bank, Eagle Point.

(CAPITAL \$200,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	\$111,0	
Virginia.....6's.....	43,0	0
Tennessee.....6's.....	2,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		\$156 000
		133 653

Bank of Beloit, Beloit.

(CAPITAL \$60,000)

Specie.....	52,700	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		52 700
		51,965

Bank of the Capitol, Madison.

(CAPITAL \$50,000)

Missouri.....6's.....	23,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	2,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		25,000
		21,222

Bank of Columbus, Columbus.

(CAPITAL \$100,000)

Louisiana.....6's.....	25,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	32,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	46,000	
Virginia.....6's.....	1,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		104,000
		94,100

Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire.

(CAPITAL \$50,000)

Michigan.....6's.....	10,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	29,080	
Missouri.....6's.....	7,000	
Virginia.....6's.....	5,000	
Specie.....	800	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		51,230
		49 781

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.

(CAPITAL \$50,000)

Missouri.....6's.....	18,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	29,000	
Indiana.....5's.....	9,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		56,000
		<hr/>
		49,092

Bank of Fox Lake, Fox Lake.

(CAPITAL \$50,000)

Virginia.....6's.....	15,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	15,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	2,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	9,500	
Ohio.....6's.....	2,000	
Michigan.....6's.....	7,000	
California.....7's.....	5,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		55,500
		<hr/>
		50,500

Bank of Grant County, (E. R. Hinckley & Co.), Platteville.

(CAPITAL \$75,000)

Tennessee.....6's.....	8,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	44,000	
Louisiana.....6's.....	3,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	3,600	
Michigan.....6's.....	4,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		62,600
		<hr/>
		54,644

Bank of the Interior, Wausau.

(CAPITAL \$50,000)

Missouri.....6's.....	22,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	19,000	
North Carolina.....6's.....	4,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	7,000	
Michigan.....6's.....	3,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		55,000
		<hr/>
		49,545

Bank of Jefferson, Jefferson.

(CAPITAL \$25,000)

Illinois.....6's.....	1,080	
Missouri.....6's.....	23,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		29,080
		<hr/>
		24,999

Bank of La Pointe, La Pointe.

(CAPITAL \$100,000)

Tennessee.....6's.....	48,000	
Virginia.....6's.....	12,000	
Ohio.....6's.....	44,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		104,600
		<hr/>
		99,800

Bank of Manitowoc, Manitowoc.

(CAPITAL \$100,000)

Ohio..... 6's.....	100,000	
Circulation.....		100,000 99,999

Bank of Milwaukee Milwaukee.

(CAPITAL \$300,000)

North Carolina.... 6's.....	9,000	
Circulation.....		9,000 8,489

Bank of Moneka, Gordon.

(CAPITAL \$75,000)

Missouri..... 6's.....	27,000	
Illinois..... 6's.....	27,000	
Circulation.....		54,000 48,810

Bank of Montello, Montello.

(CAPITAL \$25,000)

Illinois..... 6's.....	7,700	
Specie.....	16,902	
Circulation.....		24,602 24,608

Bank of Monroe, Monroe.

(CAPITAL \$25,000)

Virginia..... 6's.....	3,000	
Missouri..... 6's.....	21,000	
Tennessee..... 6's.....	5,000	
Circulation.....		29,000 24,581

Bank of North America, Superior.

(CAPITAL \$100,000)

Illinois..... 6's.....	10,100	
Tennessee..... 6's.....	13,000	
Ohio..... 6's.....	78,000	
Circulation.....		101,100 99,180

Bank of the North-West, Fond du Lac.

(CAPITAL \$50,000)

Missouri..... 6's.....	20,000	
Tennessee..... 6's.....	10,000	
North Carolina.... 6's.....	10,000	
Georgia..... 6's.....	5,000	
California..... 7's.....	10,000	
Circulation.....		55,000 48,798

Bank of Oconto, Oconto.

(CAPITAL \$100,000)

Illinois..... 6's.....	11,000	
Missouri..... 6's.....	63,000	
Michigan..... 6's.....	11,000	
Circulation.....		85,000 78,688

Bank of Oshkosh, Oshkosh.

(CAPITAL \$50,000)

Tennessee.....6's.....	12,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	28,000	
Ohio.....6's.....	10,000	
Indiana.....5's.....	10,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		80,000 _n
		50,000 _a

Bank of Portage, Portage.

(CAPITAL \$50,000)

Illinois.....6's.....	12,600	
Michigan.....6's.....	20,000	
North Carolina.....6's.....	5,000	
Specie.....	2,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		39,600
		80,851

Bank of Prairie du Chien, Prairie du Chien.

(CAPITAL \$50,000)

Missouri.....6's.....	10,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	20,000	
North Carolina.....6's.....	5,000	
Specie.....	15,950	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		50,950
		48,999

Bank of Racine, Racine.

(CAPITAL \$50,000)

Specie.....	18,914	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		18,914
		18,914

Bank of Ripon, Ripon.

(CAPITAL \$25,000)

Missouri.....6's.....	5,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	5,000	
Indiana.....6's.....	15,000	
Pennsylvania.....5's.....	5,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		30,000
		25,000

Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Tennessee.....6's.....	\$8,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	8,000	
N. Carolina.....6's.....	9,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		\$25,000
		22,550

Bank of Sparta, Sparta.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	19,000	
	<hr/>	
Circulation.....		19,000
		15,774

Bank of Watertown, Watertown.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

North Carolina.....6's.....	27,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	10,000	
Louisiana.....6's.....	3,000	
Ohio.....6's.....	13,000	
Kentucky.....6's.....	6,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	7,200	
California.....7's.....	11,000	
	<hr/>	77,200
Circulation.....		71,498

Bank of Wisconsin, Watertown.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	60,000	
	<hr/>	60,000
Circulation.....		49,898

Brown County Bank, De Pere.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Tennessee.....6's.....	10,000	
Specie.....	15,077	
	<hr/>	25,077
Circulation.....		24,277

Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville.

(CAPITAL 100,000.)

Virginia.....6's.....	7,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	12,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	20,000	
Georgia.....6's.....	8,000	
North Carolina.....6's.....	12,000	
Indiana.....5's.....	6,000	
	<hr/>	75,000
Circulation.....		68,510

Chippewa Bank, Pepin.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	38,000	
	<hr/>	38,000
Circulation.....		31,749

City Bank of Beaver Dam, Beaver Dam.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	8,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	15,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	10,800	
Specie.....	5,100	
	<hr/>	38,900
Circulation.....		34,129

City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

Virginia.....6's.....	25,000	
Kentucky.....6's.....	13,000	
Georgia.....6's.....	10,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	20,000	
Louisiana.....6's.....	1,000	
	<hr/>	69,000
Circulation.....		63,518

City Bank of Prescott, Prescott.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Illinois.....6's.....	41,000	
Michigan.....6's.....	9,000	
	<hr/>	50,000
Circulation		49,995

City Bank of Racine, Racine.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Tennessee.....6's.....	13,000	
Virginia.....6's.....	11,500	
Missouri.....6's.....	9,000	
	<hr/>	33,500
Circulation		29,945

Clark County Bank, O'Neillsville.

(CAPITAL \$250,000.)

Tennessee.....6's.....	55,000	
Virginia.....5's.....	119,040	
	<hr/>	174,040
Circulation.....		149,365

Columbia County Bank, Portage City.

(CAPITAL 50,000.)

Tennessee.....6's.....	5,000	
Wisconsin.....6's.....	10,000	
North Carolina.....6's.....	9,000	
Michigan.....6's.....	7,000	
	<hr/>	31,000
Circulation		30,145

Commercial Bank, Racine.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

Pennsylvania.....5's.....	9,000	
Kentucky.....5's.....	14,000	
Do.....6's.....	1,000	
Racine & Miss. R. R. } 8's.....	27,000	
1st mortg. bonds }	<hr/>	51,000
Circulation		36,685

Corn Exchange Bank, Waupun.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Illinois.....6's.....	45,100	
	<hr/>	45,100
Circulation		45,105

Dane County Bank, Madison.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	1,000	
Wisconsin.....6's.....	20,000	
	<hr/>	21,000
Circulation		17,900

Dodge County Bank, Beaver Dam.

(CAPITAL \$50,000)

Tennessee.....6's.....	\$10,000	
Georgia.....6's.....	3,000	
North Carolina.....6's.....	11,000	
Louisiana.....6's.....	500	
Virginia.....6's.....	500	
Illinois.....6's.....	5,000	
	<hr/>	\$20,000
Circulation		28,522

Exchange Bank of Darling & Co., Fond du Lac.

(CAPITAL \$75,000.)

Tennessee.....6's.....	\$13,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	30,000	
Specie.....	437 50	
	<hr/>	48,437 50
Circulation		37,078

Elkhorn Bank, Elkhorn.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Louisiana.....6's.....	\$5,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	19,000	
Virginia.....6's.....	5,000	
	<hr/>	29,000
Circulation		24,914

Farmers' & Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.

(CAPITAL \$500,000.)*

Tennessee.....6's.....	\$7,000	
Louisiana.....6's.....	5,000	
	<hr/>	12,000
Circulation		10,800

Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Fond du Lac.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Missouri.....6s.....	\$10,000	
Tennessee.....6s.....	10,000	
	<hr/>	20,000
Circulation.....		17,349

Forest City Bank, Waukesha.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri.....6s.....	\$11,000	
Louisiana.....6s.....	18,000	
Illinois.....6s.....	13,000	
	<hr/>	42,000
Circulation.....		38,689

Fox River Bank, Green Bay.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Virginia.....6s.....	\$10,000	
Tennessee.....6s.....	10,000	
Specie.....	4,989 45	
	<hr/>	24,989 45
Circulation.....		23,472 00

Frontier Bank, La Pointe.

(CAPITAL \$80,000.)

North Carolina	6s,	\$5,000	
Tennessee	6s,	6,000	
Missouri	6s,	26,000	
			<hr/>
Circulation			37,000
			<hr/>
			31,190

German Bank, Sheboygan.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Louisiana	6s,	\$3,000	
Michigan	6s,	10,000	
Missouri	6s,	10,000	
North Carolina	6s,	13,000	
Ohio	6s,	10,000	
Indiana	5s,	7,000	
			<hr/>
Circulation			53,000
			<hr/>
			49,225

Green Bay Bank, Maranett.

(CAPITAL \$35,000.)

Missouri	6s,	\$22,000	
Mil. & Wat. R. R. bonds	8s,	28,000	
			<hr/>
Circulation			43,000
			<hr/>
			34,902

Hall & Brothers' Bank, Eau Claire.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri	6s,	\$60,000	
			<hr/>
Circulation			60,000
			<hr/>
			49,889

Hudson City Bank, Hudson.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Michigan	6s,	\$15,000	
Missouri	6s,	10,000	
			<hr/>
Circulation			25,000
			<hr/>
			23,303

Jefferson County Bank, Watertown.

(CAPITAL \$75,000.)

California	7s,	\$28,000	
Missouri	6s,	30,000	
Specie		1,300	
			<hr/>
Circulation			60,300
			<hr/>
			60,000

Juneau Bank, Milwaukee.

(CAPITAL \$250,000.)

Missouri	6s,	\$12,000	
Louisiana	6s,	3,500	
Tennessee	6s,	7,000	
			<hr/>
Circulation			22,500
			<hr/>
			19,600

Katunyan Bank, La Crosse.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri	6s,	\$61,000	
			<hr/>
Circulation			61,000
			<hr/>
			49,993

Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri.....6s.....	\$13,000	
Louisiana.....6s.....	9,500	
Ohio.....6s.....	5,000	
	<hr/>	27,500
Circulation.....		24,506

Kokomo Bank, Whitewater.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Louisiana.....6's.....	\$5,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	5,000	
North Carolina.....6's.....	15,000	
	<hr/>	25,000
Circulation.....		23,505

Laborers' Bank, Eliside.

(CAPITAL \$75,000.)

Louisiana.....6's.....	\$20,000	
North Carolina.....6's.....	5,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	14,400	
Georgia.....6's.....	1,000	
	<hr/>	40,400
Circulation.....		38,550

La Crosse County Bank, La Crosse.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Tennessee.....6's.....	\$25,000	
	<hr/>	25,000
Circulation.....		22,495

Lumberman's Bank, Conterella.

(CAPITAL \$300,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	\$80,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	77,400	
Tennessee.....6's.....	9,000	
Louisiana.....6's.....	2,000	
Michigan.....6's.....	5,000	
Specie.....	38,420	
	<hr/>	211,820
Circulation.....		109,375

Lake Shore Bank, Manitowoc.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Wisconsin.....6s.....	\$5,000	
Tennessee.....6s.....	4,000	
Virginia.....6s.....	4,000	
North Carolina.....6s.....	9,000	
Missouri.....6s.....	5,000	
	<hr/>	\$27,000
Circulation.....		25,000

Manitowoc County Bank, Two Rivers.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Georgia.....7s.....	\$20,000	
Wisconsin.....6s.....	20,000	
Missouri.....6s.....	2,000	
	<hr/>	\$42,000
Circulation.....		41,568

Marine Bank, Milwaukee.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri.....6s.....	\$18,000	\$18,000
Circulation.....		11,000

Mechanics Bank, Superior.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Illinois.....6s.....	\$25,000	\$25,000
Circulation.....		25,000

Mercantile Bank, Beaver Dam.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri.....6s.....	\$9,000	
Tennessee.....6s.....	3,000	
Louisiana.....6s.....	8,000	
Michigan.....6s.....	1,000	
Illinois.....6s.....	24,680	
North Carolina.....6s.....	5,000	
Specie.....	1,000	
Circulation.....		\$51,680
		49,055

Merchants & Mechanics Bank, Whitewater.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

Missouri.....6s.....	\$60,000	\$60,000
Circulation.....		50,262

Monroe County Bank, Sparta.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri.....6s.....	\$50,000	\$50,000
Circulation.....		41,500

Northern Bank, Howard.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Virginia.....6's.....	\$27,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	17,000	
Circulation.....		\$44,000
		33,244

North Western Bank, Stevens' Point.

(CAPITAL 100,000.)

Georgia.....6's.....	\$5,000	
North Carolina.....6's.....	15,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	31,000	
Louisiana.....6's.....	18,000	
Wisconsin.....6's.....	9,000	
Virginia.....6's.....	4,500	
Circulation.....		\$82,500
		76,970

Northern Wisconsin Bank, Aurora.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	\$59,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	34,000	
Specie.....	1,000	
Circulation.....		\$94,000
		80,845

Oakwood Bank, North Pepin.

(CAPITAL \$60,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	\$70,000	
Virginia.....6's.....	2,000	
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		\$72,000
		60,000

Oconto County Bank, La Porte.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	\$2,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	19,000	
Michigan.....6's.....	9,000	
Illinois.....6's.....	7,200	
North Carolina.....6's.....	1,000	
Specie.....	39,730	
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		\$77,930
		75,900

Oneida Bank, City of Berlin.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	\$17,000	
Wisconsin.....6's.....	5,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	3,000	
Michigan.....6's.....	1,000	
Georgia.....6's.....	2,000	
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		\$28,000
		24,992

Osborn Bank of New London.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Louisiana.....6's.....	\$5,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	20,000	
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		\$25,000
		22,995

Oshkosh Commercial Bank, Oshkosh.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Indiana.....5's.....	\$15,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	18,000	
North Carolina.....6's.....	5,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	10,000	
Louisiana.....6's.....	2,000	
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		\$50,000
		43,278

Rock County Bank Janesville.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	\$24,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	13,000	
Indiana.....5's.....	6,000	
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		\$43,000
		36,042

Rock River Bank, Beloit.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Virginia.....6's.....	\$7,000	
Kentucky.....6's.....	5,000	
Missouri.....6's.....	11,000	
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		23,000
		20,569

Racine County Bank, Racine.

(CAPITAL \$200,000.)		
Missouri.....	6's.....	\$20,000
Ohio.....	6's.....	30,000
Circulation.....		<u>50,000</u>
		46,594

Sauk City Bank, Sauk City.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)		
Illinois.....	6's.....	\$25,000
Circulation.....		<u>25,000</u>
		24,989

Sauk County Bank, Baraboo.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)		
Missouri.....	6's.....	\$31,000
Michigan.....	3's.....	13,000
Specie.....		2,200
Circulation.....		<u>46,220</u>
		41,140

Second Ward Bank, Milwaukee.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)		
Specie.....		\$1,835
Circulation.....		<u>1,835</u>
		1,835

Shawanaw Bank, Shawanaw.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)		
Michigan.....	6's.....	\$10,000
Illinois.....	6's.....	75,040
Circulation.....		<u>85,040</u>
		84,990

State Ban, Madison.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)		
Iowa.....	7's.....	\$10,000
Circulation.....		<u>10,000</u>
		10,000

State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

(CAPITAL \$500,000.)		
Missouri.....	6's.....	\$31,000
Circulation.....		<u>31,000</u>
		20,324

State Security Bank, Genesee.

(CAPITAL \$200,000.)		
North Carolina.....	6's.....	\$25,000
Louisiana.....	6's.....	25,000
Tennessee.....	6's.....	57,000
Specie.....		1,040
Circulation.....		<u>118,040</u>
		109,93

State Stock Bank, Eau Claire.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

Louisiana.....	5's.....	\$10,000	
do.....	6's.....	2,000	
Missouri.....	6's.....	93,000	
Tennessee.....	6's.....	15,000	
		<hr/>	
Circulation.....			120,000
			100,000

St. Croix River Bank, Brinkerhoff.

(CAPITAL \$150,000.)

Georgia.....	6's.....	\$5,500	
Wisconsin.....	6's.....	5,000	
Louisiana.....	6's.....	12,500	
Illinois.....	6's.....	31,840	
N. Carolina.....	6's.....	6,000	
Tennessee.....	6's.....	6,000	
Missouri.....	6's.....	59,000	
Specie.....		3,000	
		<hr/>	
Circulation.....			128,840
			116,770

St. Croix Valley Bank, St. Croix Falls.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

North Carolina.....	6's.....	\$5,000	
Tennessee.....	6's.....	25,000	
Virginia.....	6's.....	20,000	
Missouri.....	6's.....	50,000	
		<hr/>	
Circulation.....			100,000
			86,990

Tradesmens' Bank, Eagle Lake.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

Virginia.....	5's.....	\$96,000	
Tennessee.....	6's.....	11,000	
		<hr/>	
Circulation.....			107,000
			89,480

Union Bank, Milwaukee.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Tennessee.....	6's.....	\$18,000	
		<hr/>	
Circulation.....			18,000
			16,562

Walworth County Bank, Delavan.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Tennessee.....	6's.....	\$20,000	
Missouri.....	6's.....	25,000	
Virginia.....	6's.....	4,000	
		<hr/>	
Circulation.....			49,000
			42,830

Waukesha County Bank, Waukesha.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

Missouri	6's	\$53,000	
Virginia	6's	15,000	
Tennessee	6's	20,000	
Louisiana	6's	5,000	
Illinois	6's	5,000	
Circulation			98,000
			85,330

Waupaca County Bank, Waupaca.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Illinois	6's	\$16,340	
Missouri	6's	6,000	
Wisconsin	6's	1,000	
Virginia	6's	2,000	
Tennessee	6's	7,000	
North Carolina	6's	20,000	
Circulation			52,340
			49,995

Waupun Bank, Waupun.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Missouri	6's	\$15,000	
Georgia	6's	2,000	
Illinois	6's	1,000	
Indiana	6's	10,000	
Specie		625	
Circulation			28,625
			24,423

Winnebago County Bank, Neenah.

(CAPITAL \$25,000.)

Missouri	6's	\$19,000	
Virginia	6's	10,000	
Circulation			29,000
			24,998

Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

Wisconsin	6's	\$20,000	
Mil. & Wat. R. R. bonds, 8's		24,000	
Circulation			44,000
			35,372

Wisconsin Bank of Madison.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

Missouri	6's	\$24,000	
Illinois	6's	80,580	
Michigan	6's	4,000	
Georgia	6's	1,000	
Circulation			59,580
			58,554

Wisconsin Valley Bank, Millville.

(CAPITAL \$100,000.)

Missouri.....6's.....	\$85,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	21,000	
Wisconsin.....6's.....	5,000	
Specie.....	3,000	
		<u>114,000</u>
Circulation.....		97,875

Wisconsin Pinery Bank, Stevens' Point.

(CAPITAL \$50,000.)

Illinois.....6's.....	\$22,500	
Missouri.....6's.....	10,000	
Virginia.....6's.....	19,000	
Tennessee.....6's.....	1,000	
Specie.....	600	
		<u>53,100</u>
Circulation.....		49,995

BANKS WINDING UP.

Badger State Bank, Janesville.

Specie.....	\$9,021
Circulation outstanding.....	9,021

Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee.

Specie.....	\$487
Circulation outstanding.....	487

Bank of the City of La Crosse.

Specie.....	\$8,756
Circulation outstanding.....	8,756

Farmers' Bank, Hudson.

Specie.....	\$10,682
Circulation outstanding.....	10,682

Germania Bank, Milwaukee.

Specie.....	\$27
Circulation outstanding.....	27

Globe Bank, Milwaukee.

Specie.....	\$2,043
Circulation outstanding.....	2,043

Janesville City Bank, Janesville.

Specie.....	\$13,371
Circulation outstanding.....	13,371

Kankakee Bank, Black River Falls.

Specie.....	\$8,351
Circulation outstanding.....	8,351

Marathon County Bank, Eagle River.

Specie.....	\$41,500
Circulation outstanding.....	41,500

Merchants' Bank, Madison.

Specie	\$13,449
Circulation outstanding	13,449

Oshkosh City Bank, Oshkosh.

Specie	\$177
Circulation outstanding	177

Peoples' Bank, Milwaukee.

Specie	\$2,067
Circulation outstanding	2,064

Producers' Bank, Janesville.

Specie	\$3,048
Circulation outstanding	3,048

Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point.

Specie	\$2,098
Circulation outstanding	2,098

“B.”

The following statement will show the names of the persons who have executed bonds, now on deposit in the Bank Comptroller's office, (in addition to the State Stocks deposited,) to further secure the redemption of the countersigned notes issued to their respective Banks, as required by section 17 of the Banking Law:

Arctic Bank, Eagle Point, penalty of bond ..	\$37,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Myron V. Hall, B. F. Hall, Phil. A. Hall.	
Arctic Bank, Eagle Point, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Myron V. Hall, B. F. Hall.	
Arctic Bank, Eagle Point, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —B. F. Hall, Charles Whipple.	
Bank of Beloit, Beloit, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Geo. B. Sanderson, John Hackett, W. T. Goodhue.	
Bank of Beloit, Beloit, penalty of bond.....	8,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Geo. B. Sanderson, W. T. Goodhue.	
Bank of the Capitol, Madison, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —E. B. Smith, J. M. Dickinson.	
Bank of Columbus, Columbus, penalty of bond.....	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —John Jassoy, Charles Luling, V. H. Sprague, Willard Scott, Jr.	
Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Wm. H. Gleason, C. M. Seeley.	
Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —A. G. Butler, James Ewen, G. McWilliams, T. F. Strong.	
Bank of Fox Lake, Fox Lake, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —John W. Davis, W. J. Dexter, William E. Smith.	
Bank of Grant County, of E. R. Hinckley & Co., Platteville, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —E. R. Hinckley, E. F. W. Elliss, D. G. Clark, C. H. Spafford, E. R. Wadsworth, E. N. Clark.	

Bank of Grant County, of E. R. Hinckley & Co., Platteville, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —E. R. Hinckley, E. Bagley.	
Bank of the Interior, Wausau, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —L. R. Cady, A. L. Pritchard, W. H. Clark.	
Bank of Jefferson, Jefferson, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Name of Bondsman</i> —Wm. M. Dennis.	
Bank of La Pointe, La Pointe, penalty of bond.....	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —E. K. Willard, F. W. Ludlow.	
Bank of Manitowoc, Manitowoc, penalty of bond	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —C. C. Barnes, J. C. Barnes.	
Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —C. D. Cooke, C. D. Nash, Wm. Nash, Rodney Sherwin, John S. Rockwell, R. W. Peake, Jos. Warner.	
Bank of Moneka, Gordon, penalty of bond.....	19,000
<i>Name of Bondsman</i> —Augustus Neifenecker.	
Bank of Montello, Montello, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Name of Bondsman</i> —E. B. Kelsey.	
Bank of Monroe, Monroe, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Arabut Ludlow, John A. Bingham, Asa Richardson, J. W. Stewart.	
Bank of North America, Superior City, penalty of bond ...	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Edward J. Tinkham, Edw. D. Ilsley.	
Bank of the North West, Fond du Lac, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —B. F. Moore, A. G. Ruggles, Edward Pier, S. E. Lafferts, John Sewell, John Bannister, J. H. Martin.	
Bank of the North West, Fond du Lac, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —B. F. Moore, A. G. Ruggles, Edward Pier, S. E. Lafferts, John Sewell, John Bannister, J. H. Martin.	
Bank of Oconto, Oconto, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —S. W. Bowen, George Woodruff, Elvis Harwood, F. L. Cagwin, C. C. Barnes, Edwin Hart.	
Bank of Oconto, Oconto, penalty of bond.....	16,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Elvis Harwood, George Woodruff, Francis L. Cagwin, Jackson F. Woodruff.	
Bank of Oshkosh, Oshkosh, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Ansel W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, John Fitzgerald.	
Bank of Portage, Portage, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Decatur Vandercook, H. L. Norton, Henry M. Hart, John Coapman, Oreshes B. Twogood.	
Bank of Prairie du Chien, Prairie du Chien, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Anson Eldread, Edward D. Holton, H. H. Camp, Robert Menzies.	
Bank of Racine, Racine, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —August L. McCrea, William J. Bell, Henry J. Ullmann.	

Bank of Ripon, Ripon, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Richard Catlin, Edw. P. Brookway, George W. Mitchell, Ezra L. Northrup, H. H. Mead, T. B. Robbins, A. M. Skeels.	
Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Aug. L. McCrea, W. W. King, C. T. Moore, Warren Smith, Van Eps Young, Christian Reab, J. F. Kirkland.	
Bank of Sparta, Sparta, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Samuel McCord, Jas. L. Hill, J. L. Spink, J. T. Hemphill.	
Bank of Watertown, Watertown, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —A. L. Pritchard, Linus R. Cody, Luther A. Cole, Eben. W. Cole.	
Bank of Watertown, Watertown, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —A. L. Pritchard, Luther A. Cole, Linus R. Cady, John Richards, E. W. Cole.	
Bank of Wisconsin, Watertown, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Wm. M. Dennis, P. V. Brown.	
Brown County Bank, De Pere penalty of bond.....	7,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Jos. G. Lawton, John O. Roorbach.	
Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Warren Norton, Wm. H. Tripp, Wm. A. Lawrence, J. Bodwell Doe, J. F. Willard, J. De Witt Rexford, Otis W. Norton, Z. P. Burdick, S. G. Williams, F. S. Eldred, E. A. Foot, Jonathan Cary, Lyman J. Burrows.	
Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Wm. H. Tripp, Warren Norton, J. F. Willard, J. DeWitt Rexford, O. W. Norton, Jonathan Cary, F. S. Eldred, Wm. A. Lawrence, Lyman J. Burrows, Z. P. Burdick.	
Chippewa Bank, Pepin, penalty of bond.....	20,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —E. Lathrop, J. C. Mann	
City Bank of Beaver Dam, Beaver Dam, Penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —D. D. Read, Benjamin G. Bloss, Charles Miller, A. Joy, S. L. Rose, D. C. Jackson.	
City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha, penalty of bond.....	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Henry B. Towslee, John V. Ayer, Samuel, Hale, H. W. Hubbard.	
City Bank of Prescott, Prescott, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Manoah D. Miller, Wilson P. Westfall.	
City Bank of Prescott, Prescott, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —M. D. Miller, W. P. Westfall.	
City Bank of Racine, Racine, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Gilbert Knapp, W. H. Waterman, Alexander McClurg.	
Clark County Bank, O'Neilsville, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —W. H. Marston, W. Chappell.	

Clark County Bank, O'Neillsville, penalty of bond ..	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—W. H. Marston, W. Chappell.</i>	
Clark County Bank, O'Neillsville, penalty of bond	5,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen—W. H. Marston, W. H. Wallis.</i>	
Clark County Bank, O'Neillsville, penalty of bond	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen—W. H. Marston, F. T. James.</i>	
Clark County Bank, O'Neillsville, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Name of Bondsman—Jas. T. Soutter.</i>	
Columbia County Bank, Portage City, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Samuel Marshall, Charles F. Hsley, Harrison G. Haskill.</i>	
Columbia County Bank, Portage City	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen—John P. McGregor, Fred. J. Hsley, Samuel Marshall, Chas. F. Hsley, J. A. Ellis.</i>	
Commercial Bank, Racine, penalty of bond	20,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Henry S. Durand, Jacob W. Moore.</i>	
Corn Exchange Bank, Waupun, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—William Hobkirk, A. Proudft.</i>	
Dane County Bank, Madison, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—J. Richardson, N. B. Van Slyke, Timothy Brown.</i>	
Dodge County Bank, Beaver Dam, penalty of bond ..	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Sam. L. Rose, William Farrington, Robert V. Bogert.</i>	
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co., Fond du Lac, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—K. A. Darling, Thomas S. Wright.</i>	
Elkhorn Bank, Elkhorn, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen—J. C. Mills, J. H. Pierce, J. L. Edwards, Absalom Williams. Amos Fellows, C. M. Baker, R. J. Williams.</i>	
Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Edward H. Brodhead, S. H. Alden, A. Eldred, John Lockwood, A. Finch, Jr.</i>	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Fond du Lac, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Robert A. Baker, Samuel B. Amory.</i>	
Forest City Bank, Waukesha, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—S. A. Bean, M. Newton.</i>	
Fox River Bank, Green Bay, penalty of bond	6,500
<i>Name of Bondsman—Jos. G. Lawton.</i>	
Frontier Bank, La Pointe, penalty of bond	7,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Alonzo Wood, W. W. Wood.</i>	
Frontier Bank, La Pointe, penalty of bond	17,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Alonzo Wood, W. W. Wood.</i>	
German Bank, Sheboygan, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—John Ewing, James H. Mead.</i>	

Green Bay Bank, Marinett, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Daniel Wells, Jr., Harrison Ludington, Nelson Ludington.	
Green Bay Bank, Marinett, penalty of bond	2,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Harrison Ludington, Nelson Ludington.	
Hall & Bro's Bank, Eau Claire, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Myron V. Hall, B. F. Hall.	
Hudson City Bank, Hudson, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Moses S. Gibson, J. O. Henning.	
Juneau Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —James Ludington, S. L. Rood, J. B. Cross, Edwin H. Goodrich, S. B. Scott.	
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Chas. G. Harger, Daniel Jones.	
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Chas. G. Harger, Daniel Jones.	
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Chas. G. Harger, Daniel Jones.	
Katanyan Bank, La Crosse, penalty of bond	8,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Wilson Colwell, Geo. A. Beck.	
Katanyan Bank, La Crosse, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Wilson Colwell, Geo. A. Beck.	
Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha, penalty of bond	6,200
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —John C. Coleman, Geo. Kimball, Thomas Wright, Uriah Newman, John V. Ayer.	
Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha, penalty of bond	2,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —John V. Ayer, William Goff, Clement P. Lefevre, Metcalf & Merrill, Camilla Kimball, Harmon Marsh, Uriah Newman, Emily H. Marsh.	
Kokomo Bank, Whitewater, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Daniel Graham, Jos. M. Archbald.	
La Crosse County Bank, La Crosse, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —W. H. Lathrop, Walter W. Webb.	
Laborers' Bank, Elsie, penalty of bond	18,750
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —B. G. Bloss, Charles Miller, W. S. Huntington.	
Lake Shore Bank, Manitowoc, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Name of Bondsmen</i> —Jas. Richardson.	
Lumberman's Bank, Conterselle, penalty of bond	37,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Andrew Proudft, W. J. Gibson, Thomas Falvey, Chase A. Stevens.	
Lumberman's Bank, Conterselle, penalty of bond	18,800
<i>Name of Bondsmen</i> —Andrew Proudft.	
Lumberman's Bank, Conterselle, penalty of bond	18,750
<i>Name of Bondsmen</i> —Andrew Proudft.	

Manitowoc County Bank, Two Rivers, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Name of Bondsman—Charles Kuehn.</i>	
Marine Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Geo. H. Hazelton, Jacob A. Hoover, M. B. Medberry, Edmund H. Hazelton.</i>	
Mechanics' Bank, Superior, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Name of Bondsman—E. B. Smith.</i>	
Mercantile Bank, Beaver Dam, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—E. C. Huntington, Elisha H. Huntington.</i>	
Merchants and Mechanics Bank, Whitewater, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Alexander Graham, Lawrence G. Graham, August H. Scoville, John S. Partridge.</i>	
Monroe County Bank, Sparta, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Edwin H. Goodrich, S. B. Scott.</i>	
Northern Bank, Howard, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—U. H. Peck, R. Chappell.</i>	
North Western Bank, Stevens' Point, penalty of bond.....	15,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Alonzo Wood, William W. Wood.</i>	
North Western Bank, Stevens' Point, penalty of bond.....	10,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Alonzo Wood, William W. Wood.</i>	
Northern Wisconsin Bank, Aurora, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Thos. L. Lawrence.</i>	
Northern Wisconsin Bank, Aurora, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—John Crubaugh.</i>	
Oakwood Bank, North Pepin, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—J. C. Mann, E. Lathrop.</i>	
Oakwood Bank, North Pepin, penalty of bond.....	7,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—J. C. Mann, W. H. Mann, S. H. Mann.</i>	
Oconto County Bank, Laporte, penalty of bond.....	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen—John Wright.</i>	
Oneida Bank, Berlin, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen—H. V. Kellogg.</i>	
Osborn Bank, New London, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Watson Bidwell, J. A. Nehrig.</i>	
Oshkosh Commercial Bank, Oshkosh, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Thos. T. Reeve, G. W. Roe.</i>	
Racine County Bank, Racine, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Geo. C. Northrop, L. W. Munroe, R. M. Norton, Nicholas D. Fratt, Henry S. Durand, H. B. Munroe, John W. Cary, John Thompson.</i>	
Racine County Bank, Racine, penalty of bond.....	15,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Geo. C. Northrop, Nicholas D. Fratt, John W. Cary, John Thompson, C. W. White, L. W. Munroe, N. Pendleton, R. M. Norton.</i>	
Rock County Bank, Janesville, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—John J. R. Pease, T. Jackman, J. B. Crosby, Andrew Palmer, John S. Kimball, L. E. Stone.</i>	

Rock River Bank, Beloit, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—John M. Keep, L. G. Fisher, Alfred L. Field.</i>	
Sauk City Bank, Sauk City, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Charles Miller, Geo. B. Burrows.</i>	
Sauk County Bank, Baraboo, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Simeon Mills, Terroll Thomas.</i>	
Second Ward Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond.....	6,200
<i>Names of Bondsmen—A. C. Wilms, W. H. Jacobs, John Bertschy</i>	
Shawanaw Bank, Shawanaw, penalty of bond.....	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen—S. A. Bean, Charles O. Belden.</i>	
State Bank, Madison, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Samuel Marshall, Chas. F. Illsley.</i>	
State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, penalty of bond.....	87,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Jas. B. Martin, Eliphalet Cramer, Anson Eldred, Elisha Eldred, John Catlin, P. W. Badgley, Joshua Hathaway, John G. Imbush, E. B. Dickerman.</i>	
State Security Bank, Gemekon, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Cornelius Helmes, Henry M. Hart.</i>	
State Security Bank, Gemekon, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Henry M. Hart, G. H. Helmes.</i>	
State Security Bank, Gemekon, penalty of bond.....	62,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—H. M. Hart, Cornelius H. Helmes, Abram Helmes, J. H. Morrison, John Phillips, D. Vandercook, H. L. Norton, O. B. Twogood.</i>	
State Stock Bank, Eau Claire, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen—O. C. Perrin.</i>	
State Stock Bank, Eau Claire, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Geo. H. Farnham.</i>	
State Stock Bank, Eau Claire, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—W. F. Morse, Manlius Mann.</i>	
St. Croix River Bank, Brinkerhoff, penalty of bond.....	18,750
<i>Names of Bondsmen—J. M. Dickinson.</i>	
St. Croix River Bank, Brinkerhoff, penalty of bond.....	18,750
<i>Names of Bondsmen—J. M. Dickinson, J. T. Martin.</i>	
St. Croix Valley Bank, St. Croix Falls, penalty of bond.....	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen—John R. Wheeler, Le Grand Rockwell.</i>	
Tradesmen's Bank, Eagle Lake, penalty of bond.....	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Jas. T. Soutter.</i>	
Tradesmen's Bank, Eagle Lake, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Wm. H. Marston.</i>	
Union Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond.....	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen—E. B. Tremain.</i>	
Walworth County Bank, Delavan, penalty of bond.....	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Wm. C. Allen, George Passage, W. W. Dinmore, A. McClurg, B. D. White.</i>	

Walworth County Bank, Delavan, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Wm. C. Allen, W. W. Dinamore.	
Waukesha County Bank, Waukesha, penalty of bond	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —A. Miner, A. Burroughs, T. Richmond, H. N. Davis, Wm. White, Silas Richardson, Wm. Blair, Sebina Barney, George Lawrence, Martin Field.	
Waupacca County Bank, Waupacca, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Andrew J. Dufar, Abram H. Van Wie.	
Waupun Bank, Waupun, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —L. B. Hills, S. E. Hills, Leander Hills.	
Winnebago County Bank, Neenah, penalty of bond	6,250
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Charles Cronkhite, Aaron H. Cronkhite.	
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —George Smith, Alexander Mitchell.	
Wisconsin Bank of Madison, Madison, penalty of bond	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Manoah D. Miller, Hiram Miller, Darius C. Jackson, Noah Lee.	
Wisconsin Pinery Bank, Stevens' Point, penalty of bond	12,500
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Herman Huyssen, Louis Scheffer.	
Wisconsin Valley Bank, Millville, penalty of bond	25,000
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —George C. Northrop, Thos. Falvey, John Dearaley.	

"Q"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Bank of the Capitol of Madison—cont.	Ira Smith.....	New York.....	3,000	50,000
Bank of Columbus, Columbus.....	William L. Lewis..... A. G. Cook..... Willard Scott, Jr..... V. H. Sprague..... Shubael Lewis..... Charles Luling..... John Jassey.....	Columbus, Wis..... do..... do..... Clarandon, N. Y..... Naperville, Ill..... do.....	500 100 24,800 25,800 500 24,400 24,400	100,000
Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	No Report .....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	A. G. Butler..... James Ewen..... George McWilliams..... T. F. Strong..... L. H. Phillips..... O. P. Chandler..... A. W. Hoyt.....	Fond du Lac, Wis..... do..... do..... do..... Woodstock, Vermont..... Deerfield, Mass.....	25,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 3,000 6,000 2,000	50,000
Bank of Fox Lake, Fox Lake.....	John W. Davis.....	Fox Lake, Wis.....	20,500	.....

Wm. E. Smith.....	do.....	2,000
Mrs. P. Whipple.....	Providence, Rhode Island.	4,000
James Humphrey.....	do.....	8,000
William J. Dexter.....	Fox Lake Wis.	5,200
Bank of Fox Lake.....	do.....	1,800
Evan Evans.....	Utica, N. Y.	1,000
Mrs. E. T. Arnold.....	Warren, R. I.	400
Mrs. J. Bowditch.....	do.....	1,000
Thos. Proctor.....	Wrentham, Mass.	2,000
Asa Pierce.....	Providence, R. I.	5,000
W. G. Abgel.....	do.....	8,000
Stillman Welsh.....	Warren, R. I.	2,000
James E. Mowry.....	Providence, R. I.	2,000
Smith Weed.....	Fox Lake, Wis.	2,000
A. Finch.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	500
Alexander Martin.....	Lima, N. Y.	500
Bank of Grant County, Platteville.....		60,000
E. Russell Hinckley.....	Boothford, Ill.	26,000
George Davis.....	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,000
Enoch Hinckley.....	Weburn, Mass.	48,000
Bank of the Interior, Wausau.....		75,000
Linus B. Cady.....	Watertown, Wis.	16,686 67
A. L. Pritchard.....	do.....	16,688 67
W. H. Clark.....	do.....	16,688 66
Bank of Jefferson, Jefferson.....		50,000
Wm. M. Dennis.....	Watertown, Wis.	24,900
Wm. B. Watkins.....	New York.	100
Bank of La Pointe, La Pointe.....		25,000
Edward P. Harris.....	Chicago	100,000

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Continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Bank of Manitowoc, Manitowoc	C. C. Barnes J. C. Barnes	Waukesha. Manitowoc.	50,000 50,000	100,000
Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee	Joseph Warner Paris Fletcher Philo Jewett William Nash R. W. Peake C. D. Nash, Guardian Mrs. Susan Sherwin Perley Mitchell Andrew Mitchell Mrs. Susan E. Tomlinson Almira Dunbar John Simonds John Jackson Nathan Marble John Mitchell John Bradforde S. S. Daggett John H. Van Dyke Asa Sprague Hannah F. Sherwin Wm. R. Sill F. N. Wilson F. Cook W. W. Conell Philip Wells	Middlebury, Vermont Bridgeport Vt. Weybridge Vt. New Haven Vt. Shoreham Vt. Milwaukee, Wis. Chicago, Ill. Rockville, Ind. Milwaukee, Wis. Batavia, N. Y. Milwaukee, Wis. Shoreham, Vt. Brandon, Vt. Port Byron, N. Y. do. Milwaukee, Wis. do. do. Rochester, N. Y. Lowell, Mass. La Crosse, Wis. Catskill, N. Y. do. Troy, N. Y. Bradleroro, Vt.	2,000 1,000 3,000 18,500 20,000 7,000 5,000 3,000 3,500 15,000 1,000 7,500 6,000 12,000 1,500 3,000 3,000 1,000 15,000 1,000 2,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 13,000 1,000	

Samuel Root.....	do	2,000
Royal Woodward.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1,500
Otis Woodward.....	Mansfield, Ct.....	700
Willard Gay.....	Troy, N. Y.....	1,000
John S. Ganson.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	4,000
Edward Pierson.....	do.....	4,000
Wm. R. Winn.....	do.....	4,000
T. R. B. Eldridge.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	\$900
J. H. Cordes.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,500
George T. Davis.....	Greenfield, Mass.....	2,200
George T. Davis, Admr.....	do.....	800
Charles Allen.....	do.....	1,800
Henry W. Clapp.....	do.....	1,000
Tracy Taylor.....	Troy, N. Y.....	3,000
J. S. Masser.....	Waukegan, Ill.....	4,500
Alsop Weed.....	Troy, N. Y.....	2,000
W. A. Young.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1,500
Nancy M. Wicker.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1,500
E. A. Birchard.....	Boston, Mass.....	4,000
Joseph Goodhue.....	Brattleboro, Vt.....	2,300
Wells Goodhue.....	do.....	2,200
John A. Griswold.....	Troy, N. Y.....	7,500
Wm. C. Simonds.....	Shoreham, Vt.....	1,500
James Voorhees.....	Pittsford, N. Y.....	3,000
Thomas White.....	Troy, N. Y.....	3,700
Abraham Wing.....	Glens Falls, N. Y.....	10,000
James Buell.....	New York, N. Y.....	1,000
J. L. Vanschoonhoven.....	Troy, N. Y.....	1,500
Lewis White.....	Pittsford, Vt.....	1,500
Marshall Wilder.....	Brattleboro, Vt.....	500
George A. Wilder.....	do.....	500
Charles Stratton.....	do.....	1,000
W. H. Rockwell.....	do.....	3,000
Mrs. Huldah D. Bowles.....	Springfield, Mass.....	1,500
Samuel Clark.....	Brattleboro, Vt.....	1,000
Lynan Hubbell.....	Williamstown, Mass.....	3,000

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
	M. P. Sampson.....	Le Roy, N. Y.....	5,000	300,000
	George Dauchy.....	Troy, N. Y.....	4,500	
	Geo. A. & Marshall Wilder.....	Brattleboro, Vt.....	4,500	
	Nathan M. Birchard.....	West Cambridge, Mass.....	500	
	Wm. P. Nash.....	New Haven, Vt.....	1,000	
	David Aiken.....	Greenfield, Mass.....	2,000	
	John L. Manning.....	Troy, N. Y.....	2,000	
	Miss Frances Hart.....	do.....	1,000	
	Henry S. Potter.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	2,000	
	Mrs. F. W. Griswold.....	Norwalk, Ct.....	1,000	
	Troy City Bank.....	Troy, N. Y.....	3,000	
	O. Wooster.....	Middlebury, Vt.....	700	
	John W. Paine.....	Troy, N. Y.....	1,800	
	J. W. & E. W. Paine.....	do.....	1,200	
	Roger A. Flood.....	do.....	3,000	
	Mrs. Mary E. Hale.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	4,000	
	Mrs. Harriet M. Buck.....	Lockport, N. Y.....	4,000	
	John T. Perkins.....	Lake Mills, Wis.....	3,000	
	Benj. Pierce.....	Chesterfield Factory, N. H.....	1,000	
	R. H. Hopkins.....	do.....	500	
	B. F. Bowles.....	Springfield, Mass.....	200	
	Albert Sherwin.....	Madison, Wis.....	2,000	
	Wm. W. Bacon.....	New Haven, Conn.....	400	
	Charles D. Nash.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	26,300	
August Niefenecker.....			75,000	75,000
Bank of Moneka, Gordon.....			28,300	

Bank of Montello, Montello.....	E. B. Kelsey..... C. S. Kelsey.....	New York, N. Y. Montello, Wis.....	12,500 12,500	25,000
Bank of Monroe, Monroe.....	Arabat Ludlow..... John A. Bingham..... Asa Richardson..... John W. Stewart.....	Monroe, Wis. do do Monroe, Wis.	6,250 6,250 6,250 \$5,250	25,000
Bank of North America, Superior City..	Edward J. Tinkham.....	Chicago, Ill.	100,000	100,000
Bank of the North-West, Fond du Lac.....	Benj. F. Moore..... S. E. Leferts..... Edward Pier..... John H. Martin..... John Bannister..... Henry Conklin..... A. G. Ruggles..... Charles H. Ruggles..... Mary C. Ruggles..... John Thompson..... S. M. Buckingham..... Homer Wheaton..... Isaac S. Wheaton..... Edmund Ertinge..... N. La Pierre..... J. E. Hollister..... Henry Bannister..... Grier Tallmadge.....	Fond du Lac, Wis. do do do do do do Poughkeepsie, N. Y. do do do Dutchess County, N. Y. do New Paltz do do Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Illinois U. S. Army	9,500 3,400 4,000 3,000 1,200 1,500 3,400 3,500 1,000 3,000 1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 3,500 1,000 1,000	50,000
Bank of Oconto, Oconto.....	C. C. Barnes.....	Waukecha, Wis.	1,000	

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Bank of Oconto, Oconto—continued.	George Woodruff	Joliet, Ill.	\$13,000	
	Elvis Harwood			
	Francis L. Cogwin			
	George Woodruff			
	Elvis Harwood			
	Francis L. Cogwin			
Bank of Oshkosh, Oshkosh.	J. F. Woodruff	Oconto, Wis.	1,100	\$100,000
	John Fitzgerald			
	Ansel W. Kellogg			
	William Kellogg			
Bank of Portage, Portage.	John Coupman	Wyocena, Wis.	\$2,000	\$50,000
	George Ege			
	Decatur Vandercok			
Bank of Prairie du Chien, Prairie du Chien.	Anson Eldred	Milwaukee, Wis.	\$25,000	\$50 00
	E. D. Holton			
	H. H. Camp			
Bank of Racine, Racine	Henry J. Ullmann	Racine, Wis.	\$24,500	\$50,000
	Daniel Ullmann			
	Philo White			
	Alanson Flier			
	Wm. C. Marshall			
	Edwin J. Stebbins			
	Henry Stevens			

Henry Collins.....	Caledonia, Wis.	1,000
Eldad Smith Guard.....	Racine, Wis.	200
.....do.....	do	300
.....do.....	do	500
Ernest Hueffner.....	do	1,000
William W. Vaughan.....	do	500
Richard H. Bowman.....	do	4,000
George H. Carpenter.....	do	\$2,000
Howard Harris.....	Wallisford, Vermont.	200
George Burford.....	Racine, Wisconsin.	1,000
James Langlois.....	do	2,500
Preston Wing.....	Wing's Station, N. Y.	2,000
J. E. Hollister.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1,000
George Grant.....	Chittenango, N. Y.	1,000
John Guest Guard.....	Mt. Pleasant, Wis.	1,000
Marshall M. Strong.....	Racine, Wisconsin.	700
S. C. Tuckerman.....	do	400
Rachael A. Lacey.....	do	
Bank of Ripon, Ripon.....		50,000
Edw. P. Brockway.....	Ripon, Wisconsin.	18,000
Hiram H. Mead.....	do	2,000
Thomas B. Robbins.....	do	2,000
Albert M. Skeels.....	do	1,000
A. H. Toll.....	do	1,000
Canal, New York.....		25,000
W. W. King.....	Sheboygan, Wis.	1,750
F. R. Townsend.....	do	2,250
V. Eps Young.....	do	750
Jos. Schrage & Co.....	do	750
C. T. Moore.....	do	750
J. F. Kirkland.....	do	750
T. N. Parmelee.....	do	2,500
A. C. Taylor.....	Buffalo, New York.	1,875
A. B. Sherman.....	do	1,875
C. M. Townsend.....	Greenwich, New York.	\$,750
Sheboygan, Wis.....		1,875

"C,"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan—continued.	A. B. Sherman, Exec. Leroy Mowry.	Greenwich, N. Y. do.	2,250 750	25,000
Bank of Sparta, Sparta	J. T. Hemphill. S. McCord.	Sparta, Wisconsin. do.	12,500 12,500	25,000
Bank of Watertown, Watertown.	A. L. Pritchard. W. H. Clark. L. A. Cole Jno. Richards E. W. Cole J. P. Reese Dan'l Jones. R. S. Little. L. R. Cady Alvin Foster H. W. Gaige. H. W. Gaige, in trust. Truman Moss. Truman Moss and H. O. Moss, trustees H. O. Moss. H. O. Moss, trustee H. O. Moss, guardian A. H. Moss, trustee Orin Howard. Constant Perkins.	Watertown, Wisconsin do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Appleton, Wisconsin West Burlington, N. Y. do. do. New Berlin, N. Y. do. do. do. Sandusky, Ohio So Edmeston, N. Y. do.	10,000 10,000 4,000 500 2,000 300 1,500 300 10,000 1,000 1,000 500 7,300 1,300 1,300 300 300 500 500 300	

Erastus Graham.....	do.....	200
Warren Green.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	11,000
D. S. Ayers.....	Binghamton, N. Y.....	2,000
Mrs. L. K. Mulbury.....	New Berlin, N. Y.....	600
Miss D. S. White.....	do.....	1,100
Sam'l Medbury.....	do.....	6,000
Sam'l Medbury, guardian	do.....	1,500
D. H. White.....	New Berlin, N. Y.....	3,000
Jesse Beardslee.....	do.....	4,000
Sam'l White.....	do.....	4,000
C. G. Hall.....	do.....	500
T. S. Knap.....	do.....	1,500
C. E. Jacobs.....	do.....	1,000
Ann Adams.....	do.....	1,400
W. Van Waggenen.....	Oxford, N. Y.....	2,600
Jno. Tracy.....	do.....	1,000
Wm. Mygatt.....	do.....	2,000
Mrs. C. L. Baldwin.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1,000
D. B. Carrier.....	West Winfield, N. Y.....	2,000
E. P. Rose.....	do.....	1,000
Vose Palmer.....	do.....	1,000
W. B. Pellett.....	Norwich, N. Y.....	1,000
Jno. K. Conkey.....	do.....	1,000
Mrs. H. M. Osborn.....	Waterville, N. Y.....	500
Solomon Green.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	4,000
Joel Fletcher.....	St. Johnsbury, Vt.....	2,000
Jno. A. Stever.....	Smyrna, N. Y.....	1,000
Miss Fama Sexton.....	Sherburne, N. Y.....	500
Miss Mary Stevens.....	Canada West.....	400
		100,000
Bank of Wisconsin, Watertown.....		
Peter V. Brown.....	Watertown, Wis.....	21,700
Wm. M. Dennis.....	do.....	21,700
Henry Mulberger.....	do.....	5,000
William P. Brown.....	do.....	100

"C."—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Bank of Wisconsin, Watertown—continued.....	Wm. M. Dennis (in trust) Samuel J. Dennis.....	... do New York, N. Y.	1,000 500	50,000
Brown County Bank, Depere	Joseph G. Lawton..... Jno. O. Roorbach.....	Depere, Wis. do	13,000 12,000	25,000
Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville.....	F. S. Eldred	Janesville, Wis.	4,000	
	O. W. Norton.....	do	3,700	
	S. G. Williams.....	do	2,000	
	Warren Norton.....	do	1,100	
	O. P. Robinson.....	do	100	
	S. A. Hudson.....	do	100	
	W. A. Lawrence.....	do	500	
	Z. P. Burdick.....	do	500	
	D. Jeffis.....	do	100	
	S. C. Pierce.....	do	2,000	
	W. Hughes.....	do	200	
	Mrs. M. Babcock.....	do	4,200	
	L. J. Barrows.....	do	1,000	
	J. A. Rexford.....	do	2,500	
	Adam Andre.....	do	1,800	
	V. Atwood.....	do	500	
	S. C. Fisher.....	do	500	
	Mrs. H. Hunter.....	do	300	
	Betsy Lawrence.....	do	300	
	Jas. W. Storey.....	do	500	
	E. A. Foot.....	Center, Wis.	500	

W. J. Owen.....	do	500
Jonathan Gory.....	do	2,500
Increase Owen.....	do	1,000
John Smith.....	do	500
Bradford, Wis.....	do	500
W. H. Tripp.....	Rock, Wis.....	4,100
F. Willard.....	do	1,300
N. W. Tripp.....	do	600
Joseph Church.....	Rock, Wis.....	100
Benj. Fowle.....	Emerald Grove, Wis.....	400
Jeremiah Davis.....	Milton, Wis.....	500
A. T. Hart.....	Harmony, Wis.....	900
Joseph Spaulding.....	do	500
H. W. Johnson.....	Middletown Point, N. J.....	1,000
Garret S. Smock.....	do	1,000
Henry S. Little.....	do	1,000
Aaron Longstreet.....	do	1,200
Sidney Bray.....	do	800
Wm. Birt.....	Newark, N. J.....	1,000
Joseph Hayes.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	1,000
Nathaniel Tudhill.....	Kingsferry, N. Y.....	1,000
Mrs. A. N. Williams.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	800
A. P. Thompson.....	Fort Jervis, N. Y.....	1,000
J. D. Swartwout.....	do	4,000
John Conkling.....	do	5,200
Abm. Swartwout.....	do	2,000
S. A. J. Conkling.....	do	500
R. H. Dunning.....	do	100
Charles Hardenburgh.....	do	1,700
David Stuart.....	Mount Hope, N. Y.....	1,000
Clarissa Stuart.....	do	100
Luther Littell.....	do	600
H. L. Green.....	Cedarville, N. Y.....	2,100
L. R. Bliss.....	do	1,000
N. E. Pierson.....	Horsehead, N. Y.....	500
John M. Bowman.....	Clarkson, N. Y.....	2,700
Mathew Patterson.....	do	1,000

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville—continued.	Joshua Pratt.....	Sherburne, N.Y.	1,000	
	Mrs. C. J. Rexford.....	do do	200	
	Joshua Pratt, Jr.....	do do	1,000	
	Denville White.....	do do	1,500	
	A. McDougall.....	do do	1,000	
	Benj. Chapman.....	Norwich, N.Y.	5,000	
	E. T. Hayes.....	do do	1,000	
	Porter Wood.....	do do	2,000	
	N. C. Rexford.....	New York, N.Y.	1,500	
	Adrian Holbert.....	Groton, N.Y.	1,000	
	David Sayer.....	West Town, N.Y.	200	
	V. H. Bunting.....	Ridgeberry, N.Y.	600	
	W. H. Robertson.....	Middletown, N.Y.	1,300	
	W. P. Weeks.....	Canaan, N.H.	2,000	
	E. R. Doe.....	Rollinsford, N.H.	5,000	
	Mrs. S. E. Doe.....	do do	2,000	
	Charles Doe.....	Dover, N.H.	1,000	
	A. L. Hayes.....	So. Berwick, Me.	1,000	
	H. B. Eldred.....	Kinsman, O.	1,000	100,000
Chippewa Bank, Pepin	I. G. Kurdall.....	Beloit, Wis.	10,000	
	E. Lathrop.....	Pepin, Wis.	20,000	
	J. C. Mand.....	do do	20,000	50,000
City Bank of Beaver Dam, Beaver Dam	Charles Miller.....	Beaver Dam	20,000	
	W. S. Herntington.....	do do	15,000	
	B. G. Bloss.....	do do	15,000	50,000

City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha	H. B. Towalee.....	Kenosha, Wis.....	25,400
	Sam. Hale.....	do.....	21,500
	J. V. Ayer.....	do.....	5,000
	R. B. Towalee.....	do.....	2,800
	H. W. Habbard.....	do.....	3,300
	Seth Doane.....	Kenosha, Wisconsin.....	1,500
	T. Picture.....	do.....	6,100
	S. B. Scott.....	Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	7,900
	A. Farr.....	Kenosha, Wisconsin.....	1,500
	U. Newman.....	do.....	4,000
	James A. Newman.....	do.....	1,500
	Richard Campbell.....	Independence, Penn.....	3,100
	John H. Campbell.....	do.....	3,100
	J. G. Gottfredson.....	Kenosha, Wisconsin.....	500
	L. G. Durant.....	do.....	500
	Louisa Atkins.....	do.....	700
	City Bank of Kenosha.....	do.....	800
	Fred. Robinson.....	do.....	500
	Ann Robinson.....	do.....	500
			100,000
City Bank of Prescott, Prescott.	M. D. Miller.....	Madison, Wisconsin.....	25,000
	W. P. Westfall.....	Prescott, Wisconsin.....	25,000
City Bank of Racine, Racine.....	A. McClurg.....	Racine Wisconsin.....	16,800
	Wm. McConihe.....	do.....	9,000
	W. P. Van Pelt.....	do.....	5,000
	Philo White.....	do.....	5,000
	Mrs. Almira Knapp.....	do.....	3,000
	S. D. Clough.....	do.....	2,000
	M. H. Mead.....	do.....	1,000
	G. H. Lamberton.....	Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	1,000
	J. McConihe.....	Troy, New York.....	4,000
	Alonso McConihe.....	do.....	1,000
	Mary A. McClurg.....	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	1,200
			50,000

"C."—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
City Bank of Racine, Racine—continued.....	Thomas D. Strong.....	Westfield, N. Y.....	1,000	50,000
Clark County Bank, O'Neillville.....	W. H. Marston.....	New York, N. Y.....	250,000	250,000
Columbia County Bank, Portage City.....	Marshall & Hsley..... John P. McGregor.....	Milwaukee, Wis..... Portage, Wis.....	10,000 40,000	50,000
Commercial Bank, Racine.....	Wm. Gennuel..... Morris Ketchum..... W. A. Buckingham..... Gordon Chapman..... J. S. Webb..... Erastus Williams..... John Tracy..... J. A. Hovey..... Chas. C. Johnson..... Lucy C. Smith..... J. D. Money..... H. P. Sheldon..... John Trowbridge..... Geo. Wilkinson..... Le Grand Dodge..... A. F. Wheeler..... Hitchcock & Co..... H. S. Durand..... H. S. Durand, Adm'r..... J. W. Moore..... W. C. Allen..... John Durand.....	Glasgow, N. Y..... New York, N. Y... Norwich, N. Y..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... Suffield N. Y..... Poughkeepsie N. Y..... do..... do..... do..... Buffalo, N. Y..... Racine, Wis..... do..... do..... Delavan, Wis..... Chichestnat Ohio.....	3,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 3,000 3,000 2,000 2,500 1,000 500 500 1,000 1,000 4,000 2,000 4,000 25,000 2,000 9,500 15,000 2,000 3,000	

Corn Exchange Bank, Waupun.....	E. G. Hulet.....	Wallingford, Ohio.....	1,000
	Andrew Proudft.....	Madison, Wis.....	25,000
	William Hobbs.....	Waupun, Wis.....	25,000
Dane County Bank, Madison.....	Anna M. Mason.....	Madison, Wis.....	1,000
	Leri B. Vilas.....	do.....	20,000
	Jas. Richardson & Co.....	do.....	29,000
Dodge County Bank, Beaver Dam.....	H. V. Hogert.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.....	33,300
	L. Truman.....	Oswego, N. Y.....	16,700
Exchange Bank, of Darlington & Co., Fond du Lac.....	Wm. R. Gwinn.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	7,500
	E. B. Seymour.....	do.....	5,000
	H. W. Seymour.....	Batavia, N. Y.....	3,500
	Sidney Shepard.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,000
	Mrs. N. M. Darling.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	2,100
	J. B. Deuel.....	Stockbridge, Wis.....	1,000
	M. C. Darling.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	2,000
	J. V. D. Reeve, Ex'tr.....	U. S. Army.....	1,000
	K. A. Darling.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	5,000
	Geo. McWilliams.....	do.....	2,000
	Jere Homiston.....	do.....	500
	Darling & Wright.....	do.....	12,300
	C. Scribner.....	do.....	200
	R. S. & E. Palmer.....	Lamartine, Wis.....	1,000
	Jas. A. Bolles.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	2,500
	L. L. Dreper.....	Amherst, Mass.....	5,000
	S. Sweet.....	Byron, Wis.....	1,000
	Mrs. M. C. Darling.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	200
	C. S. Hamilton.....	do.....	1,000
	A. T. Gennoud.....	Empire, Wis.....	800
	Mrs. M. M. Fairar.....	do.....	300
	B. Pinkney.....	Rosendale, Wis.....	3,000
	Mrs. Susan A. Coleman.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	500

100,000

50,000

50,000

50,000

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co., Fond du Lac—con.	Clinton Matteson.....	Rosendale, Wis.....	1,000	
	Sam'l. F. Cutler.....	Amherst, Mass.....	2,000	
	W. L. Ferhune.....	Middletown Point, Wis..	1,000	
	H. W. Johnson.....	do.....	500	
	G. S. Smock.....	do.....	800	
	J. F. Conkey.....	Amherst, Mass.....	500	
	James Whittlesey.....	Berlin, Conn.....	1,500	
	Q. M. Olcott.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	4,000	
	W. B. Hollister.....	New York, N. Y.....	2,500	
	David Vinton.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	400	
	W. S. Wells.....	do.....	2,000	75,000
Elkhorn Bank, Elkhorn.....	J. A. Pierce.....	Sugar Creek.....	300	
	J. L. Edwards.....	do.....	10,000	
	George Butkley.....	Elkhorn, Wis.....	10,500	
	J. C. Mills.....	do.....	100	
	C. M. Baker.....	do.....	100	
	Abraham Williams.....	Geneva, Wis.....	1,900	
	Amos Fellows.....	Spring Prairie.....	600	
	Lewis S. Weeks.....	Hudson, Wis.....	300	
	John C. Claigue.....	do.....	300	
	R. J. Williams.....	Norway, Wis.....	500	
	James H. Landerdale.....	Walworth, Wis.....	500	
		Lagrange, Wis.....	200	
				25,000
Farmers & Millers Bank, Milwaukee.....	Wm. H. Wins.....	Not reported.....	500	
	Caroline P. Walker.....	do.....	500	
	James B. Powell Cas.....	do.....	5,000	
	Betsy A. Kimball.....	do.....	500	

	Not reported.	\$1,000
John L. Manning.....	do.	500
Jane Miller.....	do.	1,000
John P. Barker.....	do.	43,400
Edward D. Holton.....	do.	1,000
D. T. Brown.....	do.	1,000
Fred Cook.....	do.	1,000
L. J. Walworth.....	do.	1,000
Anson Eldred.....	do.	2,000
Hiram F. Story.....	do.	1,000
Asah Finch.....	do.	5,000
Edward H. Brodhead.....	do.	81,200
Thomas Smith.....	do.	2,000
George H. Walker.....	do.	6,000
Joseph Grinnell.....	do.	1,000
Daniel Newnall.....	do.	2,000
John O. Brodhead.....	do.	1,000
John Nazro.....	do.	2,900
H. N. Manchester.....	do.	1,000
R. W. Pierce.....	do.	2,500
Mary Ann Jenkins.....	do.	900
H. Leach.....	do.	1,000
Howard Harris.....	do.	1,000
Mechanics' Savings Bank.....	do.	5,000
Pet Martineau.....	do.	4,000
George Dyer.....	do.	2,000
Charles Cooper.....	do.	2,000
Davis & Moore.....	do.	3,000
A. B. Van Cott.....	do.	5,000
Mary A. Mortimer.....	do.	800
Wm. M. Wilson.....	do.	5,000
J. S. Seymour.....	do.	10,000
H. H. Camp.....	do.	10,000
Latham Cornell.....	do.	25,000
Preston Wing.....	do.	1,000
Alanson Sumner.....	do.	10,000
Catharine McIntosh.....	do.	2,000

"C."—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Farmers' & Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.—continued.				
	Wesley Kinney.....	do.....	2,000	
	Edmund Mortimer.....	do.....	700	
	H. J. Nazro.....	do.....	2,500	
	Louisa S. Terry.....	do.....	400	
	H. L. Dousman.....	do.....	10,000	
	Ellen J. Bailey.....	do.....	500	
	N. G. Storrs.....	do.....	2,000	
	Samuel Root.....	do.....	4,000	
	J. & W. Goodhue.....	do.....	2,000	
	Wm. Dawes.....	do.....	7,500	
	E. Fassett.....	do.....	2,500	
	Olivia M. Catlin.....	do.....	8,000	
	Charles L. Hubbell.....	do.....	3,000	
	Charles Straten.....	do.....	2,000	
	Waid M. Parker.....	do.....	5,000	
	J. Van Schoonhoven.....	do.....	10,000	
	Williard Gay.....	do.....	1,000	
	W. H. Rockwell.....	do.....	5,000	
	Wm. Cobb.....	do.....	1,000	
	Samuel Clark.....	do.....	2,000	
	Royal Woodward.....	do.....	3,000	
	E. D. Clinton.....	do.....	2,000	
	F. N. Wilson.....	do.....	2,500	
	H. L. Page.....	do.....	7,000	
	Joseph Goodhue.....	do.....	2,000	
	Waifeld Smith.....	do.....	1,000	
	Anty. Green.....	do.....	2,000	
	Phittipace & Seagrave.....	do.....	2,000	
	H. W. Clapp.....	do.....	3,000	

Elizabeth McIntosh.....do.....	\$2,000
John McIntosh.....do.....	10,000
P. S. Barker.....do.....	500
Clarrissa S. Barker.....do.....	500
H. Woodruff.....do.....	4,000
George A. Wilder.....do.....	1,000
Marshall Wilder.....do.....	1,000
Heirs of D. Brodhead.....do.....	5,000
O. Woodward...do.....	1,200
I. A. Lephara.....do.....	500
H. Curtis.....do.....	3,000
Wm. J. King.....do.....	20,000
O. R. Connell.....do.....	10,000
James Voorhey.....do.....	5,500
John F. Shepard.....do.....	600
A. C. Barstow.....do.....	8,500
E. K. Glesen.....do.....	2,000
M. Holton Brown.....do.....	5,000
Sarah M. Curtis.....do.....	2,000
E. Partridge.....do.....	10,000
W. W. Cornell.....do.....	10,000
Henrietta K. Angell.....do.....	1,500
Asa Pierce.....do.....	5,000
John P. Story.....do.....	1,200
Catharine Jenkins.....do.....	700
George Starling.....do.....	2,000
Olive C. Gilbert.....do.....	2,000
Stephen Arnold, S. C.,.....do.....	4,500
D. M. Camp.....do.....	1,000
Sarah A. Sewart.....do.....	400
Wm. A. Prentiss.....do.....	4,000
Artemus Fish.....do.....	1,000
E. D. Holton, in trust.....do.....	48,600
F. E. Krueger.....do.....	2,000
Parley Starr.....do.....	2,000
H. A. Perkins.....do.....	2,000

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Farmers' & Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.—continued.	Geo. G. Richmond.....	do.....	500	
	Jno. Beach & Co.,.....	do.....	10,000	
	Jno. H. Prentiss.....	do.....	1,000	
	Zereas Frost.....	do.....	500	
	Jno. B. Lockwood.....	do.....	500	
	E. R. Chapin.....	do.....	1,000	
	Eliak Colt.....	do.....	1,000	
	Joseph Terry.....	do.....	1,000	
	Henry Tallcott.....	do.....	500	
	Mary Tallcott.....	do.....	500	
	Lucy Ann Daves.....	do.....	500	
	W. A. Buckingham.....	do.....	5,000	
	J. M. Buckingham.....	do.....	8,000	
	Ben. Bagnall.....	do.....	1,000	
	Lyman Hubbell.....	do.....	2,000	
	Wm. Voorhey.....	do.....	1,500	\$500,000
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Fond du Lac.....	Samuel B. Amory.....	Fond du Lac.....	10,000	
	Robert A. Baker.....	do.....	6,800	
	Geo. B. Eastman.....	do.....	3,700	
	Jas. H. McClurtic.....	do.....	2,500	
	John Amory.....	New York.....	1,000	
	Mrs. E. B. Thomas.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	1,000	
Forest City Bank, Waukesha.....	W. S. Drake & Co.,.....	Mukwanago.....	500	
	M. Newton.....	Waukesha.....	1,400	
	William Daves.....	Fox Lake.....	2,500	25,000

Fox River Bank, Green Bay.....	Duncan McDonald.....	Milwaukee.....	\$250
	Edward Gurnos.....	Genesee.....	500
	W. L. Bean.....	Waukesha.....	2,500
	Wm. R. Williams.....	do.....	200
	M. G. Townsend.....	do.....	5,750
	Henry Totten.....	do.....	500
	Silas Barber.....	do.....	250
	Sidney A. Bean.....	do.....	25,150
	Michael Harten.....	do.....	1,000
	C. O. Olin.....	do.....	800
	Christian Schuur.....	Milwaukee.....	300
	Daniel C. Davis.....	Waukesha.....	1,000
	Giles. C. Dana.....	do.....	500
	Forest City Bank.....	do.....	7,000
	Joe. E. Lawton.....	Depere.....	25,000
Frontier Bank, La Pointe.....	Alonso Wood.....	Elbridge, N. Y.,.....	40,000
	W. W. Wood.....	Stevens' Point, Wis.,.....	40,000
German Bank, Sheboygan.....	John F. Ewing.....	Findlay, Ohio.....	45,000
	James H. Mead.....	Sheboygan, Wis., }	2,000
	George C. Cole.....	do.....	5,000
	George W. Adams.....	Manitowoc, Wis.,.....	
Green Bay Bank, Marinett.....	Nelson Ludington.....	Chicago, Ill.,.....	11,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
	Harrison Ludington.....	Milwaukee, Wis.,.....	11,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
	Daniel Wells, jr.,.....	do.....	11,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hall & Bro's Bank, Eau Claire.....	M. V. Hall.....	Aurora, Ill.,.....	25,000

50,000

25,000

80,000

50,000

25,000

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Hall & Bro's Bank, Eau Claire.—continued.	B. F. Hall.....	Aurora, Ill.,.....	\$25,000	50,000
	John O. Henning.....	Hudson, Wis.....	12,500	
Hudson City Bank, Hudson.....	M. S. Gibson.....	do.....	12,500	
Juneau Bank, Milwaukee	James B. Cross	do.....	10,500	25,000
	James Ludington	do.....	14,000	
	Edwin H. Goodrich	do.....	15,000	
	Harvey Birchard	do.....	17,500	
	S. L. Rood	do.....	18,000	
	Geo. D. Dousman.....	do.....	15,000	
	Clark Shepardson.....	do.....	10,000	
	Selah Chamberlain.....	do.....	2,000	
	Samuel B. Scott	do.....	10,500	
	Hart F. Shepardson.....	do.....	5,000	
	Benj. Ragnall.....	do.....	5,000	
	D. S. More.....	do.....	5,000	
	Noah G. Nash.....	do.....	5,000	
	Sarah Root.....	do.....	1,000	
	Wm. H. Lindwurm.....	do.....	1,000	
	Nathan Percles.....	do.....	1,000	
	Cyrus Hawley	do.....	1,200	
	B. G. Owens.....	do.....	1,000	
	Herman L. Page.....	do.....	2,000	
	E. L. Buttrick	do.....	1,000	
	Moses Kneeland.....	do.....	1,000	
	Abner Kirby	do.....	700	

Anthony Green .....	.....do.....	500
Susan Robinson .....	.....do.....	7,500
Wm. F. Brown.	Ottawa, Ill.	900
Mary Ann Winslow	Cleveland, Ohio	1,000
Mary Clark .....	.....do.....	1,000
D. K. Martin	New York.	5,000
Daniel Kimball	Boston, Mass.,	3,000
Mary C. Day .....	.....do.....	200
Albert Day, trustee .....	.....do.....	400
Wm. H. Rockwell	Brattleboro, Vt.,	2,500
E. R. Chayin .....	.....do.....	500
Alvin Wang	Glen's Falls, N. Y.,	5,000
John Alden .....	.....do.....	2,000
Wm. A. Davies	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	10,000
S. B. Johnston .....	.....do.....	2,000
Geo. Wilkinson .....	.....do.....	2,000
Harvy Coffin .....	.....do.....	1,000
C. H. Van Valkenburgh .....	.....do.....	1,000
Ulysses Cole .....	.....do.....	1,000
A. J. Akin	Pawling, N. Y.,	10,000
Duncan Campbell .....	.....do.....	1,000
Homer J. Leach .....	.....do.....	3,000
J. W. Bowdish .....	.....do.....	3,000
Archibald Dodge .....	.....do.....	2,000
Alexander Allen, jr., .....	.....do.....	3,500
Daniel D. Aikin .....	.....do.....	3,000
Mrs. Helen M. Tabor .....	.....do.....	2,000
James Craft .....	.....do.....	1,000
Aaron Burr .....	.....do.....	1,000
Miss Mary J. Akin .....	.....do.....	500
Miss Guilielma Akin .....	.....do.....	500
Miss Amanda Akin .....	.....do.....	500
Mrs. Anna Ogden .....	.....do.....	500
Clark Kirby .....	.....do.....	3,000
Geo. K. Tabor .....	.....do.....	2,000
Mrs. Charlotte Tabor .....	.....do.....	1,000

"C"—*continue*

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Juneau Bank— <i>cont.</i>	Mary Ann Merritt	Hart's Village, N. Y.	1,000	250,000
	James Ketchum	Dover, N. Y.	2,000	
	Jonathan Mabbitt	do.	500	
	Thos. H. Stevens	do.	600	
	Preston Wing	Wing's Station, N. Y.	2,000	
	Shandon Preston	do.	2,000	
	E. P. Wing	do.	400	
	Edgar Wing	do.	100	
	Maria Wing	do.	500	
	Harvey Preston	do.	3,000	
	Wing Martin	do.	1,000	
	J. C. Hoag	do.	1,000	
	Wm. H. Chapman	do.	1,000	
	Walter Sherman	Armenia, N. Y.	2,000	
	Ambrose Mygatt	do.	2,000	
	James Howard	La Grange do.	2,000	
	E. Haxtun	Brekman do.	4,000	
	John Thompson	Stantford, do.	500	
	N. W. Wheeler	Patterson, de.	1,000	
	Wm. W. Hoag	Sherman, Conn.	1,000	
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown	C. G. Harger	Watertown, N. Y.	54,000	75,000
	Daniel Jones	Watertown, Wis.	21,000	
Katanyan Bank, La Crosse	Alex. Colwell	Kittanning, Pa.	20,000	
	James E. Brown	do.	15,000	
	James Musgrove	do.	9,800	

Katanyan Bank—cont.....	Wilson Colwell.....	La Crosse, Wis.....	5,000
	Geo. A. Beck.....	do.....	200
Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha.....	John C. Coleman.....	Milwaukee.....	8,800
	C. F. Lefevre.....	do.....	8,000
	Geo. Kimball.....	Somersville, Mass.....	10,000
	Caroline Kimball.....	do.....	8,000
	Henry B. Marsh.....	Attica, Ind.....	8,800
	Martin L. Cowles.....	Le Roy, Wis.....	500
	J. H. Kimball.....	Kenosha Wis.....	5,100
	Camilla Kimball.....	do.....	8,800
	William Goff.....	do.....	1,000
	Gay S. Bronson.....	do.....	1,000
	Julia Bennett.....	do.....	500
	G. H. Paul, Trustee.....	do.....	500
	Uriel Newman.....	do.....	8,400
	Emily H. Newman.....	do.....	1,000
Kokomo Bank, Whitewater.....	Daniel Graham.....	Whitewater, Wis.....	25,000
	J. M. Archbald.....	do.....	25,000
La Crosse County Bank, La Crosse.....	Wm. Lathrop.....	La Crosse, Wis.....	11,000
	Walter W. Webb.....	do.....	10,000
	Theodore B. Edwards.....	do.....	4,000
Laborer's Bank, Elside.....	B. G. Bloss.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.....	87,500
	Wm. S. Huntington.....	do.....	87,000
Lake Shore Bank, Manitowoc.....	Henry B. Adams.....	Manitowoc, Wis.....	10,000
	Geo. W. Adams.....	do.....	15,000
Lumberman's Bank, Contterelle.....	Andrew Proudft.....	Madison, Wis.....	800,000

50,000

50,000

50,000

25,000.

75,000

25,000

300,000

"C."—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Manitowoc County Bank, Two Rivers.....	Charles Kuehn.....	Two Rivers.....	50,000	50,000
Marine Bank, Milwaukee.....	G. H. Hazleton..... E. H. Hazleton..... J. A. Hoover..... M. B. Medberry..... Z. A. Cotton..... W. Sanderson..... S. E. Watkins..... C. D. Davis..... N. Webster..... Boyd & Ledyard..... E. Button..... John Thomsen..... I. A. Lapham..... D. A. J. Upham..... G. Abert..... Preston Wing..... J. W. Bowdish..... C. Comstock..... W. S. Eddy..... John S. Harris..... Alfred Wing..... Joseph Hurst..... J. L. Burnham.....	Chicago, Ill..... New York City..... Milwaukee..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... Wing's Station, N. Y..... Pawling, N. Y..... Milwaukee..... Troy, N. Y..... Milwaukee..... Wing's Station, N. Y..... Chicago, Ill..... Milwaukee.....	5,400 6,300 12,400 2,500 1,000 2,500 500 500 800 500 500 200 500 500 700 700 3,000 1,000 3,000 200 4,800 2,500	50,000

Mechanics Bank, Superior.....	E. B. Smith.....	Madison.....	25,000	25,000
Mercantile Bank, Beaver Dam.....	Wm. S. Huntington.....	Beaver Dam.....	25,000	
	B. G. Bliss.....	do.....	25,000	50,000
Merchant's and Mechanic's Bank, Whitewater.....	Alex. Graham.....	Whitewater.....	50,000	
	Laurence G. Graham.....	do.....	40,000	
	Aug. H. Scoville.....	do.....	10,000	100,000
Monroe County Bank, Sparta.....	Edwin H. Goodrich.....	Milwaukee.....	25,000	
	S. B. Scott.....	do.....	25,000	50,000
Northern Bank, Green Bay.....	U. H. Peak.....	Fort Howard.....	42,400	
	Otto Tank.....	do.....	7,600	50,000
North Western Bank, Stevens' Point.....	Alonso Wood.....	Elbridge, N. Y.....	50,000	
	W. W. Wood.....	Stevens' Point, Wis.....	50,000	100,000
Northern Wisconsin Bank, Aurora.....	T. L. Lawrence.....	Madison.....	100,000	100,000
Oakwood Bank, Pepin.....	J. J. Ellis.....	New York.....	5,000	
	E. Lathrop.....	Pepin.....	5,000	
	J. C. Mann.....	do.....	25,000	
	M. H. Mann.....	Beloit.....	25,000	66,666
Oconto County Bank, Laporte.....	John Wright.....	Madison, Wis.....	100,000	100,000

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Oneida Bank, Berlin.....	Henry N. Kellogg.....	Rome, N. Y.....	\$10,000	25,000
	S. C. M. Kellogg.....	do do.....	8,000	
	Levi H. Kellogg.....	Milwaukee.....	5,000	
	James Field.....	Berlin.....	1,000	
	Orange G. Buell.....	do do.....	1,000	
Osborne Bank, New London.....	W. G. Bidwell.....	Manchester, Conn.....	25,000	50,000
	Osborn Bidwell.....	do do.....	12,500	
	Monroe House.....	do do.....	12,500	
Oshkosh Commercial Bank, Oshkosh.....	Thomas T. Reeve.....	Oshkosh, Wis.....	25,000	50,000
	Gilbert W. Roe.....	do do.....	25,000	
Racine County Bank, Racine.....	Geo. C. Northrop.....	Racine, Wis.....	4,000	2,000
	Horatio B. Monroe.....	do do.....	5,000	
	Nicholas D. Pratt.....	do do.....	6,000	
	John Thompson.....	do do.....	5,000	
	N. Pendleton.....	do do.....	5,000	
	John G. Canoe.....	do do.....	5,000	
	Henry S. Durand.....	do do.....	3,000	
	John W. Cary.....	do do.....	3,000	
	C. A. Lathrop.....	do do.....	2,500	
	W. H. Lathrop.....	do do.....	2,500	
	Reuben M. Norton.....	do do.....	2,500	
	Mrs. J. B. Cary.....	do do.....	2,000	
	Thomas Dickinson.....	do do.....	2,000	

W. H. Baker	Racine, Wis.	2,000
A. R. Gray	do	1,800
Miss Eliza Basett	do	1,500
Nathan Burnham	do	1,400
W. W. Vaughan	do	1,000
Alex. Mosher	do	1,000
E. D. Monroe	do	1,000
Ellis Price	do	850
Mrs. B. H. Aikin	do	500
James Nield	do	500
James Mather	do	500
R. H. Bowman	do	500
S. D. Peck, trustee	do	250
Mrs. Mary H. Cary	do	200
Harry Griswold	do	200
Geo. Burford	do	400
T. H. Barnard	do	150
Charles F. Bliss	do	100
W. P. Brown	do	100
A. C. Sanford	do	500
Mrs. Ann M. Aikin	do	200
T. H. Kiddar	do	100
Anson Bigelow	Greenwich, N.Y.	4,000
Edwin Andrews	do	4,000
Mary Cottrell	do	2,000
Adam Cottrell	do	2,000
Edwin Andrews, ex	do	2,000
Horace Bigelow	do	2,000
Leonard Gibbs	do	2,000
Job Eldridge	do	2,000
Lydia Mowry	do	2,000
Horace Cottrell	do	2,500
W. Dow	do	1,100
D. A. Boies	do	1,000
Sylvia E. Burton	do	1,000
W. M. Holmes, ad'r	do	1,000

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Racine County Bank, Racine—continued.	Charles H. Cottrell.....	Greenwich, N. Y.....	\$1,000	
	Isaac A. Burton.....	.....do.....	500	
	Wm. W. Cornell.....	Troy, N. Y.....	7,000	
	David Carr.....	.....do.....	7,000	
	Latham Cornell.....	.....do.....	5,000	
	Charles R. Cornell.....	.....do.....	5,000	
	Harvey Church.....	.....do.....	4,000	
	J. F. Simonds.....	.....do.....	2,500	
	Charles H. Holden.....	.....do.....	2,000	
	H. C. Sheldon.....	.....do.....	2,000	
	Alfred Wotkyns.....	.....do.....	2,000	
	R. J. Stark.....	.....do.....	2,000	
	Henry Ingram.....	.....do.....	2,000	
	William Ingram.....	.....do.....	2,000	
	Wm. K. Reynolds.....	.....do.....	1,000	
	Wm. S. Earle.....	.....do.....	1,000	
	Willard Gay.....	.....do.....	1,000	
	Urias Datar.....	.....do.....	1,000	
	Charles Warner & Co.....	.....do.....	3,000	
	Henry Adams.....	.....do.....	1,000	
	A. D. Nash.....	.....do.....	1,000	
	C. W. & G. A. Waters.....	.....do.....	50	
	Harvey Church, Jr.....	.....do.....	50	
	R. Bryan Church.....	.....do.....	50	
	N. M. Harrington.....	Delevan, Wis.....	2,000	
	Mrs. Polly Matteson.....	.....do.....	1,000	
	Howard Hains.....	Wallingford, Vt.....	5,000	
	E. Martindale.....	.....do.....	2,000	
	Charles Andrews.....	.....do.....	500	
	Frederick Button.....	Clarendon, Vt.....	1,000	

Enoch Smith	do.....	500
E. H. Stewart.....	do.....	500
H. Newcomb Graves	Granville, N. Y.....	5,000
Thomas Hitt	do.....	1,000
Lorenzo Baker	Schaghticoke, N. Y.....	3,500
Marshall M. Masters.....	do.....	1,000
W. R. Swift.....	do.....	2,000
Preston Wing	Wings Station.....	500
Edgar Wing.....	do.....	200
Fred. L. Durand.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	1,000
Franklin Harde	Littleton, N. H.....	200
Hall & Stiles	Sabula, Iowa.....	500
E. S. Howard.....	Benson, Vt.....	2,000
I. J. Vail.....	East Dorset, Vt.....	1,000
Mrs. Mary McMartry	Newark, N. J.....	500
Sylvester Deming.....	Arlington, Vt.....	1,000
Mrs. Mary W. Gray.....	Whitesboro, N. Y.....	650
Royal Woodward	Albany, N. Y.....	2,500
Wm. C. Mowes.....	West Troy, N. Y.....	400
Otis Woodward	Mansfield, Conn.....	500
Rev. C. N. Mattoon	College Hill, Ohio.....	1,000
Benj. Beaworth.....	Pittstown, N. Y.....	2,000
Rev. Henry Hammer.....	Wautoma, Wis.....	200
Sanford K. Sterne.....	Spencertown, N. Y.....	2,000
Wm. G. Sterne	do.....	1,200
Mrs. Julia E. Crosby.....	Mill River, Mass.....	500
DeWitt C. Gray.....	Newark, N. J.....	150
Miss H. S. Martindale.....	Beloit, Wis.....	1,000
J. W. Canoe.....	Middlebury, Vt.....	2,000
Charles H. Barry.....	Raymertown, N. Y.....	2,000
Luther R. Graves.....	Bennington, Vt.....	1,000
George B. Holden.....	Shushan, N. Y.....	3,000
Mary A. Allen	Delavan, Wis.....	1,000
Wm. S. Carpenter.....	New York City.....	3,000
George Capron, Jr.....	Timmouth, Vt.....	500

\$200,000

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Rock County Bank, Janesville	I. J. R. Pease	Janesville, Wis.	\$7,000	\$50,000
	Jackman & Smith	do.	13,100	
	Jesse Miles	do.	1,200	
	B. F. Pixley	do.	1,300	
	H. L. Smith	do.	6,500	
	A. A. Smith	do.	700	
	S. G. Bailey	do.	6,100	
	J. L. Kimball	do.	6,700	
	John Kimball	do.	1,200	
	M. S. Fitch	Auburn, N. Y.	8,500	
	A. K. Whitman	Westfield, Mass.	1,000	
	A. and W. Orr & Co.	do.	1,500	
	A. M. Kenzie	do.	1,000	
Rock River Bank, Beloit	Ritchie, Newcomb & Co.	Beloit, Wis.	\$10,000	
	W. C. Ritchie	do.	6,000	
	W. M. Newcomb	do.	500	
	John Doolittle	do.	600	
	Beloit College	do.	2,000	
	Peter R. Field	do.	300	
	L. C. Lawton	do.	200	
	Mrs. A. C. Binesmade	do.	2,000	
	Joseph Emerson	do.	1,200	
	A. L. Chapin Guard	do.	1,200	
	W. & S. Tallcott	Rockton, Ill.	500	
	A. Root	Elgin, Ill.	500	
	S. C. Morgan	Norwich, Conn.	14,000	
	Amos Sheffield	Old Saybrook, Conn.	1,200	

Sank City Bank, Sank City.	O. A. Sheffield.....do.....	\$200
	Amelia Sheffield.....do.....	200
	David Root.....New Haven, Conn.,	1,000
	Samuel Talcott.....Gilead, "	2,000
	Miss Mary Lusk.....Enfield "	2,000
	Miss Caroline Lusk.....do.....	2,000
	Miss Julie Lusk.....do.....	2,000
	L. W. Curtis.....Union District, S. C.,	400
	Charles Miller.....Beaver Dam, Wis.....	12,500
	M. D. Miller.....Madison, "	6,300
Sank County Bank, Baraboo	G. B. Burrows.....Sank City, "	6,300
	Simoon Mills.....Madison	25,000
Second Ward Bank, Milwaukee.....	T. Thomas.....Baraboo	25,000
	A. C. Wilmanns.....}	25,000
	W. H. Jacobs.....} Milwaukee	
	John Bartchy.....}	
Shawanaw Bank, Shewanaw.....	S. A. Bean.....} Waukecha	50,000
	Hathaway & Belden.....} Milwaukee	
State Bank, Madison	Samuel Marshall.....} Madison,	50,000
	Chas. F. Halsey.....} Milwaukee,	
	J. Alder Ellis.....} Madison,	
	G. W. Allen.....} Milwaukee, Wis.,	50,000
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	David Aiken.....} Greenfield, Mass.,	
	Charles Allen.....} do.....	
	.....do.....	1,000

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockh.	Residence.	Amou.
State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee—continued.	Chas. Allen, trustee.	Greenfield, Mass.	\$1,600
	Thomas Belknap	Hartford, Conn.	2,000
	F. W. Boden	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10,000
	H. Brewster	Troy, Wis.	800
	R. Burnett	New York.	3,700
	T. D. Brown	do.	4,000
	M. W. C. Bird	do.	2,000
	C. T. Bradley	Milwaukee, Wis.	2,000
	J. Beach & Co.	Hartford, Conn.	14,000
	L. Breyman	Milwaukee, Wis.	300
	M. Bradshaw	Boston, Mass.	500
	S. P. Belles	New Haven, Conn.	2,000
	L. G. B. Cannon	New York.	15,000
	John Cramer	Waterford, N. Y.	25,000
	E. Cramer	Milwaukee, Wis.	2,000
	W. E. Cramer	do.	6,800
	P. C. Cole	Rochester, N. Y.	4,000
	H. W. Clapp	Greenfield, Mass.	4,000
	M. W. Cannon	Troy, N. Y.	4,000
	O. M. Catlin	Detroit, Mich.	15,000
	J. K. Chamberlain	Cazenovia, N. Y.	600
	H. F. P. Chase	Amboy, Ill.	1,200
	George Curtis	New York.	5,000
	Mary Curtis	do.	1,000
	Samuel Clark	Brattleboro, Vt.	1,000
	F. H. Coslett	New York.	13,700
	J. A. Dutcher, Exe.	Milwaukee, Wis.	3,000
	Alexander Duncan	Providence, R. I.	10,000
	E. B. Dickerman	Milwaukee, Wis.	6,000

G. T. Davis, adm.	Greenfield, Mass.	3,400
Elisha Eldred	Milwaukee, Wis.	15,000
Anson Eldred	do.	5,200
James Forryth	Troy, N. Y.	3,700
Joseph Goodhue	Brattleboro, Vt.	1,000
Wells Goodhue	do.	1,000
James Goodwin	Hartford, Conn.	2,000
Joshua Hathaway	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	9,000
F. W. Hawley	do.	3,000
Cyrus Hawley	do.	3,500
Helen Hawley	do.	800
B. E. Hinkley	Summit, Wis.	2,000
Mack Hopkins	Williamstown, Mass.	2,500
H. R. Hubbell	do.	2,000
W. H. Hart	Troy, N. Y.	5,000
Jane Hubbard	Middletown, Conn.	2,000
J. G. Imbush	Milwaukee, Wis.	19,200
J. Knickerbacker	Waterford, N. Y.	16,800
G. W. Kettland	do.	13,200
Wm. T. Lee	Hartford, Conn.	7,500
Mutual Life Ins. Company	do.	6,000
F. H. Masten	Fredonia, N. Y.	5,000
Chas. A. Meigs	New York	6,000
Jas. B. Masten	Milwaukee, Wis.	3,700
H. A. Perkins	Hartford, Conn.	5,000
Elias Plum	Troy, N. Y.	10,000
H. M. Peck	New Haven, Conn.	1,200
W. H. Phelps	Wendell, Mass.	4,200
A. J. Porter	New York	2,000
Benjamin Pierce	Chesterfield	500
T. H. Peckham	Providence, R. I.	1,800
W. H. Rockwell	Brattleboro, Vt.	5,000
C. F. Ripley	Bath, N. Y.	1,200
E. W. Russell	Greenfield, Mass.	1,800
George Ripley	Hartford, Conn.	2,000
F. Ripley & G. F. Davis, Tr.	Greenfield, Mass.	2,400

"C."—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
State Bank of Wis., Milwaukee, Wis.—continued..	F. Ripley & W. T. Davis, trustees.....	Greenfield, Mass.....	6,000	
	F. Ripley.....	do.....	6,500	
	C. R. Richards.....	Troy, N. Y.....	6,600	
	W. L. Stores.....	Hartford, Conn.....	12,000	
	Lester Sexton.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3,300	
	O. S. Seymour.....	Litchfield, Conn.....	3,600	
	J. C. Starkweather.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2,500	
	S. C. Scott.....	Kenosha, Wis.....	100	
	George Sterling.....	Bridgeport, Conn.....	2,000	
	Society for savings.....	Hartford.....do.....	7,000	
	S. D. Seymour.....	Litchfield.....do.....	1,000	
	B. O. Tabor, ex & trustee	Washington, D. C.....	11,700	
	Emens Thayer.....	Troy, Wis.....	3,000	
	Henry Thompson.....	Thompsonville, Conn.....	2,000	
	C. F. Tabor.....	Troy, N. Y.....	6,600	
	Geo. B. Warren.....	do.....do.....	18,800	
	N. B. Warren.....	do.....do.....	8,000	
	G. H. Warren.....	do.....do.....	10,000	
	S. E. Warren.....	do.....do.....	15,000	
	W. H. Warren.....	Moreau, N. Y.....	5,600	
	John Warbenton.....	Hartford, Conn.....	6,000	
	W. H. Warren.....	Moreau, N. Y.....	1,500	
	H. S. Woodruff.....	Litchfield, Conn.....	2,000	
	M. R. Warren.....	Moreau, N. Y.....	900	
	Abram Wing.....	Glens Falls, N. Y.....	7,000	
	Thomas White.....	Troy.....do.....	2,500	
	E. E. Wells.....	Brattleboro, Vt.....	1,000	
				500,000

State Security Bank, Gemekon.....	D. Vandercok.....	Portage, Wis.....	200,000	200,000
State Stock Bank, Eau Claire.....	Olin C. Perrin.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	98,000	
	Wm. F. Muse.....	Boston, Mass.....	1,000	
	Mantius Mann.....	Marshall, Mich.....	1,000	100,000
St. Croix River Bank, Grand Rapids.....	J. M. Dickinson.....	Madison, Wis.....	150,000	150,000
St. Croix Valley Bank, St. Croix Falls.....	John R. Wheeler.....	Elkhorn, Wis.....	50,000	
	Le Grand Rockwell.....	.....do.....	50,000	100,000
Tradesmen's Bank, Eagle Lake.....	Wm. H. Marston.....	New York.....	100,000	100,000
Union Bank, Milwaukee.....	E. R. Tremain.....	New York.....	50,000	50,000
Walworth County Bank, Delavan.....	Lucius Foote.....	Delavan, Wis.....	300	
	Otho Bell.....	.....do.....	3,600	
	W. W. Dinsmore.....	.....do.....	10,700	
	Wm. C. Allen.....	.....do.....	4,600	
	Geo. Cotton.....	.....do.....	3,500	
	N. M. Harrington.....	.....do.....	1,400	
	J. S. Officer.....	.....do.....	3,000	
	N. S. Comstock.....	.....do.....	1,000	
	C. M. Harrington.....	.....do.....	300	
	Solomon Thomas.....	.....do.....	500	
	L. Bliss.....	Westfield, N. Y.....	20,700	
	E. Latimer.....	Delavan, Wis.....	560	
	H. M. Ray.....	Darien, Wis.....	500	50,000

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Waukesha County Bank, Waukesha	A. Miner	Waukesha, Wis.	\$30,000	
	N. Burroughs	do	6,500	
	S. Barney	do	4,000	
	S. S. Sawyer	do	3,500	
	W. Blair	do	3,000	
	Geo. Lawrence, Jr.	do	8,500	
	Geo. Lawrence	do	3,000	
	H. H. Hawkins	New Berlin, Wis.	1,000	
	J. Gudger	Delafield, Wis.	500	
	T. Richmond	Lisbon, Wis.	2,000	
	M. Field	Mukwanago, Wis.	2,000	
	S. Andrews	do	2,000	
	Geo. N. Burroughs	Waukesha, Wis.	1,000	
	N. P. Richardson	Putney, Va.	2,000	
	W. B. Richardson	do	2,000	
	E. S. Sargeant	Chester, Vt.	1,000	
	B. A. Cook	do	2,000	
	B. N. Leach	Middletown, Vt.	1,000	
	J. Andrews	Andover, Vt.	1,000	
	Thos. Richardson	Chester, Vt.	2,000	
	P. Wells	Brattleboro, Vt.	1,000	
	S. Allen	Fredonia, N. Y.	3,000	
	J. Y. Watson	Waukesha	3,000	
	Blair and Miner	do	10,500	
	P. Clowson	do	3,000	
	M. Wilder	Brattleboro, Vt.	500	
	Charles Stratton	do	1,000	
				100,000

Waupaca County Bank, Waupaca	Andrew J. Dufur	Iola, Wis.	116,606 67
.....	E. E. Ethna	Waupaca, Wis.	16,606 86
.....	Abram H. Van Wie	Sheboygan Co.	8,383 84
.....	Edgar A. Van Wie	Waupaca, Wis.	8,383 84
.....	.....	.....	50,000
Waupun Bank, Waupun	L. B. Hills	Waupun, Wis.	11,800
.....	J. N. Ackerman	do	8,100
.....	S. E. Hills	do	2,000
.....	Leander Hills	Unida, N. Y.	1,000
.....	L. B. Tanner	Waupun, Wis.	400
.....	John Ware	do	300
.....	John Howard	do	200
.....	D. W. Moore	do	100
.....	E. Hilmyer	do	200
.....	R. W. Wells	do	100
.....	S. W. Keyes	do	100
.....	Wm. Moore	do	800
.....	T. B. Moore	do	100
.....	L. B. Dodge	do	500
.....	M. Leary	do	300
.....	H. L. Buttersfield	do	500
.....	W. M. Heinis	Greenwich, N. Y.	300
.....	J. C. Fairbank	Waupun, Wis.	200
.....	M. L. Baloom	do	400
.....	David Moul	do	200
.....	C. C. Bayley	do	1,200
.....	C. W. Scott	do	100
.....	Rank and Mous	do	200
.....	R. Learned	Trenton, Wis.	200
.....	A. Hauf	Burnet, Wis.	100
.....	M. W. Simmons	Waupun, Wis.	100
.....	W. Reinhard	do	200
.....	.....	Fairwater, Wis.	200
.....	.....	Brodhead, Wis.	100
.....	.....	.....	25,000

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Winnebago County Bank, Neenah	Aaron H. Cronkhite	Neenah, Wis.....	12,500	25,000
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Milwaukee...	Charles Cronkhite .....	.... do	12,500
	Alexander Mitchell	Milwaukee, Wis.....	100,000	
Wisconsin Bank of Madison, Madison.....	M. D. Miller	Madison, Wis.....	21,400	100,000
	C. B. Sheldon	Troy, N. Y.	1,500	
	Edwin Piper	Springfield, Vt.	500	
	John Oudworth	Courtlandville, N. Y.	1,200	
	Nathaniel Oudworth	Ludlow, Vt.	600	
	James Roy	West Troy, N. Y.	2,500	
	Artemas Fish	Albany, N. Y.	1,000	
	H. G. Gilbert .....	.... do	1,000
	John G. White .....	.... do	1,000
	Alfred D. Shepard .....	.... do	1,000
	Amos Tuck	Exeter, N. H.	1,500	
	Nathaniel Gordon .....	.... do	1,500
	Thomas Schuyler	Albany, N. Y.	1,000	
	Mathew H. Read .....	.... do	1,000
	Oliver Morley	Newark, N. Y.	5,000	
	Dewitt C. Hay	New York, N. Y.	800	
	W. H. Whiting .....	.... do	700
	Mary W. Miller	Troy, N. Y.	1,000	
	Isaiah Scott	Glens Falls, N. Y.	1,000	
	Geo. Cook	Homer, N. Y.	1,000	
	Jos. G. Hoyt	Exeter, N. Y.	1,200	
	W. McElroy	Albany, N. Y.	1,000	

Wisconsin Pinery Bank, Stevens' Point	Corril Reed	Fair Haven, Vt.	1,000
	L. Lillie	Troy, N. Y.	20,000
	O. T. Richmond	Centralia, Ill.	20,000
	Charles Miller	Beavertown, Wis.	20,000
Wisconsin Valley Bank, Weyauwega	H. Miller	Troy, N. Y.	10,000
	Herman Hnyesen	Stevens' Point	25,000
	Louis Scheffer	do	25,000
	Byron B. Northrop	Weyauwega, Wis.	49,900
Wisconsin Valley Bank, Stevens' Point	M. Worster Northrop	Racine, Wis.	49,500
	Henry H. Northrop	Flint, Mich.	49,600

"D."

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 5th, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Loans and Dis- counts, except to Directors & Brokers.	Due from Di- rectors.	Due from Brokers.	Over Drafts.	Stocks at their par value de- posited with State Treas'r.
Arctic Bank	Eagle Point.....	.....	\$49,800 00	.....	.....	\$183,000
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit	69,503 69	2,591 00	\$632 24	\$2,560 28	67,000
Bank of the Capitol.....	Madison	44,410 49	.....	.....	638 06	35,000
Bank of Columbus.....	Columbus	95,825 00	.....	.....	.....	84,000
Bank of Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1,839 00	28,917 79	7,170 36	64 85	46,080
Bank of Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	55,228 01	.....	568 70	437 74	58,000
Bank of Fox Lake	Fox Lake	51,822 69	.....	6,811 81	2,147 19	46,000
Bank of Grant Co. (E. R. Hinckley & Co.)	Platteville	69,183 00	.....	2,973 05	24 39	62,600
1 Bank of the Interior	Wausau.....	53,985 00	.....	.....	.....	43,500
2 Bank of Manitowoc	Manitowoc	53,990 00	.....	.....	.....	93,810
3 Bank of Milwaukee	Milwaukee	298,218 87	12,972 88	.....	1,046 10	6,000
Bank of Menasha	Gordon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,000
Bank of Montello.....	Montello	1,671 22	5,621 60	.....	.....	24,700
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe .....	.....	.....	11,200 00	.....	21,000
Bank of the North-West.....	Fond du Lac	49,247 33	750 00	.....	211 89	55,000
Bank of Oconto	Oconto	74,404 00	35,666 99	.....	.....	87,900
Bank of Oshkosh	Oshkosh .....	.....	.....	27,069 75	.....	60,000
4 Bank of Portage	Portage	35,814 07	.....	362 47	679 74	26,000
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien	No report.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Racine.....	Racine	44,624 30	4,769 36	.....	8,218 88	25,000
Bank of Ripon	Ripon	32,595 66	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Bank of Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	27,984 60	4,709 00	.....	291 56	25,000

Bank of Watertown.....	76,428 51	500 00	2,364 45	778 85	66,200
6 Bank of Wisconsin.....	17,558 27	.....	508 06	155 45	60,000
Brown County Bank.....	102,689 55	19,168 73	484 87	81 47	59,000
Central B'k of Wisconsin.....	82,060 00	.....	.....	.....	62,500
Chippewa Bank.....	33,855 45	19,875 42	.....	21 17	89,000
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	187,289 99	.....	.....	188 72	69,000
City Bank of Kenosha.....	13,842 25	.....	.....	2 35	44,800
6 City Bank of Prescott.....	71,199 82	.....	.....	2,688 52	49,000
City Bank of Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,040
7 Clark County Bank.....	55,377 22	6,148 84	.....	.....	19,000
Columbia County Bank.....	102,326 26	8,578 88	911 15	91 25	51,000
Commercial Bank.....	46,926 27	.....	.....	1,036 23	45,100
Corn Exchange Bank.....	82,687 14	.....	116 45	800 95	26,000
Dane County Bank.....	83,841 19	.....	.....	457 74	36,000
Dodge County Bank.....	58,351 49	13,163 25	.....	528 12	46,000
Ex. Bank of Darling & Co.,.....	22,679 56	649 00	.....	1,350 00	30,000
Elkhorn Bank.....	541,899 02	27,400 00	.....	1,665 43	12,600
Farmers' & Millers' Bank.....	48,124 80	.....	1,679 65	1,665 43	42,000
Forest City Bank.....	No report	.....	805 77	581 68	.....
Fox River Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,000
8 Frontier Bank.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	46,000
German Bank.....	89,532 84	.....	584 45	620 04	46,000
Green Bay Bank.....	84,309 04	.....	14 44	.....	62,000
Hall and Brother's Bank.....	13,941 12	.....	729 82	2,767 35	25,000
Hudson City Bank.....	20,480 22	4,504 31	.....	.....	.....
Jamesville City Bank.....	No report	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson County Bank.....	43,621 21	.....	.....	172 19	55,000
Juneau Bank.....	297,165 98	2,000 00	.....	585 94	22,000
Katanyan Bank.....	71,501 10	143 72	776 03	.....	66,000
Kenosha County Bank.....	63,768 58	.....	.....	.....	86,000
Lumberman's Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837,400
Watertown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Pere.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janesville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peppin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaverdam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
O'Neillville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaverdam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elkhorn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maraneth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamesville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contelle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1. Commenced business May 11, 1858.
 2 Commenced business June 1, 1858.
 3 Commenced business May 11, 1858.
 4 Commenced business Feb. 16, 1858.
 5 Commenced business April 21, 1858.
 6 Commenced business June 4, 1858.
 7 Commenced business April 23, 1858.
 8 Commenced business June 3, 1858.
 9 On capital stock.

*"D"—continued.
Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin on Monday, July 5th, 1858.*

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Loans and Dis- counts except to Directors & Brokers.	Due from Di- rectors of this Bank.	Due from Brokers.	Over Drafts.	Stocks at their par value de- posited with State Treas.
<i>a</i> Manitowoc County Bank.....	Two Rivers	\$751 78	.....	.....	2,833 20	42,000
Marathon County Bank.....	Eagle River	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,000
Marine Bank.....	Milwaukee	113,947 62	32,018 63	.....	2,131 95	23,000
Mercantile Bank.....	Beaver Dam	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	58,750
Merchants' Bank.....	Madison	43,851 38	5,000 00	8,825 19	.....	38,000
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank.....	Whitewater	47,390 62	90,000 00	.....	13,921 88	30,000
Northern Bank.....	Howard	16,762 69	1,524 21	.....	112 69	44,000
North-Western Bank.....	Stevens' Point	74,525 98	.....	.....	.....	73,000
Northern Wisconsin Bank.....	Aurora	46,495 80	.....	.....	.....	59,000
Oakwood Bank.....	North Pepin	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	75,000
Oconto County Bank.....	La Porte	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,500
Oneida Bank.....	Berlin	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,000
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	Oshkosh	41,785 28	2,054 04	297 41	421 16	59,000
Racine County Bank.....	Racine	227,573 59	21,294 07	.....	897 89	53,000
Rock County Bank.....	Janesville	62,857 04	.....	1,897 46	430 00	43,000
Rock River Bank.....	Beloit	86,888 63	.....	.....	84 09	23,000
Sauk County Bank.....	Baraboo	20,437 21	.....	.....	.....	34,000
Second Ward Bank.....	Milwaukee	71,234 96	.....	.....	579 87	5,000
Shawano Bank.....	Shawano	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,040
State Bank.....	Madison	110,731 06	.....	.....	198 68	10,000
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee	730,329 97	37,970 23	911 88	1,584 96	31,000
State Security Bank.....	Gemeten	63,737 50	34,762 50	1,789 23	.....	99,500
State Stock Bank.....	Eau Claire	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....	103,000

St. Croix River Bank.....	Brinkerhoff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,840
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	St. Croix Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,000
^h Trademont's Bank.....	Eagle Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,120
ⁱ Union Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Walworth County Bank.....	Delavan.....	.....	.....	.....	94 02	49,000
Waukesha County Bank.....	Waukesha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,000
Waupun Bank.....	Waupun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000
Winnebago County Bank.....	Neenah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,000
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	611 72	^j 85,860
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	124 02	84,880
Wisconsin Valley Bank.....	Millville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,000
Total.....		\$5,910,923 56	\$543,001 83	\$84,922 69	\$49,077 71	\$4,889,490

^a Commenced business March 5, 1858.

^b Commenced business May 20, 1858.

^c Commenced business April 14, 1858.

^g Commenced business January 14, 1858.

^d Commenced business April 1, 1858.

^e Commenced business March 2, 1858.

^f Commenced business March 24, 1858.

^h Commenced business April 8, 1858.

ⁱ Commenced business April 24, 1858.

^j \$24,000 of ft Mil. & Wat. R. R. 1st mortgage bonds at 64 cents.

"D"—continued.

Statement of the condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 5th, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Stocks not de- posited with State Treas- urer.	Promis Notes, other than for Loans & Dis- counts.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate.
Arctic Bank	Eagle Point .....	.....	.....	13 \$11,593 82	.....	.....
Bank of Beloit	Beloit .....	.....	.....	6,484 59	\$6,933 56	20 \$1,452 31
Bank of the Capital	Madison .....	.....	\$2,539 84	4,637 67	575 78	22 1,948 88
Bank of Columbus	Columbus .....	.....	.....	2,250 37	725 00	.....
Bank of Eau Claire	Eau Claire .....	.....	6,379 67	3,429 25	20 2,100 00	.....
Bank of Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	\$5,225	.....	8,206 16	24 1,622 29	.....
Bank of Fox Lake	Fox Lake .....	.....	.....	26 5,616 83	27 1,301 38	18,793 25
B'k of Grant Co., (E.R. Hinkley & Co)	Platteville .....	.....	.....	2,239 25	.....	29 979 19
Bank of the Interior	Wausau .....	.....	.....	30 2,950 00	.....	.....
Bank of Manitowoc	Manitowoc .....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Bank of Milwaukee	Milwaukee	3,000	.....	9,902 99	911 89	9,600 00
Bank of Moneta	Gordon .....	.....	57,190 00	34 200 00	10,000 00	38 610 00
Bank of Montello	Montello .....	.....	13,288 69	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Monroe	Monroe .....	.....	.....	8,109 77	772 00	12,200 00
Bank of the North West	Fond du Lac	9,000	1,867 42	36 5,752 65	37 1,626 65	4,427 55
Bank of Oconto	Oconto .....	.....	.....	38 3,150 00	.....	.....
Bank of Oshkosh	Oshkosh .....	.....	.....	16,379 00	.....	.....
Bank of Portage	Portage .....	.....	.....	40 4,756 24	41 1,747 85	16,200 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Racine	Racine	3,000	.....	43 9,939 70	2,877 76	1,011 46
Bank of Ripon	Ripon .....	.....	.....	4,691 53	.....	43 2,500 00
Bank of Sheboygan	Sheboygan .....	.....	46 3,658 87	7,616 52	1,299 02	46 1,828 88

Bank of Watertown	Watertown	10,000	43,100 00	48 11,430 09	422 74	9,338 95
Bank of Wisconsin	Watertown .....	.....	43,100 00	4,415 04 .....	.....	.....
Brown County Bank	Depere .....	.....	12,000 00	634 95	158 00	52 210 38
Central Bank of Wisconsin	Janesville .....	.....	.....	10,398 58	20 23	9,003 42
Chippewa Bank	Pepin .....	.....	.....	5,000 00 .....	.....	.....
City Bank of Beaver Dam	Beaver Dam .....	.....	.....	1,576 61	68 17 .....	.....
City Bank of Kenosha	Kenosha .....	.....	.....	4,443 48	4,566 68	8,459 11
City Bank of Prescott	Prescott	1,876	37,127 00	7,976 40 .....	.....	57 1,115 52
City Bank of Racine	Racine .....	.....	.....	6,117 10	3,750 63 .....	.....
Clark County Bank	O'Neillville .....	.....	249,500 00 .....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia County Bank	Portage City .....	.....	.....	16,453 02	272 42	11,217 05
Commercial Bank	Racine .....	.....	.....	5,784 89	105 89 .....	.....
Corn Exchange Bank	Waupun .....	.....	9,566 45	3,089 79 .....	.....	4,714 66
Dane County Bank	Madison .....	.....	.....	16,477 18	61 4,781 63	92 2,257 55
Dodge County Bank	Beaver Dam .....	.....	20,821 68	2,435 81	500 61	95 1,391 55
Ex. Bank of Darling & Co.,	Fond du Lac	900 .....	.....	12,542 51	240 00 .....	.....
Elkhorst Bank	Elkhorst .....	.....	.....	2,439 23 .....	.....	.....
Farmers' & Millers' Bank	Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	22,885 70 .....	.....	66 22,939 24
Forest City Bank	Waukesha .....	.....	7,000 00	8,319 46	1,320 41 .....	.....
Fox River Bank	Green Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontier Bank	La Pointe .....	.....	.....	1,000 00 .....	.....	.....
German Bank	Sheboygan .....	.....	.....	6,119 48	970 20	66 1,663 12
Green Bay Bank	Marquette .....	.....	.....	3,328 57 .....	.....	76 200 09
18 Specie funds.	37 \$1,300 of it personal property, safe, fur- niture, etc. 38 Specie funds.			48 \$3,000 of it with Comptroller.		
20 Office fixtures, safe, plate, etc.	40 \$2,000 of it or deposit with Comptroller.			52 And personal property.		
22 Personal property, bank furniture.	41 \$1,408 50 of it safe, office fixtures, etc., and \$247 60 difference in cost of stocks and par value.			54 Specie funds.		
23 Bank furniture, etc.	42 \$4,741 of it with Comptroller.			56 \$5,400 of it with Comptroller.		
24 \$1,410 91-100 of it in office fixtures.	43 And fixtures.			58 \$12 00 of it with Bank Comptroller.		
26 \$2,214 of it deposited with Comptroller.	45 Due from others, not included under either of the above heads.			61 \$4,500 coin, on deposit with Bk Comp.		
27 \$984 66 of it office furniture, plate, etc.	46 Furniture, safe, etc.			62 1,357 63 of it office fixtures.		
29 Plate, office furniture, etc.	48 Furniture and outfit account.			64 United States treasury notes.		
30 \$2,700 of it with Comptroller.				66 Including office fixtures.		
34 In hands of Bank Comptroller.				69 Building, office furniture.		
35 Bank note plate, etc.				70 Office furniture.		
36 \$1,495 in hands of Comptroller.						

"D."—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 5th, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Stocks not deposited with State Treasurer.	Promis. Notes other than for Loans & Discounts.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate.
Hall & Brothers' Bank.....	Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	4,548 00	2,583 98	1,000 00
Hudson City Bank.....	Hudson.....	.....	.....	2,208 80	.....	.....
Janesville City Bank.....	Janesville.....	.....	.....	.....	1,301 12	5,000 00
Jefferson County Bank.....	Watertown.....	25,000	.....	8,431 22	2,411 06	78 7,538 58
Juneau Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	15,845 86	.....	.....
Katanyan Bank.....	La Crosse.....	.....	74 20,196 06	5,402 84	1,622 08	.....
Kenosha County Bank.....	Kenosha.....	8,000	.....	3,551 04	1,841 60	.....
Lumbermans Bank.....	Centerville.....	.....	255,495 00	4,275 00	.....	77 815 00
Manitowoc County Bank.....	Two Rivers.....	.....	41,385 45	2,617 34	78 300 00	.....
Marathon County Bank.....	Eagle River.....	.....	57,986 92	7 10,250 00	.....	.....
Marine Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	3,426 53	115 63	89 2,085 95
Mercantile Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....	.....	.....	87 1,200 00	.....	.....
MERCHANTS BANK.....	Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 1,810 63
MERCHANTS & MECHANICS BANK.....	Whitewater.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,307 87
Northern Bank.....	Howard.....	.....	.....	7,565 92	84 00	400 00
North Western Bank.....	Stevens' Point.....	24 20,000	.....	5,402 04	.....	.....
Northern Wisconsin Bank.....	Aurora.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	86 700 00	.....
Oakwood Bank.....	North Pepin.....	.....	.....	87 7,000 00	.....	88 945 84
Oconto County Bank.....	Laporte.....	.....	92,400 00	89 700 00	.....	90 400 00
Oneida Bank, (City of Berlin).....	Berlin.....	.....	21,693 00	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	Oshkosh.....	.....	.....	7,959 68	433 77	91 1,156 86
Racine County Bank.....	Racine.....	.....	.....	12,528 73	896 64	.....

Rock County Bank.....	Janesville.....	5,205 76	92	2,971 33
Rock River Bank.....	Beloit.....	19,722 19	93	
Bank County Bank.....	Baraboo.....	4,845 73	680 72	94 1,517 39
Second Ward Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	3,487 58	4,230 45	
Shawano Bank.....	Shawano.....	1,900 00		
State Bank.....	Madison.....	33,729 06	95 2,700 30	96 8,500 00
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	8,974 96		
State Security Bank.....	Gemekeon.....	6,500 00		
State Stock Bank.....	Eau Claire.....	7,400 00		
St. Croix River Bank.....	Brinkerhoff.....	141,600 00		
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	St. Croix Falls.....	73,790 00	102 4,500 00	103 500 00
Tradersman's Bank.....	Eagle Lake.....	99,990 00		
Union Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	1,944 10		
Walworth County Bank.....	Delavan.....	5,820 95	261 88	1,454 15
Waukesha County Bank.....	Waukesha.....	10,180 21	3,534 54	
Waupun Bank.....	Waupun.....	105 3,824 41	106 1,609 13	
Winnebago County Bank.....	Neenah.....	1,849 32		
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.....	Winnebago.....	28,790 78	8,007 47	108 814 84
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	Madison.....	103 60,500 00	110 10,956 92	
Wisconsin Valley Bank.....	Millville.....	113 3,000 00	645 46	111 4,800 00
Total.....	\$174,991	\$1,449,555 05	\$533,607 76	\$252,990 20

84 Not State stocks.	83 Furniture, etc.
74 And drafts and acceptances.	88 Bank furniture.
109 And stocks.	90 Personal property, bank fixtures.
79 With Bank Comptroller.	91 Office furniture.
81 With Comptroller.	92 Including plate and furniture.
87 Specie funds.	94 Personal property.
89 With Bank Comptroller.	97 Bank fixtures.
93 \$17,359 of it in hands of B's Comptroller	101 Plate, etc.
98 \$5,009 of it with Bank Comptroller.	103 Bank furniture.
105 \$1,200 of it with Comptroller.	108 Office furniture and outfit.
111 Bank note plate and office furniture.	

"D"—continued.

Statement of the condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 5th, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Loss and Ex- pense Acc't.	Bills of Solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Suspended Banks.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.
Arctic Bank.....	Eagle Point.....	19 \$1,018 80			\$104,437 38	\$350,200 00
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit.....		\$21,883 00		8,689 80	186,280 47
Bank of the Capital.....	Madison.....	6 16	6,343 00		10,017 76	106,114 66
Bank of Columbus.....	Columbus.....		2,235 00		1,825 00	187,860 37
Bank of Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....		19,345 00		383 52	111,934 44
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....		11,661 00		5,293 26	159,400 41
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....		6,780 00	19	3,007 56	123,006 45
Bank of Grant Co., E. B. Hinckley, & Co.	Platteville.....	3,450 18	1,187 00	22	653 03	148,818 09
Bank of the Interior.....	Wausau.....	21 640 88	744 00			101,819 88
Bank of Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....					178,800 00
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	33 1,976 00	39,507 00		12,981 38	394,702 08
Bank of Monoka.....	Gordon.....					150,000 00
Bank of Montello.....	Montello.....		1,975 00			47,726 08
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe.....		16,824 00			79,105 77
Bank of the North-West.....	Fond du Lac.....		8,085 00	11	6,871 98	142,021 47
Bank of Oconto.....	Oconto.....	38 30,23 58				184,072 48
Bank of Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh.....					103,446 76
Bank of Portage.....	Portage.....	843 46	3,006 00		2,682 67	91,024 53
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien.....					
Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	210 46	29,885 00		16,232 28	140,469 67
Bank of Ripon.....	Ripon.....		9,593 00		2,913 89	82,183 99
Bank of Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....		3,242 00	113	5,187 75	79,023 30

Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown.....	1,841 87	8,233 00	36	11,168 49	193,431 25
Bank of Wisconsin.....	Watertown.....	3,256 87	2,086 00		16,634 43	182,492 38
Brown County Bank.....	De Pere.....	495 00	215 00	8	2,600 85	61,439 38
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	Janesville.....	887 42	15,835 00		8,131 17	211,207 94
Chippewa Bank.....	Pepin.....					100,000 00
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	Beaver Dam.....	1,400 75	1,873 00		6,132 88	97,032 46
City Bank of Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....		10,327 00	1,018	9,419 56	206,522 56
City Bank of Prescott.....	Prescott.....		2,368 00		8,888 63	111,116 15
City Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....		17,593 00		13,110 49	167,441 66
Clark County Bank.....	O'Neillville.....	500 00				389,040 00
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City.....	590 58	7,367 00		3,717 53	720,143 78
Commercial Bank.....	Racine.....	3,800 00	14,143 00		3,328 57	189,078 34
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	570 35	23,003 00		7,467 37	140,774 13
Dane County Bank.....	Madison.....		49,004 00	35	17,187 84	209,247 84
Dodge County Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....		3,400 00		4,173 17	100,129 59
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.....	Fond du Lac.....		15,090 00	163	7,779 59	156,410 11
Elkhorn Bank.....	Rixhorn.....		1,811 00		2,506 00	63,583 32
Farmers & Millers Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	1863 53	23,745 00		32,581 16	686,198 25
Forest City Bank.....	Waukesha.....	1,606 27	6,723 00	65	1,329 68	112,380 55
Fox River Bank.....	Green Bay.....					
Frontier Bank.....	La Pointe.....	2,104 18				65,104 18
German Bank.....	Sheboygan.....		7,730 00		6,890 50	128,188 73
Green Bay Bank.....	Maraneth.....					85,852 65
Hall & Brothers Bank.....	Eau Claire.....	3,000 89	5,814 00		21,222 59	116,817 34
Hudson City Bank.....	Hudson.....	241 39	267 00		696 96	60,144 60
Janesville City Bank.....	Janseville.....		4,492 00		9,552 11	152,569 85
Jefferson County Bank.....	Watertown.....		61,593 00		98,964 12	507,943 52
Juneau Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	865 63	2,461 00	21	3,923 98	169,918 44
Katanyan Bank.....	La Crosse.....				443 03	128,446 89
Kenosha County Bank.....	Kenosha.....	4,830 64	10,014 00		2,000 00	599,895 06
Lumbermans Bank.....	Contreelle.....					

49 Bank note plate, fixtures, etc.

52 Bank note, plate and printing.

69 diff between cost and par value of stocks. 75 Including fixtures, safe, etc.

60 Personal Property

19 Safe bank plate, &c.

21 Bank note plate, furniture.

38 Office furniture and fixtures.

89 Including plate and office furniture.

"D"—continued.
Statement of the condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 5th, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Loss and ex- pense account.	Bills of solvent banks on hand.	Bills of sus- pended banks.	Due from banks	Total resources.
Manitowoc County Bank.....	Two Rivers.	.....	1,154 00	.....	1,419 05	92,445 82
Marathon County Bank.....	Eagle River.	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,786 92
Marine Bank.....	Milwaukee.	.....	6,290 00	49	4,730 01	197,805 82
Mercantile Bank.....	Beaver Dam.	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,960 00
Merchants Bank.....	Madison.	.....	2,388 18	.....	13,046 27	115,843 47
Merchants & Mechanics Bank.....	Whitewater.	2,246 52	2,448 00	.....	.....	187,655 00
Northern Bank.....	Howard.	.....	2,448 00	42	19,046 27	111,885 78
Northern Western Bank.....	Stevens' Point.	1,241 44	6,038 00	.....	8,874 29	169,076 75
Northern Wisconsin Bank.....	Aurora.	1,039 50	.....	.....	.....	108,788 19
Oakwood Bank.....	North Pepin.	.....	.....	.....	17,054 66	120,000 00
Oconto County Bank.....	Laporte.	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000 00
Oneida Bank, (City of Berlin.).....	Berlin.	.....	7,066 00	109	8,211 51	47,683 60
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	Oshkosh.	.....	23,821 00	.....	3,687 89	114,514 71
Racine County Bank.....	Racine.	.....	15,987 00	118	.....	846,199 80
Rock County Bank.....	Janesville.	.....	.....	.....	2,336 63	132,961 59
Rock River Bank.....	Beloit.	.....	8,196 00	1	.....	140,028 43
Sauk County Bank.....	Baraboo.	.....	5,378 00	.....	8,624 42	92,343 48
Second Ward Bank.....	Milwaukee.	.....	9,638 00	67	20,963 91	114,669 77
Shawano Bank.....	Shawano.	.....	.....	.....	.....	199,960 09
State Bank.....	Madison.	33 75	41,720 00	.....	64,616 29	276,236 32
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.	.....	72,393 00	.....	55,892 51	961,406 56
State Security Bank.....	Genoa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	208,930 80

State Stock Bank.....	458 27	5,000 00			286,831 78
St. Croix River Bank.....					814,840 00
St. Croix Valley Bank.....					200,856 00
Trademans Bank.....					216,110 00
Union Bank.....					79,769 11
Walworth County Bank.....	1,176 94	8,392 00		7,165 77	142,623 70
Waukesha County Bank.....	7,261 84	13,285 00		3,025 49	220,447 83
Waupun Bank.....	2,588 86	15,786 00		1,879 39	86,468 24
Winnebago County Bank.....	941 89	4,484 00		4,003 57	93,296 11
Winconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.....	1,623 22	5,708 00		1,449 73	627,970 01
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....		25,940 00	328	69,586 52	208,727 00
Wisconsin Valley Bank.....		5,672 00		4,847 19	219,049 66
Total.....	\$58,659 95	\$765,100 13	\$2,211	\$788,654 82	\$15,639,296 52

85 And office fixtures.

99 Including plate and printing.

104 Bank note plate and office furniture.

"D"—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin on Monday, July 5th, 1858.

LIABILITIES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Capital.	Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to State Treasurer.	Due to Depositors on Demand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	Total Liabilities.
Arctic Bank.....	Eagle Point.....	\$200,000	150,200	.....	.....	.....	\$350,200 00
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit.....	60,000	55,565	.....	48,290 26 21	22,005 21	186,260 47
Bank of the Capitol.....	Madison.....	60,000	29,722	.....	18,328 96	8,063 70	106,114 66
Bank of Columbus.....	Columbus.....	100,000	74,000	.....	6,428 17	8,432 20	187,860 37
Bank of Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	60,000	44,775	.....	5,131 44	12,023 08	111,934 44
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	60,000	49,746	.....	40,964 77 23	19,089 64	159,800 41
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	60,000	48,528	.....	1,116 813 4 24	12,670 01	128,006 45
Bank of Grant Co. (E. R. Hickey & Co.).....	Platteville.....	75,000	53,818	.....	5,925 52	8,570 57	143,313 09
Bank of the Interior.....	Wausau.....	50,000	31,410	.....	5,089 63 32	14,809 75	101,319 38
Bank of Manitowish.....	Manitowish.....	100,000	78,300	.....	.....	.....	178,300 00
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	300,000	4,382	.....	53,055 58	37,264 50	394,702 08
Bank of Monona.....	Gordon.....	75,000	75,000	.....	.....	.....	150,000 00
Bank of Montello.....	Montello.....	25,000	21,989	.....	509 18	217 85	47,726 03
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe.....	25,000	24,839	.....	23,238 21	6,038 66	79,105 77
Bank of the North-West.....	Fond du Lac.....	60,000	48,972	.....	24,013 37	19,036 26	142,031 471
Bank of Oconto.....	Oconto.....	100,000	74,404	.....	.....	19,668 48	194,073 48
Bank of Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh.....	60,000	50,000	.....	.....	8,445 75	108,445 75
Bank of Portage.....	Portage.....	60,000	27,027	.....	9,437 14	4,660 89	91,024 639
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	50,000	25,178	.....	54,335 66	10,946 01	140,459 67
Bank of Ripon.....	Ripon.....	25,000	25,000	.....	21,258 60 44	10,930 80	82,188 99
Bank of Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	25,000	23,642	.....	23,986 75 47	8,393 45	70,923 20

Bank of Watertown.....	100,000	65,399	26,559	07 50	6,578	18	198,431 25
Bank of Wisconsin.....	50,000	49,995	22,257	23 51	10,240	00	182,492 28
Brown County Bank.....	25,000	24,277	861	52	11,300	86	61,439 38
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	100,000	43,481	57,421	89	10,305	05	211,207 94
Chippewa Bank.....	50,000	50,000					100,000 00
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	50,000	27,224	14,032	40	5,776	00	97,032 40
City Bank of Kenosha.....	100,000	62,636	62,794	00	41,042	56	266,592 53
City Bank of Prescott.....	50,000	49,734	4,396	63	6,983	52	111,116 15
City Bank of Racine.....	50,000	43,406	48,848	40	15,692	16	157,441 56
Clark County Bank.....	250,000	119,445			19,695	00	389,040 00
Columbia County Bank.....	50,000	80,144	23,814	80	16,184	86	120,143 76
Commercial Bank.....	100,000	36,434	23,711	93	28,938	34	189,079 34
Corn Exchange Bank.....	50,000	46,100	40,641	80	5,032	23	140,774 12
Dane County Bank.....	50,000	27,659	114,817	93 63	16,770	50	509,247 54
Dodge County Bank.....	50,000	28,832	17,889	69	8,398	00	100,139 59
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.....	75,000	36,905	39,413	03	5,092	08	156,410 11
Elkhorn Bank.....	25,000	25,000	3,465	40	11,066	92	63,532 32
Farmers' & Millers' Bank.....	500,000	10,751	135,827	13	40,120	12	688,199 25
Forest City Bank.....	50,000	38,151	29,880	69	8,849	00	112,350 55
Fox River Bank.....							
Frontier Bank.....	30,000	30,000			5,104	18	65,104 18
German Bank.....	50,000	41,371	25,180	74	11,557	99	128,199 73
Green Bay Bank.....	35,000	34,224			16,623	06	85,852 05
Hall & Brothers' Bank.....	50,000	48,995	8,650	77 71	7,971	57	116,817 24
Hudson City Bank.....	25,000	23,009	9,364	60	2,880	60	50,141 60
Janesville City Bank.....							
Jefferson County Bank.....	76,000	48,762	23,003	61 72	5,804	24	152,569 85
Jeanen Bank.....	250,000	12,877	227,959	64	17,106	88	507,943 52
Katanyan Bank.....	50,000	49,972	6,799	65	68,146	89	169,918 44
Kenosha County Bank.....	50,000	31,568	21,597	33 76	25,373	56	128,446 89

21 \$21,045.42 of it due stockholders.
 22 \$4,603.50 of it surplus.
 23 \$5,079.71 of it undivided profits.
 24 \$7,109.77 of it due stockholders, and \$3,822.53 of it surplus profits.
 25 \$5,653 of it surplus.
 26 \$5,653 of it surplus.
 27 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 28 \$4,603.50 of it surplus.
 29 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 30 And unpaid dividends. 51 Surplus.
 31 Surplus.
 32 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 33 Surplus.
 34 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 35 Surplus.
 36 And unpaid dividends. 51 Surplus.
 37 Surplus.
 38 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 39 Surplus.
 40 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 41 Surplus.
 42 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 43 Surplus.
 44 \$7,109.77 of it due stockholders, and \$3,822.53 of it surplus profits.
 45 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 46 Surplus.
 47 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 48 Surplus.
 49 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 50 And unpaid dividends. 51 Surplus.
 51 Surplus.
 52 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 53 Surplus.
 54 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 55 Surplus.
 56 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 57 Surplus.
 58 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 59 Surplus.
 60 And unpaid dividends. 51 Surplus.
 61 Surplus.
 62 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 63 Surplus.
 64 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 65 Surplus.
 66 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 67 Surplus.
 68 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 69 Surplus.
 70 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 71 Interest and exchange account.
 72 Surplus.
 73 Surplus.
 74 \$452.76 of it profit and loss account.
 75 Surplus.
 76 Including surplus.

"D."—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of Wisconsin on Monday, July 5th, 1883.

LIABILITIES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Capital.	Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to State Treasurer.	Due to Depos- itors on Demand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	Total Liabilities.
Lumberman's Bank	Contreelle	\$300,000	\$299,985				\$590,985 00
Manitowoc County Bank	Two Rivers	50,000	41,595		\$850 83		92,445 82
Marathon County Bank	Eagle River	60,000	60,000			\$2,736 92	122,736 92
Marine Bank	Milwaukee	50,000	17,093		29,577 10	81,135 22	187,805 32
Mercantile Bank	Beaver Dam	50,000	49,244			8,716 00	107,960 00
Merchants' Bank	Madison	50,000	30,429			81,408 75	115,343 47
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank	Whitewater	190,000	25,350		3,505 72	11,000 00	187,855 00
Northern Bank	Howard	50,000	37,899		15,706 95	8,379 83	111,985 78
North Western Bank	Stevens' Point	60,000	60,000		11,222 30	37,854 45	169,076 75
Northern Wisconsin Bank	Aurora	50,000	48,985		8,740 10		103,735 10
Oakwood Bank	North Pepin	60,000	60,000				120,000 00
Oconto County Bank	La Porte	100,000	100,000				200,000 00
Oncida Bank (City of Berlin)	Berlin	25,000	22,693				47,693 00
Oshkosh Commercial Bank	Oshkosh	50,000	42,834		19,085 79	2,584 92	114,614 71
Racine County Bank	Racine	200,000	50,849		55,650 87	39,699 93	346,199 80
Rock County Bank	Janesville	50,000	36,042		37,896 01	9,023 58	132,961 59
Rock River Bank	Beloit	60,000	37,349		15,698 08	37,076 87	140,028 43
Bank County Bank	Paraboo	50,000	28,690		11,635 32	2,009 10	92,343 42
Second Ward Bank	Milwaukee	25,000	8,580		32,812 68	53,267 09	114,659 77
Shawano Bank	Shawano	100,000	98,990				198,990 00
State Bank	Madison	50,000	12,700		183,482 87	96 29,045 95	275,228 83

State Bank of Wisconsin	600,000	21,714	394,891 55	85,000 00	1,001,405 55
State Security Bank	100,000	96,750	.....	12,170 89	208,920 89
State Stock Bank	100,000	77,100	.....	13,000 00	286,331 78
St. Croix River Bank	150,000	150,000	.....	14,840 00	314,840 00
St. Croix Valley Bank	100,000	99,990	.....	666 00	200,656 00
Tradesmen's Bank	100,000	99,990	.....	16,120 00	216,110 00
Union Bank	50,000	22,156	.....	4,000 00	79,769 11
Walworth County Bank	50,000	42,467	.....	11,442 74	142,623 70
Waukesha County Bank	100,000	84,570	.....	16,322 83	220,447 53
Waupun Bank	25,000	24,769	.....	1,354 90	66,468 24
Winnebago County Bank	25,000	24,473	.....	15,653 55	93,296 11
Winnebago Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank	100,000	85,150	.....	340,785 63	627,970 01
Wisconsin Bank of Madison	100,000	81,989	.....	8,987 23 113	208,727 00
Wisconsin Valley Bank	100,000	94,393	.....	24,654 66	219,049 66
Total	\$7,155,000	\$4,268,949	\$2,714,153 32	\$1,401,194 20	\$15,539,596 52

82 Diff. between cost of stocks and par value.

93 Surplus.

130 Diff. in cost of stocks and par value.

112 \$4,440 of it contingent fund.

Summary of the Items of Capital, Circulation and Deposits, Specie and Cash Items, Public Securities and Private Securities, of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on the Morning of Monday, July 5th, 1858.

CAPITAL	\$7,155,000 00	CASH ITEMS	\$ 86,439 82
CIRCULATION	4,268,949 00	PUBLIC SECURITIES	4,839,190 00
DEPOSITS	2,714,153 32	PRIVATE SECURITIES	8,037,151 84
SPECIE	538,607 76		

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, July 17, 1858.

I certify that the foregoing Statement is an Abstract of the Semi-Annual Reports made to this Office, by the several Banks that made reports, (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items of the returns under general heads,) in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of Banking," approved April 19, 1852.

J. C. SQUIRES, Bank Comptroller.

"E."

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 3d, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Loans and Dis- counts except to Directors & Brokers.	Due from Di- rectors.	Due from Brokers.	Over Drafts.	Stocks at their par value de- posited with State Treas'r.
Arctic Bank.....	Eagle Point.....	.....	55,000 00	.....	.....	156,000
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit.....	61,242 92	2,891 00	632 24	12,026 87	.....
Bank of the Capitol.....	Madison.....	87,059 26	7,000 00	.....	355 75	25,000
Bank of Columbus.....	Columbus.....	10,909 85	75,000 00	.....	.....	104,000
Bank of Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	No report.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	53,763 55	.....	568 70	580 87	56,000
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	56,558 29	.....	6,857 92	.....	55,500
Bank of Grant Co., (E. R. Hinckley & Co.)	Platteville.....	69,525 00	.....	2,973 05	6 82	62,600
Bank of the Interior.....	Wausau.....	50,050 00	.....	951 08	.....	55,000
1 Bank of Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,080
2 Bank of La Pointe.....	La Pointe.....	6,521 11	.....	43,919 79	.....	104,600
Bank of Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	83,675 00	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	437,249 71	9,043 67	.....	.....	9,000
Bank of Monka.....	Gordon.....	.....	.....	.....	976 68	54,000
Bank of Montello.....	Montello.....	1,864 76	5,292 13	.....	.....	7,700
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe.....	.....	.....	11,200 00	.....	29,000
3 Bank of North America.....	Superior.....	97,900 00	.....	.....	.....	100,290
Bank of the North West.....	Fond du Lac.....	54,534 68	899 28	373 81	1,826 28	55,000
Bank of Oconto.....	Oconto.....	73,700 00	26,300 00	.....	16 68	85,000
Bank of Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh.....	.....	.....	26,174 25	.....	60,000
Bank of Portage.....	Portage.....	47,082 06	.....	.....	312 45	37,600
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien.....	85,692 27	4,084 58	120 92	44 51	85,000

Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	41,659 07	5,151 92	248 21	3,521 91	80,000
Bank of Ripon.....	Ripon.....	28,312 98	8,656 42	.....	74 81	25,000
Bank of Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	30,187 74	14,356 64	.....	.....	16,815
4 Bank of Sparta.....	Sparta.....	5,769 87	700 00	1,113 68	161 71	77,200
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown.....	69,622 28	.....	.....	.....	60,000
Bank of Wisconsin.....	Watertown.....	6,448 76	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Brown County Bank.....	Depere.....	29,647 19	.....	.....	.....	75,000
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	Janesville.....	118,620 18	12,862 02	129 37	364 02	38,000
Chippewa Bank.....	Pepin.....	39,465 00	.....	.....	.....	39,600
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	Beaver Dam.....	19,245 06	20,000 00	.....	410 77	69,000
City Bank of Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	154,353 88	.....	.....	1,284 69	50,000
City Bank of Prescott.....	Prescott.....	15,179 72	.....	.....	6 73	34,000
City Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	67,620 64	.....	663 97	3,443 85	174,040
Clark County Bank.....	O'Neilville.....	59,867 68	6,079 96	.....	.....	81,000
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City.....	94,855 15	8,045 85	37 81	45 40	51,000
Commercial Bank.....	Racine.....	48,669 66	.....	.....	835 81	45,100
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	107,028 58	.....	2,008 52	440 71	30,000
Dane County Bank.....	Madison.....	45,031 76	.....	.....	329 60	43,000
Dodge County Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....	67,640 92	9,000 00	.....	403 45	29,000
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.....	Fond du Lac.....	26,148 23	183 00	.....	1,349 81	12,000
Elkhorn Bank.....	Elkhorn.....	581,860 69	86,900 00	396 97	849 40	20,000
5 Farmers' and Millers' Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	80,636 93	.....	54 56	672 85	42,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.....	Fond du Lac.....	45,436 95	.....	.....	1,102 67	37,000
Forest City Bank.....	Waukesha.....	18,992 35	.....	.....	.....	53,000
Fox River Bank.....	Green Bay.....	72,190 00	.....	.....	.....	48,000
Frontier Bank.....	La Pointe.....	59,896 81	6,759 10	2,079 85	668 86	60,000
German Bank.....	Sheboygan.....	23,269 94	.....	14 44	.....	25,000
Green Bay Bank.....	Marinett.....	14,690 00	5,784 55	.....	.....	22,000
Hall & Brothers' Bank.....	Eau Claire.....	27,664 10	887 50	.....	1,469 14	68,000
Hudson City Bank.....	Hudson.....	332,980 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juneau Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	52,161 59	.....	16,575 38	310 95	.....
Jefferson County Bank.....	Watertown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Commenced business Oct. 20, 1858. 2 Commenced business July 20, 1858. 3 Commenced business Aug. 28, 1858.
 4 Commenced business July 6, 1858. 5 Commenced business Dec. 7, 1858. 6 Cost price. 54 \$5,000 of it specie with Compt'r.

"E"—continued.
Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 8d, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Loans and Dis- counts, except to Directors & Brokers.	Due from Di- rectors.	Due from Bro- kers.	Over Drafts.	Stocks at their par value, de- posited with State Treas- urer.
Katanynn Bank	La Crosse.....	\$68,564 54	.....	\$2,638 77	154 30	\$61,000
Kenosha County Bank	Kenosha.....	78,914 44	.....	906 43	.....	27,500
6 Kokomo Bank	Whitewater	3,740 00	\$37,500 00	.....	.....	25,000
7 La Crosse County Bank	La Crosse.....	24,947 72	.....	.....	\$177 63	25,000
8 Laborers' Bank	Ellisville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,400
9 Lake Shore Bank	Manitowoc	26,672 75	.....	.....	50 00	27,000
Lumberman's Bank	Contreelle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,400
Manitowoc County Bank	Two Rivers.....	2,636 76	.....	.....	1,657 62	42,000
Marine Bank	Milwaukee	7,719 39	97,977 91	.....	3,541 28	13,000
10 Mechanics' Bank	Superior .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000
Mercantile Bank	Beaver Dam .....	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	50,666
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank	Whitewater	101,061 81	23,807 00	3,713 42	13,228 74	60,000
11 Monroe County Bank	Sparta	43,510 47	.....	.....	207 43	50,000
Northern Bank	Howard	15,773 71	1,859 28	.....	185 39	44,000
North-Western Bank	Stevens Point.	126,308 49	.....	.....	94 44	82,500
Northern Wisconsin Bank	Aurora .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,000
Oakwood Bank	North Pepin.	19,004 09	.....	.....	.....	72,000
Oconto County Bank,	La Porte .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,200
Onelda Bank	Berlin	11,957 98	.....	346 31	42 00	23,000
12 Osborn Bank	New London ..	15,445 45	30,250 00	.....	216 00	30,000
Oakosh Commercial Bank	Oakosh	31,974 57	.....	.....	95 23	50,000
Resine County Bank	Resine	207,425 96	80,745 70	.....	545 75	50,000

Rock County Bank	Janesville	78,860 15	.....	808 16	625 97	48,000
Rock River Bank	Beloit	68,937 87	8,378 06	103 00	627 26	22,000
188ant City Bank	Sauk City	6,472 25	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Bank County Bank	Baraboo	24,171 63	.....	.....	221 41	44,000
Second Ward Bank	Milwaukee	77,742 77	.....	.....	312 07	.....
Shawano Bank	Shawano .....	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	85,040
State Bank	Madison	98,595 49	.....	.....	161 96	10,000
State Bank of Wisconsin	Milwaukee	752,644 53	24,469 09	.....	1,328 70	81,000
State Security Bank	Gemikon .....	.....	200,000 00	.....	.....	117,000
State Stock Bank	Eau Claire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,000
St. Croix River Bank	Brinkerhoff .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,840
St. Croix Valley Bank	St. Croix Falls .....	.....	.....	4,627 53	.....	100,000
Tradesmen's Bank	Eagle Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,000
Union Bank	Milwaukee	29,124 68	.....	18,162 50	.....	18,000
Walworth County Bank	Delavan	66,396 00	318 00	1,881 69	464 15	49,000
Waukesha County Bank	Waukesha	92,904 75	.....	.....	.....	88,000
14Waupecoa County Bank	Waupecoa	45,560 63	3,082 93	.....	.....	52,340
Waupun Bank	Waupun	15,276 20	4,169 85	97 86	971 34	29,000
Winnebago County Bank	Neenah	62,656 81	.....	.....	.....	29,000
Wisconsin Bank of Madison	Madison	21,356 10	.....	.....	44 18	59,580
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank	Milwaukee	467,761 00	.....	.....	686 11 100	85,360
15Wisconsin Pinery Bank	Stevens' Point	86,169 03	.....	.....	1,013 85	52,500
Wisconsin Valley Bank	Millville	700 00	.....	.....	.....	111,000
Total .....	.....	6,418,238 89	899,986 04	143,919 64	61,295 42	5,032,445

- 6 Commenced business Nov. 1, 1853. 10 Commenced business August 16, 1858. 13 Commenced business Nov. 29, 1858.
 7 Commenced business July 24, 1858. 11 Commenced business August 3, 1858. 14 Commenced business July 2, 1858.
 8 Commenced business July 24, 1858. 12 Commenced business October 15, 1858. 15 Commenced business Aug. 6, 1858.
 9 Commenced business Dec. 15, 1858. 108 \$24,000 of it R. R. bonds, at 64 cents.

"E."—continued.
Statement of the condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 3d, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Stocks not deposited with State Treas.	Prom'y notes other than for Loans & Discounts.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate.
Arctic Bank.....	Eagle Point.....		16	8,510 00		
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit.....		18	59,245 73	6,954 88	
Bank of the Capitol.....	Madison.....			5,047 26	,591 44	4,505 86
Bank of Columbus.....	Columbus.....	10,000 00		7,993 80		20 432 53
Bank of Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....					
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....			3,543 61 22	2,319 67	18,897 96
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....			2,706 55 24	954 66	
Bank of Grant Co. (E. B. Hinckley & Co.)	Platteville.....			1,237 65		26 979 19
Bank of the Interior.....	Wausau.....			3,013 19		
Bank of Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	23,000 00		1,405 77		
Bank of La Pointe.....	La Pointe.....					
Bank of Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....			,694 32 31	13,000 00	
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....			9,794 01	,287 30 32	19,498 49
Bank of Monona.....	Gordon.....	67,310 00		1,000 00		33 500 00
Bank of Montello.....	Montello.....	17,783 58 34		17,116 80 35	500 00	
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe.....			11,357 62		36 12,209 00
Bank of North America.....	Superior.....			1,000 00		
Bank of the North West.....	Fond du Lac.....	3,000 00		6,683 74 37	1,736 43	4,691 04
Bank of Oconto.....	Oconto.....			3,500 00	512 00	2,000 00
Bank of Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh.....			22,967 75		
Bank of Portage.....	Portage.....		40	3,284 26 41	3,593 31	16,200 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien.....	6,000 00	42	21,886 72	276 80 43	9,646 18
Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....		41	23,097 01	2,315 50	1,023 96

Bank of Ripon.....	.....	.....	.....	8,020 85	.....	98 01 46	2,500 00
Bank of Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	921 17	5,802 03	.....	.....	2,045 50
Bank of Sparta.....	.....	.....	.....	4,088 03	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Watertown.....	.....	.....	.....	11,672 27	1,701 48	.....	9,238 95
Bank of Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	41,700 00	8,100 96	.....	.....	.....
Brown County Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	16,077 00	242 81 52	.....	210 88
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	8,895 85	.....	.....	14,048 27
Chippewa Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	4,275 00	.....	.....	.....
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	.....	.....	.....	804 47	1,630 27	.....	8,000 00
City Bank of Kenosha.....	.....	.....	6,213 18	4,933 32	1,553 91	.....	8,463 61
City Bank of Prescott.....	.....	.....	.....	8,796 62	.....	56	1,197 17
City Bank of Racine.....	.....	.....	37,127 00	7,273 28	3,186 21	.....	4,000 00
Clark County Bank.....	.....	.....	248,500 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Columbia County Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	6,308 71 56	1,204 83	.....	11,217 05
Commercial Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	5,113 75	402 88	.....	.....
Corn Exchange Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	3,112 03	.....	59	4,899 85
Dane County Bank.....	.....	.....	9,566 45	27,708 93	.....	60	2,277 55
Dodge County Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.....	.....	.....	20,144 00	3,848 58	601 24 63	.....	1,607 67
Elkhorn Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	9,254 85	40 00	.....	.....
Farmers' & Millers' Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	2,426 34	.....	.....	23,064 54
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	19,729 05	1,000 00 64	.....	.....
Forest City Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	4,901 36	411 43	.....	.....
Fox River Bank.....	.....	.....	7,000 00	3,705 17	546 67	.....	450 00
Frontier Bank.....	.....	.....	66 2,924 01	5,630 75	1,612 00 63	.....	8,200 00
La Pointe.....	.....	.....	13,164 79 67	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
66 Premium paid.....	16 Specie funds.....	24 Office furniture, plate, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 And office fixtures. 33 Bank fixtures.
13 \$35,700 of it deposited with Compt'r.....	.....	31 \$5,000 of it difference between cost	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 Bank building and furniture.
34 \$16,902 of it with Bank Comptroller.....	.....	and par value of stocks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 Including plate, fixtures, &c.
40 \$2,000 of it with Bank Comptroller.....	.....	35 Safe, and office fixtures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 Including furniture, safe, &c.
42 \$15,950 of it with Bank Comptroller.....	.....	37 \$1,300 of it safe, plate, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 Including plate and office furniture.
44 \$18,914 of it with Bank Comptroller.....	.....	41 Including plate, safe, &c., and differ-	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 Including office fixtures.
51 Deposited with Bank Comptroller.....	.....	ence between cost, par val. of stocks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 Including personal property.
62 \$437 50 of it with Comptroller.....	.....	56 \$618 03 of it difference between cost	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 Personal property.
67 With Bank Comptroller.....	.....	and par value of stocks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 And office fixtures.
68 \$1,100 91 of it office fixtures.....	.....	20 Office furniture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 Including fixtures. 31 And fixtures.

"E"—continued.
Statement of the condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 3d, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Stocks not deposited with State Treasurer.	Promiss Notes other than for Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate.
German Bank.....	Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	8,799 83	927 57 60	2,058 15
Green Bay Bank.....	Marinette.....	.....	.....	4,032 07	.....	200 00
Hall & Brothers' Bank.....	Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	1,925 22	.....	1,575 00
Hudson City Bank.....	Hudson.....	.....	.....	1,802 17	.....	.....
Juneau Bank.....	Juneau.....	.....	.....	13,519 71	2,982 94	7,568 89
Jefferson County Bank.....	Watertown.....	2,000 00	73	7,814 00	538 88	5,000 00
Katwan Bank.....	La Crosse.....	2,000 00	.....	7,460 29	1,659 25	.....
Kenosha County Bank.....	Kenosha.....	16,500 00	.....	2,319 83	1,030 44	.....
Kokomo Bank.....	Whitewater.....	.....	.....	1,024 55	.....	.....
La Crosse County Bank.....	La Crosse.....	.....	.....	11,433 45	231 54 78	1,125 00
Laborers' Bank.....	Eliside.....	.....	74,500 00	.....	.....	500 00
Lake Shore Bank.....	Manitowoc.....	.....	.....	2,981 47	.....	887 02
Lambert's Bank.....	Centerville.....	.....	285,055 00 81	38,420 00	.....	500 00
Manitowoc County Bank.....	Two Rivers.....	.....	37,685 60	1,543 84 81	1,000 00	.....
Marine Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	1,872 93	654 96 86	2,096 95
Mechanics' Bank.....	Superior.....	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mercantile Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....	.....	85	1,000 00	.....	.....
Mechanics' & Mechanics' Bank.....	Whitewater.....	.....	.....	1,061 82	.....	1,307 87
Monroe County Bank.....	Sparta.....	.....	.....	8,999 31	322 20 87	601 98
Northern Bank.....	Howard.....	20,000 00	.....	5,260 20	.....	400 00
North-Western Bank.....	Stevens Point.....	.....	.....	6,118 28	.....	.....
Northern Wisconsin Bank.....	Aurora.....	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
One wood Bank.....	North Pepin.....	7,500 00	.....	7,852 64	.....	945 82

Oconto County Bank.		Laporte		97,970 00		89 30,730 00			
Oconto Bank	Berlin			9,070 49		8,022 53	90	1,933 63	
Oakora Bank	New London					1,034 26	120 00		
Oshkosh Commercial Bank	Oshkosh			20,000 00		3,856 69	77 82	92	1,166 84
Racine County Bank	Racine					13,948 85	103 12		8,508 84
Rock County Bank	Janesville					7,457 97		93	2,971 83
Rock River Bank	Beloit					2,141 78	314 78		
Sauk City Bank	Sauk City			20,674 30		644 20		94	1,293 95
Sauk County Bank	Baraboo			11,000 00		6,528 46	559 87	96	1,468 63
Second Ward Bank	Milwaukee					7,377 51	3,855 70		6,189 76
Shawanaw Bank	Shawanaw								
State Bank	Madison					15,059 80			8,509 00
State Bank of Wisconsin	Milwaukee					15,916 73			63,276 01
State Security Bank	Gemekeon					1,040 00			
State Stock Bank	Eau Claire			75,925 00		1,525 00	1,510 48		
St. Croix River Bank	Brinkerhoff			135,658 57		5,271 43			
St. Croix Valley Bank	St. Croix Falls			78,790 00		976 00			
Tradesmen's Bank	Eagle Lake			88,480 00		1,000 00			
Union Bank	Milwaukee			18,000 00		1,476 26			
Walworth County Bank	Delavan					6,603 11	142 00		1,454 15
Waukesha County Bank	Waukesha					7,123 74	2,949 02		
Waupaca County Bank	Waupaca					3,642 38	100 33	102	946 57
Waupun Bank	Waupun					4,417 07	1,609 18		
Winnebago County Bank	Neeenah					3,081 73	195 19		
Wisconsin Bank of Madison	Madison			106 75,500 00		1,645 27	315 13	107	4,613 93
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co.	Milwaukee					24,810 57	14,023 48		
Wisconsin Pinery Bank	Stevens' Point					6,558 39	109 600 00		
Wisconsin Valley Bank	Millville			89,269 63		111 4,553 12			
Total		81,970 01	1,740,017 76			706,009 22	83,803 51		304,142 17

79 \$1,300 of it with Bank Comptroller.
 80 Safe, plate, and fixtures.
 81 With Bank Comptroller.
 82 Office furniture.
 83 Including plate and fixtures.
 84 Safe, plate, and fixtures.
 85 Office fixtures.
 86 With Comptroller.
 87 Office fixtures.
 88 Bank Comptroller.
 89 Including plate and fixtures.
 90 Office furniture.
 91 Including plate and fixtures.
 92 Office furniture.
 93 Including plate and fixtures.
 94 Including plate and fixtures.
 95 \$2,220 of it with Bank Comptroller.
 96 Personal property.
 97 \$1,835 of it with Comptroller.
 98 With Comptroller.
 99 \$3,000 of it with Comptroller.
 100 Safe, plate, and fixtures.
 101 \$3,000 of it with Comptroller.
 102 Safe, plate, and fixtures.
 103 Including plate and fixtures.
 104 \$625 of it with Comptroller.
 105 Safe, plate, and fixtures.
 106 Including plate and fixtures.
 107 Including plate and fixtures.
 108 Specific deposited with Bank Comptroller.
 109 \$3,000 of it with Comptroller.
 110 \$3,000 of it with Comptroller.
 111 \$3,000 of it with Comptroller.

"E"—continued.
Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin on Monday, January 3d, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Loss and Expense Acc't.	Bills of Solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Suspended Banks.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.
Arctic Bank	Eagle Point.....	17 2,092 95	.....	.....	112,057 05	333,660 00
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit .....	.....	26,125 00	.....	1,204 85	170,923 44
Bank of the Capitol.....	Madison .....	.....	6,321 00	.....	12,052 49	108,433 06
Bank of Columbus.....	Columbus	374 30	5,158 00	.....	11,425 69	215,193 67
Bank of Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	.....	4,085 00	.....	739 60	140,431 93
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake .....	.....	6,065 00	13 00	6,187 51	133,872 93
Bank of Grant Co., (E. R. Hinckley & Co.)	Platteville	4,189 07	2,246 00	.....	1,842 14	145,598 92
Bank of the Interior.....	Wausau	27 1,622 22	1,039 00	.....	764 30	112,459 79
Bank of Jefferson.....	Jefferson	594 00	2,067 00	.....	2,568 30	58,715 07
Bank of La Pointe.....	La Pointe	988 13	.....	.....	53,720 46	209,749 49
Bank of Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	.....	.....	.....	978 91	210,928 23
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	680 00	48,309 00	.....	42,907 04	678,065 80
Bank of Monoka.....	Gordon .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	123,810 00
Bank of Montello.....	Montello.....	.....	1,749 00	.....	219 39	62,215 68
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe.....	.....	15,205 00	11 00	.....	78,973 62
Bank of North America.....	Superior.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199,190 00
Bank of the North-West.....	Fond du Lac.....	.....	9,257 00	.....	7,157 98	144,660 22
Bank of Oconto.....	Oconto	38 3,876 09	650 00	.....	1,091 09	196,615 76
Bank of Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,142 00
Bank of Portage.....	Portage.....	636 14	8,244 00	.....	8,383 52	115,335 74
Bank of Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien ..	349 97	2,238 00	10 00	10,354 01	125,593 96

Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	210 48	12,370 00	30,153 41	120,756 45
Bank of Ripon.....	Ripon.....	.....	8,759 00	3,522 80	76,115 68
Bank of Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	.....	5,948 00	6,287 43	79,927 64
Bank of Sparta.....	Sparta.....	.....	4,873 00	4,873 83	51,852 67
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown.....	792 30	10,766 00	14,507 18	168,891 94
Bank of Wisconsin.....	Watertown.....	43	2,728 00	10,022 66	126,609 00
Brown County Bank.....	De Pere.....	1,560 72	.....	5 89	65,976 91
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	Janesville.....	794 14	.....	7,569 73	263,468 36
Chippewa Bank.....	Peppin.....	83 1,193 92	14,795 00	.....	81,740 00
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	Beaver Dam.....	.....	2,177 00	13,816 35	106,647 99
City Bank of Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	850 89	15,736 00	1,796 95	269,188 35
City Bank of Prescott.....	Prescott.....	.....	2,489 00	893 32	110,689 56
City Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	.....	10,238 00	2,441 21	134,822 18
Clark County Bank.....	O'Neillville.....	500 00	.....	.....	424,040 00
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City.....	.....	8,247 00	5,010 01	121,935 24
Commercial Bank.....	Racine.....	57 2,300 00	10,001 00	2,820 83	174,624 67
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	1,173 82	10,531 00	8,404 34	132,852 46
Dane County Bank.....	Madison.....	.....	38,919 00	67,756 69	274,818 88
Dodge County Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....	.....	8,344 00	4,077 58	106,776 47
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.....	Fond du Lac.....	.....	12,937 00	5,274 84	149,833 07
Elkhorn Bank.....	Elkhorn.....	.....	3,400 00	2,381 18	64,878 56
Farmers' & Millers' Bank.....	Elkhorn.....	.....	25,026 00	8,272 64	714,489 29
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.....	Fond du Lac.....	.....	7,142 00	4,565 82	118,384 95
Forest City Bank.....	Waukesha.....	1,709 96	7,268 00	2,879 52	111,401 59
Fox River Bank.....	Green Bay.....	372 43	322 00	8,165 00	73,566 00
Frontier Bank.....	La Pointe.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	111,190 00
German Bank.....	Sheboygan.....	.....	7,061 00	3,637 38	133,319 86
Green Bay Bank.....	Marquette.....	.....	.....	.....	88,008 60
Hall & Brothers' Bank.....	Eau Claire.....	788 05	2,658 00	35,545 00	120,449 73
Hudson City Bank.....	Hudson.....	71 3,387 65	3,257 00	1,588 31	65,046 13
Juneau Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	74,646 00	69,463 34	625,497 43
Jefferson County Bank.....	Watertown.....	.....	5,740 00	5,889 83	153,920 58

17 Bank plate, furniture, &c.

27 Including plate and fixtures.

38 Including safe, plate, &c.

48 Including fixtures. 58 Bank plate, &c.

57 Personal property.

71 And office furniture.

"E"—continued.
Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin on Monday, January 3d, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Loss and Expense Acc't.	Bills of Solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Suspended Banks.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources
Katayan Bank.	La Crosse.	1,223 65	900 00	24 00	\$1,180 84	146,805 44
Kenosha County Bank.	Kenosha.	75 4,549 46	12,449 00	.....	2,652 56	146,822 16
Kokomo Bank.	Whitewater.	77 869 20	1,378 00	.....	5,180 48	74,682 23
La Crosse County Bank.	La Crosse.	.....	12,779 00	18 00	8,776 43	84,488 77
Laborers' Bank.	Eliside.	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,400 00
Lake Shore Bank.	Manitowoc.	.....	2,538 00	.....	1,408 87	64,618 11
Lumberman's Bank.	Contevelle.	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	499,375 00
Manitowoc County Bank.	Two Rivers.	53 1,000 00	1,707 00	.....	3,580 04	91,810 86
Marine Bank.	Milwaukee.	.....	7,170 00	47 00	4,378 43	178,457 85
Mechanics' Bank.	Superior.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000 00
Mercantile Bank.	Beaver Dam.	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,660 00
Mechanics' & Mechanics' Bank.	Whitewater.	1,639 28	2,561 00	.....	2,700 00	210,580 64
Monroe County Bank.	Sparta.	.....	3,647 00	.....	2,355 87	104,664 31
Northern Bank.	Howard.	.....	2,869 00	16 00	20,173 91	110,536 49
North-Western Bank.	Stevens' Point.	83 834 34	1,664 00	.....	4,394 06	221,973 61
Northern Wisconsin Bank.	Aurora.	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,000 00
Oakwood Bank.	North Pepin.	2,970 55	.....	.....	17,852 23	127,624 85
Oconto County Bank.	Laporte.	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,900 00
Oncida Bank.	Berlin.	.....	1,127 00	.....	3,708 77	64,215 78
Osborn Bank.	New London.	91 2,186 06	1,875 00	20 00	680 10	76,886 87
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.	Oshkosh.	.....	4,098 00	.....	7,835 66	119,094 23
Racine County Bank.	Racine.	.....	20,194 00	.....	4,192 16	830,668 91

"E"—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin on Monday, Jan. 8d, 1859.

LIABILITIES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Capital.	Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to State Treasurer.	Due to Depositors on Demand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	Total Liabilities.
Arctic Bank.....	Eagle Point.....	\$200,000	133,669	.....	.....	.....	333,669 00
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit.....	60,000	51,965	.....	\$ 42,724 01	19 16,334 43	170,023 44
Bank of the Capitol.....	Madison.....	60,000	21,222	.....	82,178 07	5,032 99	108,438 06
Bank of Columbus.....	Columbus.....	100,000	94,110	.....	11,193 67	21 9,890 00	215,193 67
Bank of Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	50,000	49,017	.....	18,930 17	23 22,484 81	140,431 98
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	60,000	50,000	.....	13,092 25	25 10,790 68	133,872 93
Bank of Grant Co., E. R. Hinckley, & Co.	Platteville.....	75,000	54,557	.....	8,434 02	7,607 90	145,698 92
Bank of the Interior.....	Wausau.....	50,000	49,545	.....	751 00	23 12,143 79	112,439 79
Bank of Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	25,000	24,999	.....	2,901 60	29 5,814 47	58,715 07
Bank of La Pointe.....	La Pointe.....	100,000	99,800	.....	8,367 63	30 1,581 80	209,749 49
Bank of Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	100,000	100,000	.....	396 82	10,531 41	210,928 23
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	300,000	7,789	.....	130,056 04	140,220 76	678,065 80
Bank of Moneta.....	Gordon.....	75,000	48,810	.....	.....	.....	123,810 00
Bank of Montello.....	Montello.....	25,000	24,602	.....	1,333 64	1,280 02	52,215 66
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe.....	25,000	24,352	.....	25,833 87	3,788 25	78,978 62
Bank of North America.....	Superior.....	100,000	99,190	.....	.....	.....	199,190 00
Bank of the North-West.....	Fond du Lac.....	60,000	48,783	.....	26,902 46	18,974 76	144,660 22
Bank of Oconto.....	Oconto.....	100,000	73,700	.....	3,484 06	19,461 76	196,645 76
Bank of Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh.....	50,000	49,142	.....	.....	39 10,000 00	109,142 00
Bank of Portage.....	Portage.....	50,000	39,351	.....	7,268 57	18,716 17	115,336 74
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien.....	50,000	48,801	.....	20,947 96	5,845 00	125,593 96

Bank of Racine.....	50,000	17,970	44,319 08	8,467 37	120,756 45
Bank of Ripon.....	25,000	25, 00	12,947 82	13,107 81	76,115 63
Bank of Sheboygan.....	25,000	22,886	21,861 21	10,670 43	79,927 64
Bank of Sparta.....	25,000	15,630	10,662 67	.....	51,352 67
Bank of Watertown.....	100,000	71,498	21,360 58	5,533 36	198,391 94
Bank of Wisconsin.....	50,000	49,935	16,324 00	10,210 00	125,659 00
Brown County Bank.....	25,000	24,277	645 87	6,654 04	55,976 91
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	100,000	56,960	90,623 80	5,884 56	253,468 36
Chippewa Bank.....	50,000	31,740	.....	.....	81,740 00
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	50,000	36,833	17,047 99	2,761 00	106,647 99
City Bank of Kenosha.....	100,000	62,781	56,294 22	40,063 13	25,913 35
City Bank of Prescott.....	50,000	49,977	6,143 21	4,569 35	110,689 56
City Bank of Racine.....	50,000	29,071	46,985 10	8,266 06	184,322 16
Clark County Bank.....	250,000	148,865	.....	24,675 00	424,040 00
Columbia County Bank.....	50,000	30,146	28,631 56	18,157 38	121,935 24
Commercial Bank.....	100,000	36,682	16,723 49	21,219 18	174,624 67
Corn Exchange Bank.....	50,000	45,100	30,591 05	6,061 41	132,352 46
Dane County Bank.....	50,000	14,863	184,707 65	25,248 23	274,818 88
Dodge County Bank.....	50,000	28,418	28,357 47	.....	106,775 47
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.....	75,000	37,078	31,909 03	6,498 04	149,883 97
Elkhorn Bank.....	25,000	24,750	8,246 01	6,862 66	64,878 56
Elkhorn.....	500,000	10,887	169,704 13	84,398 16	714,489 29
Farmers' & Millers' Bank.....	25,000	17,349	75,182 32	843 63	118,864 95
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank.....	50,000	38,068	18,376 59	4,962 00	111,404 59
Forest City Bank.....	25,000	23,472	18,929 21	16,164 79	73,566 00
Fox River Bank.....	80,000	31,190	.....	.....	111,190 00
Frontier Bank.....	50,000	49,006	23,045 21	11,260 65	133,310 86
German Bank.....	35,000	24,892	.....	18,116 60	88,008 60
Green Bay Bank.....	50,000	49,889	9,608 57	10,962 16	120,449 73
Hall & Brothers' Bank.....	50,000	49,889	.....	.....	.....

19 Reported as surplus.
 21 Including difference between cost and par value of stocks.
 23 \$5,727 44 of it undivided profits.
 25 \$5,522 10 of it collect'ns, and \$10,258 68 diff. between cost and par val. of stocks.
 30 Profit, loss, and interest.
 39 \$6,551 25 of it difference between cost and par value of stocks.
 45 \$9,345 23 of it profits; \$3,922 53 diff. between cost and par value of stocks.
 49 Including surplus and unpaid div'nds.
 50 Surplus.
 58 \$6,920 marg. on st'ks; \$7,294 earn'gs.
 60 Including office fixtures.
 66 Surplus.
 72 Interest and exchange account.

"E."—continued.
Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, Jan. 8d, 1880.

LIABILITIES.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Capital.	Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to State Treasurer.	Due to Depos- itors on De- mand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	Total Liabili- ties.
Hudson City Bank.....	Hudson.....	\$25,000	23,076	.....	\$12,069 26	\$4,900 87	\$ 65,046 13
Juneau Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	250,000	19,224	.....	242,505 30	13,768 13	536,497 43
Jefferson County Bank.....	Watertown.....	75,000	49,830	.....	23,190 68 74	5,000 00	153,020 58
Katyanan Bank.....	La Crosse.....	50,000	49,878	.....	7,803 23	39,124 41	146,805 64
Kenosha County Bank.....	Kenosha.....	50,000	24,696	.....	40,988 58 76	31,237 58	146,822 16
Kokomo Bank.....	Whitewater.....	50,000	23,505	.....	1,187 23	.....	74,692 23
La Crosse County Bank.....	La Crosse.....	25,000	22,495	.....	31,962 00 79	5,031 77	84,488 77
Laborers' Bank.....	Ellice.....	75,000	38,550	.....	.....	1,850 00	115,400 00
Lake Shore Bank.....	Manitowoc.....	25,000	25,000	.....	5,720 98	5,897 13	61,618 11
Lumberman's Bank.....	Conterelle.....	300,000	199,375	.....	.....	.....	499,375 00
Manitowoc County Bank.....	Two Rivers.....	50,000	41,498	.....	812 86	.....	91,810 86
Marine Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	50,000	11,000	.....	20,592 72	96,865 13	178,457 85
Mechanics' Bank.....	Superior.....	25,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....	50,000 00
Mercantile Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....	50,000	49,055	.....	.....	2,605 00	101,660 00
Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank.....	Whitewater.....	100,000	50,265	.....	36,591 18	23,427 46	210,580 64
Monroe County Bank.....	Sparta.....	50,000	41,500	.....	8,984 08	4,180 22	104,664 31
Northern Bank.....	Howard.....	50,000	38,300	.....	13,498 68	8,737 81	110,536 49
North Western Bank.....	Stevens' Point.....	100,000	76,970	.....	7,519 58	37,484 03	221,973 61
Northern Wisconsin Bank.....	Aurora.....	100,000	80,345	.....	.....	12,656 00	198,000 00
Oakwood Bank.....	North Pepin.....	60,000	60,000	.....	7,524 85	.....	127,524 85
Oconto County Bank.....	Laporte.....	100,000	75,900	.....	.....	.....	175,900 00
Oncida Bank.....	Berlin.....	25,000	24,992	.....	13,990 10	848 68	64,215 76

Osborn Bank.....	New London.....	50,000	22,935	1,936 87	2,005 00	76,886 87
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	Oshkosh.....	50,000	43,276	14,471 45	11,346 88	119,094 23
Racine County Bank.....	Racine.....	200,000	46,594	50,030 61	34,089 30	330,663 91
Rock County Bank.....	Janeville.....	50,000	36,042	57,490 25	9,811 18	152,843 43
Rock River Bank.....	Beloit.....	50,000	20,569	25,188 14	30,568 64	126,325 78
Sauk City Bank.....	Sauk City.....	25,000	24,970	6,298 87	7,278 53	62,547 25
Sauk County Bank.....	Baraboo.....	50,000	41,149	8,481 49	3,000 00	102,621 49
Second Ward Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	25,000	1,471	51,668 77	50,412 32	128,552 09
Shawano Bank.....	Shawano.....	100,000	85,000	.....	40 00	185,040 00
State Bank.....	Madison.....	50,000	10,000	129,985 68	21,273 02	211,258 70
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	500,000	19,706	888,209 07	92,895 00	1,000,910 07
State Security Bank.....	Gemison.....	200,000	109,965	.....	8,075 00	318,040 00
State Stock Bank.....	Eau Claire.....	100,000	99,950	2,000 00	.....	186,990 00
St. Croix River Bank.....	Brinkhoff.....	150,000	116,770	.....	.....	199,959 00
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	St. Croix Falls.....	100,000	86,990	.....	.....	268,770 00
Tradesmen's Bank.....	Eagle Lake.....	100,000	89,480	.....	.....	186,990 00
Union Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	50,000	16,562	3,179 28	7,000 00	196,480 00
Walworth County Bank.....	Delavan.....	50,000	42,623	28,964 78	12,100 00	81,841 28
Waukesha County Bank.....	Waukesha.....	100,000	85,832	31,436 38	29,162 73	150,760 51
Waukesha County Bank.....	Waukesha.....	50,000	49,960	3,397 21	16,565 67	233,334 05
Waupun Bank.....	Waupun.....	25,000	24,406	15,884 11	6,485 26	108,842 47
Winnebago County Bank.....	Neenah.....	25,000	24,869	23,110 01	379 09	65,669 20
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	Madison.....	100,000	55,248	11,781 72	31,388 58	103,217 87
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	100,000	34,798	894,013 90	11,203 09	178,292 81
Wisconsin Pinery Bank.....	Stevens' Point.....	50,000	49,965	8,977 37	192,088 68	690,896 58
Wisconsin Valley Bank.....	Millville.....	100,000	97,875	1,514 19	47,068 96	155,441 83
Total.....	.....	7,993,000	4,695,170	3,022,884 25	1,573,694 34	17,286,248 59

74 Surplus.
 76 Including surplus, and interest and exchange account.
 79 Including margin of stocks and earnings.
 99 \$7,148 69 margin on stocks.
 103 Including margin on stocks and surplus.
 113 Margin on stocks.

*Summary of the Items of Capital, Circulation and Deposits, Specie and Cash Items, Public Securities, and Private Securities, of the Banks
of the State of Wisconsin, on the Morning of Monday, January 8d, 1859:*

CAPITAL.....	\$7,995,000 00	CASH ITEMS.....	\$33,893 51
CIRCULATION.....	4,685,170 00	PUBLIC SECURITIES.....	5,032,445 00
DEPOSITS.....	8,022,384 76	PRIVATE SECURITIES.....	9,262,457 25
SPECIE.....	706,009 22		

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER,

MADISON, WISCONSIN, January 15th, 1859.

I certify that the foregoing Statement is an Abstract of the Semi-Annual Reports made to this Office, by the several Banks that made reports, (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items of the returns under general heads), in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st Section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," approved April 19th, 1852.

J. C. SQUIRES, *Bank Comptroller.*

The following Statement will exhibit the number of Bank Note Impressions which have been received at this office, from the organization up to the first day of January, 1869, the number delivered to the Banks, or destroyed, and the number now remaining in this office.

Names of Banks.	Denomination	No. of impressions received.	No. of impressions destroyed and delivered.	On hand.
ORGANIZED BANKS.				
Aretic Bank.....	5, 5, 10, 20,	5,000	3,957	1,043
Bank of Beloit.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,227	8,849	371
do do.....	10,	3,000	1,704	1,296
Bank of the Capitol.....	1, 2, 5, 5,	4,000	8,256	744
Bank of Columbus.....	1, 2, 2, 5,	10,000	9,497	503
Bank of Eau Claire.....	1, 2,	17,000	16,686	314
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	8,600	6,694	1,906
Bank of Fox Lake.....	1, 1,	24,000	21,352	2,648
do do.....	2, 5,	4,000	2,349	1,651
Bank of Grant Co. (E. R. Hinokly & Co.)	1, 2, 5, 10,	4,300	3,146	1,154
Bank of the Interior.....	5, 10,	3,333	3,809	24
Bank of Jefferson.....	1, 2,	17,000	8,833	8,667
Bank of La Pointe.....	10, 20,	4,400	3,723	677
Bank of Manitowoc.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	14,000	11,118	2,887
Bank of Milwaukee.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	16,000	8,908	
Bank of Moneka.....	5, 10,	8,000	5,000	3,000
Bank of Montello.....	1, 2,	9,700	9,344	356
Bank of Monroe.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	2,500	2,274	226
Bank of North America.....	5, 5, 10, 20,	2,500	2,500	
Bank of the North-West.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	6,000	5,000	1,000
Bank of Oconto.....	1, 3, 5, 10,	5,600	4,302	1,298
Bank of Oshkosh.....	3, 5,	6,500	6,372	228
Bank of Portage.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,600	3,585	1,015
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	5,000	4,665	435
Bank of Racine.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,700	4,651	49
Bank of Ripon.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	3,100	2,990	110
Bank of Sheboygan.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	2,300	2,052	248
Bank of Sparta.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	2,500	1,484	1,066
Bank of Watertown.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	9,000	7,142	1,858
Bank of Wisconsin.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	6,000	5,557	443
Brown County Bank.....	1, 10,	2,500	2,257	243
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	16,200	13,025	3,175
Chippewa Bank.....	5, 5,	5,500	5,000	500
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	1, 1, 1, 1,	13,000	8,070	3,930
City Bank of Kenosha.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	11,200	10,975	225
City Bank of Prescott.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	10,000	4,647	5,453
City Bank of Racine.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	5,699	5,200	499
Clark County Bank.....	5, 10,	17,000	14,900	2,100
Columbia County Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	6,000	5,210	790
Commercial Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	7,200	5,804	1,396
Corn Exchange Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,600	4,157	443
Dane County Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	6,000	4,573	1,427
do do do.....	10, 20,	1,000	713	287
Dodge County Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	6,000	3,214	2,786
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	7,200	5,949	1,251

Names of Banks.	Denomination	No. of im- pres- sions received.	No. of im- pres- sions destroyed and delivered.	On hand.
ORGANIZED BANKS, CONTINUED.				
Elkhorn Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	3,670	3,670	
Farmers & Millers Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	10,500	8,299	2,201
Farmers & Mechanics Bank.....	1, 2,	6,700	5,733	917
Forest City Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	7,000	5,916	1,084
Fox River Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	6,000	5,800	200
Frontier Bank.....	5, 10,	13,700	2,584	11,116
German Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,600	4,537	63
Green Bay Bank.....	1, 2,	15,200	14,031	1,169
Hall & Brothers Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	22,750	4,553	18,197
Hudson City Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	2,800	2,637	163
Juneau Bank.....	1, 1,	12,000	6,002	5,998
do do.....	5, 10,	8,000	1,675	1,325
Jefferson County Bank.....	1, 1, 3, 5,	13,500	8,314	5,186
Katanyan Bank.....	1, 2,	19,500	10,492	8
do do.....	5, 5,	2,000	1,987	13
Kenosha County Bank.....	1, 2,	16,900	12,424	4,476
Kokomo Bank.....	5, 10,	3,500	1,567	1,933
La Crosse County Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	2,500	2,047	453
Laborer's Bank.....	5, 10,	4,000	2,570	1,430
Lake Shore Bank.....	1, 1, 3, 5,	2,500	2,500	
Lumberman's Bank.....	5, 10,	20,000	20,000	
Manitowoc County Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	6,000	4,624	1,376
Marine Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	6,000	3,335	2,665
Mechanics' Bank.....	5, 5,	5,000	2,500	2,500
Mercantile Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	5,600	5,545	55
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank.....	1, 2,	20,000	16,767	3,233
Monroe County Bank.....	5, 5,	5,100	4,150	950
Northern Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	8,900	5,494	3,406
do do.....	5, 10,	6,000	4,206	1,794
North Western Bank.....	5, 10,	6,700	5,140	1,560
Northern Wisconsin Bank.....	5, 10,	20,500	5,541	14,959
Oakwood Bank.....	5, 5,	6,500	6,203	297
Oconto County Bank.....	5, 10,	7,000	6,770	230
Oneida Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	2,300	2,272	28
Osborn Bank.....	5, 10,	3,400	1,538	1,867
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,600	3,963	637
Racine County Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	11,400	9,488	1,912
Rock County Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	6,100	4,649	1,451
Rock River Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	5,000	4,632	368
Sauk City Bank.....	1, 2,	17,000	8,333	8,667
Sauk County Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,700	3,744	956
Second Ward Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	3,400	2,475	925
Shawano Bank.....	5, 10,	8,000	6,408	1,597
State Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	10,778	9,659	1,119
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	14,500	12,112	1,588
do do do.....	5, 10,	4,004	2,006	1,998
State Stock Bank.....	2, 3,	39,000	20,000	10,000
St. Croix River Bank.....	5, 10,	10,000	10,000	
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	5, 10,	8,450	8,388	82
Tradesmans' Bank.....	5, 10,	10,000	6,669	3,331
Union Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	6,000	2,533	3,462

Names of Banks.	Denomination	No. of im- pressions received.	No. of im- pressions destroyed and delivered.	On hand.
ORGANIZED BANKS, CONTINUED.				
Walworth County Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	5,300	4,348	952
Waukesha County Bank.....	1, 1,	55,000	55,000	
Waupaca County Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,600	4,545	55
Waupun Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	3,600	3,573	27
Winnebago County Bank.....	1, 2,	11,800	9,416	2,384
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.	2, 3, 5, 5,	6,200	9,050	150
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	1, 1, 1, 2,	21,000	20,500	500
do do do	5, 5, 5, 10,	1,000	114	886
Wisconsin Pinery Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,600	4,545	55
Wisconsin Valley Bank.....	5, 10,	7,500	6,528	972

BANKS WINDING UP.

Badger State Bank	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,700	4,700	
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	2,500	2,500	
Bank of Commerce.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	7,000	7,000	
Bank of the West.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	14,000	14,000	
Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,600	4,600	
Farmers' Bank, Hudson.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,600	4,600	
Germania Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	2,500	2,500	
Globe Bank.....	1, 2,	8,500	8,500	
Janesville City Bank.....	1, 2, 5, 5,	2,300	2,300	
Kankakee Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,600	4,600	
Marathon County Bank.....	5, 10,	4,000	4,000	
Merchants' Bank.....	1, 1, 3, 5,	5,000	5,000	
Oshkosh City Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	7,000	7,000	
Peoples' Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	3,700	3,700	
Producer's Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,500	4,500	
State Security Bank.....	5, 10,	13,350	11,899	1,451
Wisconsin Bank of Mineral Point.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	6,200	6,200	

BANKS NOT YET ORGANIZED.

Bank of Appleton.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	3,000	2	2,998
Bank of New London.....	1, 5,	8,500		8,500
Bank of Superior.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	2,300	2	2,298
Bank of Whitewater	1, 3,	6,500	2	6,498
Citizen's Bank.....	1, 2,	8,500	3	8,497
Corn Planter's Bank.....	5, 10,	3,500		3,500
Madison Bank.....	1, 2,	18,000	2	17,998
Marathon Bank.....	3, 5,	6,300		6,300
Menomonee Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,600	2	4,598
Milwaukee Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	2,500	2,500	
Oriental Bank.....	5, 10,	2,386		2,386
Railroad Bank.....	5, 5, 5, 10,	4,000		4,000
Richland County Bank	1, 2,	8,500		8,500
Southern Bank.....	1, 3, 5, 10,	2,700	2	2,698
St. Louis Bank.....	5, 5, 10, 20,	3,000	2	2,998

"G."

The following will exhibit the names of Bank Note Plates which have been destroyed by the Bank Comptroller, during the year 1858.

Names of Banks.	Denomination
Badger State Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....	1, 2, 3, 5,
Bank of Commerce.....	1, 1, 2, 5,
Bank of the West.....	1, 1, 2, 5,
Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co.....	1, 2, 3, 5,
Farmers' Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,
Germania Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,
Globe Bank.....	1, 2,
Janesville City Bank.....	1, 2, 5, 5,
Kankakee Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,
Madison Bank.....	1, 2,
Oshkosh City Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,
Peoples' Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,
Producers' Bank.....	1, 2, 3, 5,
Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point.....	1, 2, 3, 5,

"H."

List of Banks and Officers, as taken from the Report made to this Office on the first Monday of January 1859.

Names of Banks.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Arctic Bank.....	Eagle Point.....	M. V. Hall.....	Isaac Plunne.....
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit.....	Geo B. Sanderson.....	Louis C. Hyde.....
Bank of the Capitol.....	Madison.....	.....	J. M. Dickinson.....
Bank of Columbus.....	Columbus.....	Wm. L. Lewis.....	V. H. Sprague.....
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	A. G. Butler.....	Chas W. Whinfield.....
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	John W. Davis.....	W. J. Dexter.....
Bank of Grant Co.....	Platteville.....	E. R. Hinkleley.....	L. M. Carn.....
Bank of the Interior.....	Wausau.....	Linus R. Cady.....	George L. Field.....
Bank of Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	Wm. M. Dennis.....	A. H. Van Ostrand.....
Bank of La Pointe.....	La Pointe.....	Edw'd. P. Harris.....	Chas. W. Beiden.....
Bank of Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	C. C. Barnes.....	J. C. Barnes.....
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	C. D. Nash.....	E. L. Jones.....
Bank of Moncks.....	Gordon.....	Augustus Nifenecher.....	C. S. Kelsey.....
Bank of Montello.....	Montello.....	E. B. Kelsey.....	J. B. Galusha.....
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe.....	John A. Bingham.....	H. M. Hunter.....
Bank of North America.....	Superior.....	T. M. Turley.....	A. G. Ruggles.....
Bank of the North West.....	Fond du Lac.....	B. F. Moore.....	J. F. Woodruff.....
Bank of Oconto.....	Oconto.....	Edwin Hart.....	Ansel W. Kellogg.....
Bank of Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh.....	John Fitzgerald.....	H. L. Norton.....
Bank of Portage.....	Portage.....	D. Vandercook.....	Charles Ray.....
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Anson Eldred.....	Daniel Ullmann.....
Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	Henry J. Ullman.....	E. P. Brookway.....
Bank of Ripon.....	Ripon.....	H. H. Meed.....	F. R. Townsend.....
Bank of Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	W. W. King.....	.....

"H." continued.

List of Banks and Officers as taken from the Report made to this Office on the first Monday of January, 1859.

Names of Banks.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Sparta.....	Sparta.....	J. T. Hemphill.....	Sam'l McCord.....
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown.....	A. L. Prichard.....	Wm. H. Clark.....
Bank of Wisconsin.....	Watertown.....	Wm. M. Dennis.....	Peter V. Brown.....
Brown County Bank.....	De Pere.....	J. G. Lawton.....	J. O. Roorback.....
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	Janesville.....	O. W. Norton.....	J. D. Rexford.....
Chippewa Bank.....	Pepin.....	E. Lathrop.....	J. C. Mann.....
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	Beaver Dam.....	Charles Miller.....	B. G. Bloss.....
City Bank of Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	A. B. Towalee.....	E. G. Durant.....
City Bank of Prescott.....	Prescott.....	Charles Miller.....	W. P. Westfall.....
City Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	A. McClurg.....	Wm. McConihe.....
Clark County Bank.....	O'Neillville.....	Wm. H. Marston.....	M. J. Lyons.....
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City.....	John P. McGregor.....	
Commercial Bank.....	Racine.....	H. S. Durand.....	J. W. Moore.....
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	A. Preudfit.....	Wm. Hobkirk.....
Dane County Bank.....	Madison.....	N. B. Van Slyke.....	T. Brown.....
Dodge County Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....	Lyman Truman.....	R. V. Rogert.....
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.,.....	Fond du Lac.....	Geo. McWilliams.....	K. A. Darling.....
Elkhorn Bank.....	Elkhorn.....	J. A. Pierce.....	George Bulky.....
Farmers' & Millers' Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	E. D. Holton.....	H. H. Camp.....
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank.....	Fond du Lac.....	S. B. Amory.....	R. A. Baker.....
Forest City Bank.....	Waukesha.....	S. A. Bean.....	M. G. Townsend.....
Fox River Bank.....	Green Bay.....	J. G. Lawton.....	
Frontier Bank.....	La Pointe.....	W. W. Wood.....	
German Bank.....	Sheboygan.....	John Ewing.....	J. H. Mead.....

Green Bay Bank	Maranett	D. Wells, Jr	N. Ludington
Hall and Brother's Bank	Eau Claire	E. F. Hall	D. R. Moon
Hudson City Bank	Hudson	J. O. Henning	M. S. Gibson
Juneau Bank	Juneau Bank	J. B. Cross	S. B. Scott
Jefferson County Bank	Watertown	C. G. Harger	Daniel Jones
Kittanyan Bank	La Crosse	Wilson Colwell	George A. Beck
Kenosha County Bank	Kenosha	John C. Colemans	A. W. Gould
Kokomo Bank	Whitewater	Daniel Graham	J. M. Archibald
La Crosse County Bank	La Crosse	Wm. H. Lathrup	W. W. Webb
Labore's Bank	Elishe	B. G. Bliss	Wm. S. Huntington
Lake Shore Bank	Manitowoc	H. C. Adams	G. W. Adams
Lumberman's Bank	Contreelle	A. Prouditt	J. K. Prouditt
Manitowoc County Bank	Two Rivers	Charles Kuchn	Louis Kemper
Marine Bank	Manitowoc	J. A. Hoover	J. H. Skidmore
Mechanics' Bank	Superior	E. B. Smith	Wm. S. Huntington
Mercentile Bank	Reaver Dam	B. G. Bliss	R. Shiels
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank	Whitewater	A. H. Scoville	J. E. Myers
Monroe County Bank	Sparta	E. H. Goodrich	R. Chappell
Northern Bank	Green Bay	U. H. Peak	W. W. Wood
North-Western Bank	Stevens' Point	Alonzo Wood	
Northern Wisconsin Bank	Aurora	T. L. Lawrence	
Oakwood Bank	Pepin	J. C. Mann	A. C. Allen
Oconto County Bank	La Porte	Geo. A. Mason	E. Kellogg
Oreida Bank	Berlin	James Field	Wm. H. Lewis
Osborn Bank of	New London	Watson Bidwell	G. W. Roe
Oshkosh Commercial Bank	Oshkosh	Thos. T. Reeve	Geo. C. Northrup
Racine County Bank	Racine	R. M. Norton	J. L. Kimball
Rock County Bank	Janesville	T. Jackson	L. C. Lawton
Rock River Bank	Beloit	Wm. T. Ritchie	G. B. Burrows
Sank City Bank	Sank City	M. D. Miller	T. Thomas
Sauk County Bank	Baraboo	Simeon Mills	Wm. H. Jacobs
Second Ward Bank	Manitowoc	A. C. Wilmanns	Wm. G. Boleys
Shawanaw Bank	Shawanaw	S. A. Bean	J. A. Ellis
State Bank	Madison	Sam'l. Marshall	M. S. Scott
State Bank of Wisconsin	Milwaukee	J. G. Inbusch	
State Security Bank	Gemeke	D. Vandercrook	

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MADISON, December 10th, 1858.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY A. W. RANDALL,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin,

SIR:—I herewith transmit, through you, to the Legislature,
the Annual Report of this Department.

I have the honor to be, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

LYMAN C. DRAPER.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE LEGISLATURE:—

It is made the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to report annually to the Legislature :

“An abstract of all the Common School reports received by him from the several clerks of the County Boards of Supervisors ;

“A statement of the condition of the Common Schools in this State ;

“Estimates and accounts of the expenditures of the school money ;

“Plans for the improvement and management of the Common School Fund, and for the better arrangement of the Common Schools ; and

“All such matters relating to his office, and the Common Schools of the State, as he shall deem it expedient to communicate.”

And furthermore, it is made the duty of the State Superintendent “to open such correspondence abroad as may enable him to obtain, so far as practicable, information relative to the system of Common Schools, and its improvements in other States and Countries, which he shall embody in his Annual Report to the Legislature ;” and he shall also “annually submit to the Legislature, with his report, a statement of his travels in making official visits during the past year, and of his expenditures for that purpose.”

In accordance with these provisions of law, I have the honor to present the TENTH ANNUAL REPORT from this Department.

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL REPORTS.

Appended to this Report will be found a full abstract of all the reports received from the Clerks of the County Boards of Supervisors. But three counties remain to be heard from—Burnett, Dunn, and La Pointe.* Burnett has never been organized, and no report from it need be expected; Dunn county had the misfortune, early in November last, to have its Court House and county records destroyed by fire, and thus, doubtless, its report delayed. La Pointe county has never yet made a report since the organization of the State; it ought to enjoy its share in the benefits of the School Fund apportionment. I have repeatedly written to the clerks of the Boards of Supervisors of both Dunn and La Pointe counties, urging them, notwithstanding their delay, still to send in their reports.

As the value of such statistics depends much upon the contrasts we make of them, I shall proceed to point out briefly some of the lessons they are calculated to teach us.

Number of Children.—The whole number of children reported between the ages of four and twenty years, adding for Dunn county 421, the same as last year, is, 264,078—showing an increase over last year of 22,533. Last year's increase over the year preceding was 27,659; so this year exhibits a less increase by 5,126 than its predecessor. It may astonish not a few to learn, that according to the most recent statistics at command, only the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana—and in this relative order—surpass Wisconsin in their number of reported children of school age. Were the 264,078 children of this State to form in single file, allowing each a space of four feet, they would make a continuous army *two hundred miles* in length! What an array of children,—the future hope of the State! Their educational welfare is a matter of immense importance; and it behooves the Legislature to perform their solemn and weighty responsibilities to these children that their right education may add millions to the wealth of the State.

School Attendance.—Last year the total number of children of school age was 241,545, of which 153,613 attended school. This year, out of 264,078, there has been a reported attendance of 167,110,—thus showing that last year there were 87,932 children in the State who did not attend school, and 96,968 of the same class this year. Some of these reported as non-attendants at the public schools, have attended private schools, academies and col-

* La Pointe County has since reported.

leges, while ill-health and other causes have prevented the attendance of others. Still, after making all reasonable deductions for these causes, it will be found that about one third of all our youth of school age are not availing themselves of the benefits of the education provided for all. This is to be lamented! Yet even this is a decided improvement since the organization of the school system of the State; for the First Annual Report of this Department exhibited, in round numbers, only 32,000 out of 70,000 children as attending school—considerably less than half. The last Report of the School Commissioner of Ohio, shows considerably less than one half of the school children of the State attending the public schools; in Maine less than half; in Indiana the same; in Illinois, by the report of 1849, less than one quarter; in New York and Massachusetts about three fourths. We are, then, doing in this particular as well as the average; but we should not be satisfied, so long as there is a possibility of doing better. Nearly a hundred thousand children in Wisconsin growing up in ignorance, fit subjects for crime and misery, and fit candidates for the penitentiary! It ought not so to be.

What is the remedy? I confess it is not altogether clear.—The idea of compulsory measures to secure more general attendance, is not exactly suited to the genius of our free government. A late writer upon this subject remarks: "In many of the European States, parents are compelled to send their children to school. In Prussia, absentees are liable to full school fees, and a fine or a day's labor in compensation. In Saxony, nothing is an excuse for absence from school but sickness, and attendance is compelled by fine and imprisonment.—In Hanover, the ecclesiastical authorities are charged with the inspection of schools, where every child from the age of six is required to attend, unless sufficiently instructed elsewhere. In Bavaria, no child is allowed to leave school until he has arrived at the age of twelve years, and then not without an examination and a certificate, which is necessary to apprenticeship and marriage. In Austria, all the children from the age of six years must go to school till they are twelve years of age. A Commissioner from the French Government, who has been examining the school systems of Germany, urges the necessity of compulsory instruction of some system which shall compel the attendance upon instruction of some kind of all the children of the State. If it is wise in the State to take authority out of the parents' hands, it is in such a case as this. Education makes the citizen, and the evils of ignorance, or a misdirected education, do not fall simply upon individuals, but are entailed upon society." In Massachusetts, which shows so large an attendance,

every person who does not send his child, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, to school, at least twelve weeks, of which six weeks shall be consecutive, during each year, is subject to a fine of twenty dollars, unless rendering a sufficient excuse.

While our State is probably not yet prepared to adopt compulsory measures, I would respectfully suggest whether persuasive influences may not be resorted to with profit? Some States are agitating the idea, whether apportioning their School Funds, not to the whole number of children, but to the attendance, might not prove an incentive to the districts to secure as full an attendance as possible? Hon. HENRY BARNARD suggests, whether this proposition might not be combined with the present practice—say one half of the amount apportioned to go to the whole number of children, and the other half to attendance; and, furthermore, whether the longer and more punctually parents send their children to school, the less in proportion should be their local school tax? We should be thus holding out powerful motives for attendance. If it should be thought, that this mixed system of apportioning the School money would not be in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, an amendment to that instrument, in a matter of so vital importance, might be deemed not only necessary, but indispensable to the best interests of the people.

Length of Schools.—The first School Report of this State, nine years ago, gave a trifle less than four months as the average length of time the schools in the State were taught. This average has steadily increased, until this year's statistics shew five and three-fifths months. Out of fifty-two Counties reported, thirty-five of them exhibit an average of from five to eight months and three quarters; fourteen others range from four to five months, and three Counties less than four months. It is unquestionably a struggle for not a few of the frontier districts to provide the necessary means to maintain even a three month's school; yet does not the general cause of education demand that the State should take a step in advance, and require a four month's school to be kept, in order to share in the School Fund apportionment? Such an amendment would not, I should think, conflict with the Constitution, which requires "at least a three month's" school—this is simply the minimum, and by the same article it is provided, that "provisions shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the School Fund;" and among such provisions it would, I should conceive, be eminently proper, and strictly within the province of the Legislature, to elevate this standard if they thought the best interests of education required it. I should much rather suggest a six month's school; instead of four, but I feel for the poor people in the sparsely-set,

tled frontiers, struggling as they are with poverty, and should greatly fear that such an extension at present, like an excessive tariff, would prove prohibitory in its operation, and thus deprive them of schools altogether. But an extension to four months, I believe, would not be oppressive, but would prove a powerful impetus to the great cause of education in our State.

Number of Districts.—The number of separate districts in the State is 8,181, and 1,566 parts of districts, which form joint districts—and estimating two and a half parts as equal to a district, we shall have 626 to add to the 8,181, giving a grand total of 8,807 districts. Last year there were reported 8,018 districts, 1,860 parts or 544 joint districts, making altogether 8,562 districts. There is an increase of 245 districts over last year; and the total number has very nearly doubled since the organization of the State. This increase has resulted from an extension of our settlements, and also from the very injurious practice of dividing and thus ensmalling their number.

Number and value of School Houses.—Nine years ago, when the first School Report was made, 874 school houses were reported, nearly one half of which were of log construction; last year the total number was 2,945; this year 3,482, of which something over one third are logs—increase of school houses over last year 537.

The total valuation of the school house property of Wisconsin nine years ago was \$75,810 75; last year, \$863,478 49; this year, \$1,127,191 69—increase in valuation since last year, \$248,713 20. The 3,482 school houses in the State range in value as duly reported to this Department, from one cent to \$23,000—averaging \$321 53. Milwaukee reports the most costly school house, \$28,000; Janesville one at \$25,000; Racine one at \$12,000; Dodge, Kenosha and La Crosse, one each at \$10,000; Sheboygan and Waushara, one each at \$8,000; Dane one at \$6,000; Grant, Jefferson and Outagamie, one each at \$5,000; Brown, Portage and Winnebago, one each at \$4,000; Fond du Lac, Green, Ozaukee, Richland and Sauk, one each at \$3,000; and Manitowoc, Eau Claire, Juneau and Waushara, one each at \$2,000. It is highly creditable to the liberality and enlightened zeal of these several localities, that they have done so nobly in this direction; and especially so to the new frontier counties of La Crosse, Outagamie, Portage, Richland, Sauk, Eau Claire, Juneau and Waushara. Other frontier counties have also done exceedingly well—Green Lake, one school house, \$2,500; Pierce and St. Croix one each, at \$1,500; Bad Ax, one at \$1,300; and Chippewa, one at \$1,225.

Nine years ago there were 511 school house sites containing less than an acre; last year, 2,369; this year, 3,060—increase over last year nearly 700. There would appear to be something

over 700 school house sites containing 20 acres or more. There were, nine years since, 582 school house sites unenclosed; last year, 2,470; this year, 8,099—showing only about 700 school house sites enclosed, or one in about every five and a half. This exhibits a sad neglect; for where there are no enclosures, we can hardly expect that any attention has been paid to shade trees, and other out door culture and neatness, so well calculated to add charms and attractions to the school house and its surroundings. But few of us fully realize the influence of these apparently minor matters, in either attracting the youthful mind to, or repelling it from, the school and all its attendant blessings.

There were, nine years ago, 231 school houses without black-boards; last year, 940; and this year, 1,072—thus showing nearly one quarter of the school houses destitute of this very important appendage. Nine years since, 474 school houses were without out-line maps; last year, 2,482; and this year, 2,846—thus showing nearly two-fifths of the school houses destitute of

Teachers' Wages.—Nine years ago, the average of wages paid to male teachers per month, was \$15 22, and to female teachers \$6 92; last year to male teachers \$24 60, and to female teachers \$15 16; and this year to male teachers \$27 02, and to female teachers \$14 92—an increase on male teachers of \$2 42, and a decrease on female teachers of 24 cents. In Douglas county, the highest wages were this year paid to a male teacher, \$50 per month; in Buffalo county the lowest, \$20 41; while in Douglas county also the highest wages were paid to a female teacher, \$29 00; and in Adams the lowest, \$9 68. It will be seen, that in the course of nine years teachers' wages have very nearly doubled—the wages of female teachers more than doubled; and this may be regarded as a fair index of the advanced character of the schools themselves, and the value of the instruction imparted. The following table exhibits the gratifying progress made from 1849 to the present time:

Years.	Average amt paid Male Teachers.	Average amt paid Female Teachers.
1849	\$15 22	\$6 92
1850	17 14	8 77
1851	17 16	8 35
1852	15 83	8 64
1853	18 17	9 94
1854	18 75	11 60
1855	22 10	12 08
1856	25 88	18 80
1857	24 60	16 16
1858	27 02	14 92

School Libraries.—The total number of School District Libraries reported last year, 1,168; this year 1,375—increase 207; total number of volumes last year 28,628; this year 38,765—apparent increase 10,137 volumes. Judging from the fact that more counties this year report an increase in their libraries, than report money expended for the purpose; it is reasonable to presume that either all the expenditure for books is not reported, or that books were returned this year which were neglected last year. So that it is not possible to get at the amount really expended for library purposes. Last year 19,504 volumes were loaned for reading; this year 24,104—showing the very marked increase over last year of 4,600 volumes loaned to readers. From 1840 to the present time, there has been an average of less than a volume a year added to the School District Libraries of the State—a fact that should not only cause profound regret, but arouse us to the absolute necessity of some improved School Library system. Impressed with the uncommon importance of this matter, special pains have been taken, by personal visits and correspondence, to learn the practical workings of the library systems of other States; and this whole subject will be presented, in a subsequent part of this Report, in all its bearings, together with such practical deductions as the facts and experiences grouped together would seem to warrant.

These educational facts, as a whole, show that we are making progress in Wisconsin. Schools and school-houses, pupils and attendance, are steadily increasing; and the increased demand for better qualified teachers, and the increased wages they receive for their services, are gratifying and unmistakable evidences that the good work is gradually advancing and improving. The establishment of Normal Schools, the growing interest manifested in the Teachers' State Convention, together with the measure of success and usefulness attendant upon the *Wisconsin Journal of Education*, are so many additional evidences of progress, which should not be lightly esteemed or overlooked in making up the general estimate of the onward march of education in Wisconsin. That cause which last year expended for teachers' wages alone over two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and this year over three hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars—over \$64,000 this year more than the last, and over six hundred thousand dollars during the two years together, is one which very properly claims the warm sympathies and zealous efforts of every true son of Wisconsin, both in and out of the Legislature.

EDUCATION—how vast the significance of that single word! It conveys to us the idea of the mental training of millions of children who are soon to fill the places we now occupy. "Each one of these millions," suggests HORACE MANN, "with a fitting

education, is capable of adding something to the sum of human happiness, and subtracting something from the sum of human misery; and many great souls amongst them there are, who may become instruments of turning the course of nations, as the rivers of waters are turned."

Important as all concede it to be, yet how little earnest attention is given by the mass of our people, by parents and by legislators, to the subject of education. "It vitally concerns us all, and yet few seem to realize the ever-living fact. "Improvements in useful, and often in useless arts, command solid prices,—twenty, fifty, or even a hundred thousand dollars,—while improvements in education, in the means of obtaining new guaranties for the permanence of all we hold dear, and for making our children and our children's children wiser and happier,—these are scarcely topics of conversation or inquiry."

The total expenditures of our State for the nine years since its organization up to the first of January last, was, in round numbers, one million and nine hundred thousand dollars; while the total amount of the School Fund income apportioned to the several towns, including the apportionment in April last, amounts to \$885,820 37, which was distributed on the express condition of at least half the amount being levied and collected by the several districts enjoying this educational bounty, which would at least add one half to making it \$1,252,980 55. It would be a very moderate estimate to say, that during these nine years past at least fifty per cent. more has been raised by taxation for school purposes in Wisconsin than has been actually required in order to share the State bounty, which would bring up the grand total expended for common schools since the organization of the State to over a million and a half of dollars, together with over a million of dollars more for school-house property—thus exceeding, by more than one-quarter, all other State expenditures for the same period put together. Is not, then, the educational interest of our State, in its pecuniary aspect alone, one of immense importance? It may well be asked, with the learned Bishop BAKESLEY, "whether a wise State hath any interest nearer heart than the education of youth?" The education of the people should receive far greater attention from our legislators than is ordinarily bestowed upon it; for, I will venture to say, that in each successive session of two or three months of the Legislature, scarcely as many days are devoted to the paramount claims and mighty interests connected with the education of all the children of the State.

"Now, sir," exclaims the eloquent EDWARD EVERETT, "I am coming to the point which I wish to illustrate; and it is this: What none but a madman would knowingly do to his body; what

no known community of men, raised above the abjectest level of savage life, and placed on a soil and in a climate that yield a competent supply of wholesome food, has ever done to the parishing corporeal frame; what no parent, in whose bosom the last drop of the milk of human kindness and natural love was not dried up, would do to his child,—that is done, and permitted to be done, without scruple and without rebuke, to the immortal intellect; and this in enlightened lands, and in Christian communities, composed of men who know that they have not only minds to enlighten, but souls to save. I say, the monstrous and unnatural cruelty, never practised to himself, or another, as far as the body is concerned, unless by an idiot or a savage, is daily, constantly, remorselessly, practised upon that which excels the body, by all the difference between mind and matter, spirit and clay, heaven and earth.

“The body is not starved, except in cases of cruel necessity. Not starved? It is nourished and pampered by whatever can provoke or satisfy the appetite; the healthy child is nursed and nourished up into the healthy man; the tiny fingers, which now weary with the weight of the rattle, will be trained up to a grasp of steel; the little limbs will learn to stretch, unfatigued, over plain and mountain; while the inward intellectual being will be allowed to remain unnourished, neglected, and stunted. A reason, capable of being nurtured into the vigorous apprehension of all truth, will remain uninformed and torpid, at the mercy of low prejudice and error. A capacity, which might have explored nature, mastered its secrets, and weighed the orbs of heaven in the golden scales of science, shall pass through life, clouded with superstition, ignorant of the most familiar truth, unconscious of its own heavenly nature. There is the body of a man, sound, athletic, well-proportioned; but the mind, within is puny, dwarfed, and starved. Could we perceive it with our bodily sight, we should pity it. Could the natural eye measure the contrast between a fully-developed and harmoniously-proportioned intellect, on the one hand, and a blighted, stunted, distorted, sickly, understanding, on the other, even as it compares a diseased and shrivelled form with the manly expansion and vigorous development of health, we should be moved with compassion; but, so completely do we allow ourselves to be the slaves of material sense, that many a parent, who would feel himself incapable of depriving a child of a single meal, will let him grow up, without ever approaching the banquet of useful, quickening knowledge.

“I know, sir, these are figures of speech. The mind does not grow by food, nor languish for want of it; but these similitudes are the only means we have of discomfiting of the intellect-

tual nature. I know not to what else we can better liken the strong appetite of the mind for improvement, than to a hunger and thirst after knowledge and truth; nor how we can better describe the province of education, than to say, it does that for the intellect, which is done for the body, when it receives the care and nourishment which are necessary for its growth, health and strength. From this comparison, I think I derive new views of the importance of education. It is now a solemn duty, a tender, sacred trust. What! sir, feed a child's body, and let his soul hunger! pamper his limbs, and starve his faculties! Plant the earth, cover a thousand hills with your droves of cattle, pursue the fish to their hiding places in the sea, and spread out your wheat fields across the plain, in order to supply the wants of that body, which will soon be as cold and as senseless as their poorest clod, and let the pure spiritual essence within you, with all its glorious capacities for improvement, languish and pine! What! build factories, turn in myers upon the water-wheels, unchain the imprisoned spirits of steam, to weave a garment for the body, and let the soul remain unadorned and naked! What! send out your vessels to the farthest ocean, and make battle with the monsters of the deep, in order to obtain the means of lighting up your dwellings and workshops, and prolonging the hours of labor for the meat that perisheth, and permit that vital spark, which God has kindled, which He has intrusted to our care, to be fanned into a bright and heavenly flame,—permit it, I say, to languish and go out!

“But leaving,” remarks Mr. EVERTT elsewhere, “all attempt to magnify the work of education, by pointing out the astonishing results to which it guides the well-trained mind, a much shorter method might be pursued with one who needed to be impressed with its importance. I would take such an one to a place of instruction, to a school, to a child's school, (for there is no step in the process more important than the first,) and I would say, in those faint sparks of intelligence just brightening over the rudiments of learning, you behold the germ of so many rational and immortal spirits. In a few years, you and I, and all now on the stage, shall have passed away; and there on those little seats, primer in hand, are arranged our successors. Yes, when the volume of natural science, and Nature with it, shall have vanished,—when the longest periods of human history shall have run together to a point,—those infant children will have ripened into immortal beings, looking back from the mansions of eternity, with joy or sorrow, on the direction given to their intellectual and moral natures in the dawn of their existence! If there is any one not deeply impressed, by this single reflection, with the importance of education, he is beyond the reach of any-

thing that can be urged, by way either of illustration or argument, is of small importance, and is not to be considered.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

It is one of the duties imposed by law on the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to propose "plans for the improvement and management of the Common School Fund." In compliance with a resolution of the Assembly, at its last session, I had occasion to enter quite fully into this matter, and shall now proceed to its re-examination, making such additions and modifications as the change of circumstances seems to require. Some of the statistics come down a little later than in April last—relating chiefly to land sales; but as few lands have since been sold or pre-empted, the aggregates will remain about the same, and can in no case materially effect the general results. The School Fund proper, after deducting the amount set apart for Normal School purposes, amounted, on the 1st of October last, to \$2,845,846.84—considerably less than the year preceding, owing to the diversion from the Fund of \$261,598.54 to the Drainage Fund. The interest on the present School Fund, at 7 per cent., is \$199,212.04. There is now in the treasury the sum of \$40,790.07 of School Fund income; adding this to the interest due prior to 5th of March next, and we should have a total of \$240,002.11 for the next apportionment. This, as experience shows, cannot all be collected. Last year the figures pointed out fifty thousand dollars more than was actually paid in, in time for the apportionment. If we have \$190,000 to appropriate in March next, it will probably be as much as can reasonably be expected; and this sum would give about seventy-two cents to each child, of school age, in the State. It would not be safe to estimate more.

SOURCES OF AUGMENTING THE SCHOOL FUND.

The sources of increasing the School Fund, as already provided, are—25 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of the Swamp Lands; five per cent. net proceeds of the sale of Government lands in Wisconsin; and the sale of the remaining un-sold School Lands—the item of fines, penalties and forfeitures being too unimportant to take into the account in a general estimate of this kind. Let us look carefully at these several sources, and see what may reasonably be estimated as the ultimate amount of the School Fund, when all these additions shall have been made:

Swamp Land Grant.—The total amount of the Swamp Land Grant, can only be approximately estimated. In the report of the

Commissioner of the General Land Office of 1857, that it appears to be 2,350,000 acres of the Wisconsin surveys returned, and entered on the plats of that office, and swamp lands, and set apart as such under the Act of 1850. Only 2,074,588 acres have as yet been patented to the State. But in the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office just made, it appears that there are 2,827,199 acres of Swamp and Overflowed lands under the act of 1850, upon which patents and lists having the effect of patents have been already issued to our State. Gov. BABCOCK, in his last annual message, estimated the whole amount for which the State would be ultimately entitled under this Grant at not less than two and a half millions of acres; (but it has already proved to be much more than that) and there is as yet a large region of country unsurveyed by Government, and also a large quantity of lands not yet reported as Swamp Land, which must eventually be placed in that category, and inure to the State. From the best information it can gain from the officers having in charge the Swamp Land Department, and from surveyors and others, intimately acquainted with the northern region of our State, I think we may safely place the total amount of the Swamp Land Grant, at not less than three millions of acres. The more sanguine place it as high as four millions; but I think it would be most prudent, in making estimates, not to place it higher than three millions. As the remaining portion of this Grant must necessarily be located principally in the remote wilderness region between our northern settlements and Lake Superior, it cannot reasonably be expected to realize so much per acre as that already sold, and the expenses of sale are to be deducted; hence, probably a dollar and ten cents per acre; after deducting expenses, is as high as it should be estimated. Deducting from the estimated 3,000,000 of acres, the 916,516 acres already sold, and we have left 2,083,484 acres, which netting \$1.10 per acre, would realize the sum of \$2,291,832.40—adding one-quarter of which to the School Fund, would be \$572,958.10.

School Lands Unsold.—There appear to be unsold about 381 of the sixteenth or school sections, lying mostly north of township line 80; and thus mostly in regions yet only partially surveyed—which would be 243,840 acres, and which, at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, would realize \$304,800.00. None, I believe, of the 500,000 acre school tract, remains unsold. Of the Selected Lands, selected in lieu of the 600,000 acre school grant, only about 8,000 acres remain unsold, which at the minimum value would realize \$10,000.00.

Five per cent. proceeds.—Wisconsin, by its Constitution and admission into the Union, fully sanctioned by the General Govt

amount; is entitled to five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in the State. But \$22,587.56 is all that has been paid of this fund, the last payment having been made August 28th, 1859. Its unjust detention (since that time, and the reasons assigned for it, are well known, and need not, in detail, be repeated here. Suffice it to say, that by the Rock River Canal Land Grant of 140,000 acres, in 1833, the then Territory, and future State, of Wisconsin, were made a trustee, and held responsible for the proper application of the trust for the sole purpose of constructing and maintaining a canal from Rock River to Milwaukee. From various causes, not necessary here to notice, the Canal Company, after four years' efforts, practically abandoned the enterprise, after having disposed of some 48,000 acres of the land, at \$2.50 per acre, as the grant required, and used some of the proceeds in surveys, labor and material. The canal was not made, and the remainder of the lands was sold by the Territory, and the proceeds, together with the dues collected on lands sold on credit by the Canal Company, were appropriated to Territorial expenses, which the General Government was justly bound to liquidate. Notwithstanding this position of the affair, when Wisconsin became a State, Congress admitted her into the Union, with a pledge that she should be made the trustee, like some of the other new States, of the five percent net proceeds of the sales of all public lands within her borders, for the special purpose of educating all her children. But, as we have seen, this has unjustly been withheld for a period of over eight years, as well as as 140,000 acres of the 500,000 acre tract of school lands to which the State was entitled—as an offset for the 140,000 acres granted for the construction of the Rock River Canal, for which an arbitrary charge of two dollars and fifty cents per acre was made against the State. Various efforts have been made in past years, without success, to obtain these monies and lands, so long and so wrongfully withheld by the General Government. During the past season, Col. D. W. JONES, the Secretary of State, made application to the proper Departments at Washington, and prosecuted the matter with his accustomed vigor and energy. He had made himself familiar with the whole subject, and pressed our claims with such an array of facts and show of justice, that they could not well be longer denied. It was shown, that the Territorial Legislature had, in good faith, assigned the canal grant to the company which had petitioned Congress for it—a company composed of men believed to be responsible and enterprising; and that the acts of the Territorial Legislature, as required of all Territorial legislation, were laid before Congress for their approval or disapproval, and this one relative to the canal grant among the num-

ber, and as no word of opposition was uttered, it hence follows that this disposition of the canal grant was tacitly endorsed and approved by the General Government, and it was not till twelve years afterwards that any complaint was intimated. In consequence of the poverty of the Territory and people twenty years ago, the company failed to raise the necessary means, and consequently failed in their purpose of constructing the canal. Yet the same men in part, under a new organization, constructed a first class railroad not only over very nearly the same region from Milwaukee to Rock River, but have extended it to the Mississippi; and that in this high northern latitude, where a canal would be frozen up nearly one half of each year, the railroad was much the more suitable and serviceable, and far more satisfactory to the people, for whose benefit the canal was designed; and that for the transportation of United States troops, munitions of war, or supplies for the upper Mississippi garrisons, a railroad furnishes a far more speedy mode of conveyance than any canal, besides providing an uninterrupted winter as well as summer communication. That this railroad, which has been extended to the Mississippi *via* Madison, and nearly so *via* Monroe, Green county, has given a powerful impetus to the trade and travel of the State, and must have been the means of hundreds of thousands of acres of public lands finding an early market, which they would not otherwise have done for many years; and that the total amount derived by Government from sales of public lands in Wisconsin has reached, in round numbers, the large sum of *twelve millions* of dollars. That in making the canal grant, the Government reserved alternate sections along the route of the canal, and sold them, or many of them, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre; so that, in a pecuniary point of view, Government lost nothing by the operation, as she got from the citizens of Wisconsin as much, or nearly as much, for the alternate sections alone, as she would at the usual Government rates, have obtained for those sections and the grant together; and the people of Wisconsin secured a railroad, which has been far better to them, and far better to the Government, than a dozen such canals as the one contemplated.

That the Territory, under the circumstances, did the very best it could—acted in good faith throughout, and saved much of the grant from the company, and devoted the proceeds to the expenses of the Territorial government, which were justly chargeable to the General Government. That even if the Territory had culpably failed on its part, as trustee, to fulfil, or cause to be fulfilled, the terms of the grant,—or even if adjusted, and the State was admitted to be indebted to the General Government for the full amount claimed—still the General Government had

no shadow of a right to withhold a trust sacredly pledged by permanent enactment, and by a solemn sanction of our Constitution, for the education of the children of Wisconsin for all time to come; that, therefore, this five per cent. fund should have been paid over to the State, not as a gift, or debt, due Wisconsin, but as a trust, so made by special contract, for a special educational purpose; and that, if the State was justly indebted to the General Government, which is not admitted, then the State should pay it, not out of the School Fund, which it could not do, but out of its general fund raised by taxation from the people.

By arguments such as these, Col. JONES at length got the claim for the full amount of the five per cent. net proceeds of sales of public lands in Wisconsin, up to 1st of January, 1858, passed through the General Land Office, and Auditor's Departments, and only wanting the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which that officer withheld simply on the ground, that as the amount was large (some \$270,000) he wished to consult the President before acting in the matter, who was then absent from the Federal city. Serious illness in Col. JONES' family at the time, compelled him to leave for home before the President's return. And thus the matter has rested.

I may add, in this connection, that I have been advised by Hon. CHARLES H. LARABEE, one of our members elect to Congress, that he will shortly visit Washington, and push this claim, if possible, to an early allowance; and from his persistent manner, and attention to public business, there is great hope of early success, both with regard to the five per cent. fund, and the 140,000 acres withheld of the 500,000 acre school tract. If the former is allowed, as it seems to me, it must be, sooner or later, then there can be no valid reason for longer withholding the latter. When these claims are allowed, together with the addition to the five per cent. fund which has accrued since the 1st of January last, and should the 140,000 acres be judiciously selected, I should presume that we might calculate on five hundred thousand dollars being eventually added to the School Fund from these sources.

The further addition to the School Fund from the five per cent. net proceeds of the future sales of public lands in Wisconsin, can only be approximately estimated. Taking it for granted, that there are fully as many, if not more, unsold Government lands south of township line 30, as have been sold north of that line, then there must be, at the least calculation, fourteen millions of acres of unsold Government lands in the State, after deducting the school section for each township. Deduct from this, say four millions of acres to satisfy the Railroad Grants, and two millions more for swamp lands, and we will have eight

millions of acres remaining—suppose of this that only six millions should prove saleable, and that should net only a dollar per acre, we should eventually be entitled to three hundred thousand dollars more from the General Government as the five per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of these lands.

To sum up, therefore, these several sources of revenue to the School Fund, present and prospective, will exhibit an approximation of its probable ultimate amount:

School Fund proper, as already stated,.....	\$2,845,846 34
School Sections unsold, 381, or, 243,840 acres,.....	304,900 00
Selected Lands unsold, 8,000 acres,.....	10,000 00
Five per cent. due from General Gov'm't up to Jan. 1, 1859, say	800,000 00
Five per cent. due from General Government in prospective, say,	300,900 00
Balance of Swamp Land sales, estimated,.....	572,958 10
Withheld by General Government, 140,000 acres, say	200,000 00

\$4,733,604 44

This aggregate may be diminished by the General Government continuing unjustly to withhold the five per cent. fund, together with the 140,000 acres of the original 500,000 acre school tract; and it may be increased by the Swamp Lands eventually numbering more acres, and realizing more per acre for them, than I have estimated. It would not surprise me if these lands should yield a million more dollars than here estimated—thus adding at least a quarter of a million more to the School Fund. If, therefore, all these hopes should be reasonably realized, our School Fund may yet reach, in round numbers, the sum of five millions of dollars.

We will assume, then, that five millions of dollars is the highest probable amount, with vigilant management, that we can hope to attain for the School Fund. We are apt very complacently to regard this fund as a most munificent one—so large, indeed, that it would make no perceptible difference if we should now and then make some sacrilegious foray upon it. When, in connection with this Fund, we bear in mind the large number among whom, not the principal, but the interest only, is to be annually apportioned, and still further reflect with what wonderful rapidity that number is increasing, we shall cease to regard it as a magnificent or inexhaustible Fund, but rather view it as altogether too small for the holy and mighty mission it is designed to fulfill.

According to EULER, in countries where the greater number of the people are employed in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, with few idle and unproductive consumers, the population increases in a wonderful manner—doubling in every twelve or thirteen years. MALTHUS, in his well known work on Population, has expressed the opinion that population ought, from natural

increase, to double itself in twelve years. But Wisconsin has far out-stripped the calculations of these celebrated political economists, as the following table of the successive annual increase of children entitled to share in the School Fund apportionment, from the organization of the State to the present time, will show:

Year.	Children.	Apportionment.	Per Scholar.
1850.....	70,457	\$588 00	8,3-10 cts.
1851.....	92,163	46,908 37	50 "
1852.....	111,833	53,793 34	48 "
1853.....	123,909	56,128 31	45 "
1854.....	138,541	97,949 52	72 "
1855.....	156,405	125,906 02	80 1-2 "
1856.....	188,304	131,812 80	70 "
1857.....	213,886	141,164 76	66 "
1858.....	241,545	181,158 75	75 "
1859.....	264,077		

It will thus be seen, that the children of school age have increased with rapid and regular strides from 70,000 to 264,000, in the short space of nine years, or doubled in about every five years. If we are to be guided by the teachings of the past increase, we must learn that it will greatly outstrip in ratio the augmentation of the School Fund, however fortunate we may be in saving it from being diverted to other purposes. We have not only the natural increase, which in an agricultural State like ours, and one so highly favorable to health, is unusually large, but a very large addition by immigration, which must for many years to come continue to be a powerful element of increase.

Mr. Root, our first State Superintendent, in his First Annual Report, gave some estimates of the probable increase of children entitled to share in the school money, placing the number, in 1850, at 91,065; in 1860, at 281,898; and in 1875, at 674,317. Though doubtless regarded as chimerical at the time, these estimates were far too moderate; for the report of children up to September 1, 1857, shows ten thousand more than he had estimated for 1860. Mr. Root also intimated, that about 1860, the ratio of increase of children over the School Fund would become apparent, and that the income of that Fund would pay but little over one-half the expense of educating the children of the State, and in 1875, not one-fifth the expense.

It has already been stated, that thus far the school children of the State have doubled in about every five years. Let us, however, take as a guide, the average increase of the past three years, which is 25,282. These figures will, I have no doubt, be proven by the experience of many years to come, to be rather below than above the real increase. Even this ratio of increase, for a period of twenty-five or fifty years, is wonderful, as the figures themselves will show:

years.	Children of School age.
1850.....	264,000
1860.....	289,232
1861.....	314,464
1862.....	339,696
1863.....	364,928
1864.....	390,160
1865.....	415,392
1866.....	440,624
1867.....	465,856
1868.....	491,088
1869.....	516,320
1870.....	541,552
1871.....	566,784
1872.....	592,016
1873.....	617,248
1874.....	642,480
1875.....	667,712
1876.....	692,944
1877.....	718,176
1878.....	743,408
1879.....	768,640
1880.....	793,872
1881.....	819,104
1882.....	844,336
1883.....	869,568
1884.....	894,800
1885.....	919,932
1886.....	945,164
1887.....	970,396
1888.....	995,628
1889.....	1,020,860
1909, (fifty years hence,).....	1,525,500

These figures may appear large to some, but our past experience fully warrants the steady increase they indicate. Our own past increase from 70,000 to 264,000 children of school age, in nine years, is wonderful. The increase in Indiana from 1850 to 1856, a period of six years, was 158,000; in Illinois, from 47,895 in 1831, to 646,846 in 1856, a period of twenty-five years—an increase of about 600,000; in Ohio, from 146,440 in 1837, to 888,087 in 1857—an increase in twenty years of almost 700,000; in New York, from 449,118 in 1829, to 1,224,127, in 1854—an increase, in a period of twenty-five years, of 775,000. But, it may be said, that those are all large States. So they are, but ours is larger than three out of the four; for while Indiana has an area of 34,000 square miles, Ohio 40,000, New York 46,000, and Illinois 55,000, Wisconsin has an area of 54,000—with soil, health, timber, and minerals unsurpassed by either of her sister States. We have, then, all the facilities for growth and expansion that are possessed by any of the sisterhood of States, and may, as confidently as they, count on a large increase of population.

It seems to me quite certain, that the time is not far distant,

in consequence of the rapid increase of children in our State, when the annual apportionment of school money per scholar must begin to decrease, and continue to do so as long as our population increases in a greater ratio than the School Fund.— Indeed, it will be seen by referring to the table, that in 1855, the apportionment attained its highest per centage to the scholar, being 80 1-2 cents ; since which it has gradually decreased, the next year being only 70 cents, the year after 66 cents—while this year it rallied a little, and reached 75 cents, in consequence of the immense School and Swamp Land sales last year. The next apportionment, as already indicated, will probably not exceed 72 cents. Supposing by the most judicious management, and by the most fortunate success in augmenting the School Fund, we should have in 1889, thirty years hence, five millions of dollars, and a million of children among whom to apportion the accruing interest, we should then have, not eighty and a half cents per scholar as we had in 1855, nor seventy-five cents as this year, but only thirty-five cents to a scholar to apportion ; and fifty years hence but twenty-three cents. The less the amount apportioned per scholar, of course in the same proportion will the local school tax be lessened, as a great many of the towns barely raise a sufficient tax (one half of the amount of the previous apportionment) to entitle them to share in the School Fund distribution. It is not pleasant thus to dwell on a prospect so gloomy.

These facts—and to me they seem like stubborn facts, that cannot be successfully gainsayed, should admonish every faithful public servant of Wisconsin, who shares in the solemn responsibility of legislating for, and managing the School Fund, to act with uncommon caution, and ponder well before taking any step calculated to diminish the School Fund—a fund consecrated to the holiest of purposes.

With these facts before me, I cannot but lament the unwise policy of the last Legislature—against which I respectfully but earnestly protested—in diverting from the School Fund twenty-five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of the Swamp Lands, and adding it to the Drainage Fund. This latter Fund as originally constituted, embraced twenty-five per cent. of the net proceeds of the Swamp Lands, and is already becoming a large fund—large for the purpose which it is designed to accomplish—an object, let it be borne in mind, which cannot be as perpetual as the unceasing and increasing wants of education.— One-fourth of the Swamp Land Fund, cannot, as I have already estimated, be less than \$881,970 09, and it may exceed a million ; and it would yield from sixty to eighty thousand dollars annually for distribution among the favored counties entitled to

share in its bounty. This, if judiciously expended, would, in the course of fifteen or twenty years, amount to a million of dollars, and in thirty or forty years to two millions, for drainage purposes alone, without encroaching one particle on the principal. Ought not the counties more especially interested in drainage, to be satisfied with a fund which promises to yield so large a revenue, and generously restore the other twenty-five per cent. to the School Fund, from which it was taken, and where it rightfully belongs, to aid in educating their children for all coming time?

The fact should not be overlooked, that in the greater part of our State the pioneer settlers made their roads and bridges, cleared up and drained their swamps, with no Drainage Fund to aid them; and they did it too, during an early period, amid untold poverty, self-denial and hardships, in paving the way for later and more fortunate adventurers—oftentimes going from fifty to one hundred miles to mill with a single grist; at other times taking their wheat to Milwaukee to market, spending a week or more in the effort, and not realizing as much for a whole load as would pay the expenses of the trip. This class of early settlers, who, under God, have made Wisconsin what it is to-day, claim, as they have a just right to claim, the early restoration of the twenty-five per cent. net proceeds derived from the Swamp Lands, to the School Fund, and *there be left forever untouched*, so that their children and children's children may enjoy its common benefits to the latest generation. Is this unreasonable—is it asking too much, while a sufficient fund, properly husbanded, is still left for all needful drainage purposes for the newer portions of the State?

Whoever attempts to divert any portion of our sacred School Fund from its consecrated purposes of education, should feel that he is treading on holy ground. That noble Fund is the hope of our people—the *only hope* of two hundred and sixty-four thousand children now living in our midst, and of millions yet unborn. They crave the boon of education, which is their chief, as well as best, inheritance; and for that education they must ever mainly rely upon the People's Colleges, the Common Schools of our State. Those children need a fit preparation, for they must soon wield the destinies of Wisconsin. Every dollar abstracted from the School Fund, under whatever plea, will yet have to be replaced with more than compound interest, or ignorance, vice and crime will be the penalty of our children, and our children's children will have to suffer as the natural consequence of our misguided folly.

I would respectfully urge the restoration of twenty-five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of Swamp Lands, from the

Drainage to the School Fund; or that it be set apart for a School Library Fund; or, if this be not judged best, that so soon as the income of the Drainage Fund, as at present constituted, reaches the sum of sixty thousand dollars annually, all the surplus ever after be added to the School Fund income, or to a School Library Fund, as the Legislature may direct. The twenty-five per cent. of the Swamp Land proceeds transferred by act of the last Legislature from the School to the Drainage Fund, already amounts to \$261,598.54; and it will one day reach from eight hundred thousand to a million of dollars. If it could now be restored to the holy and perpetual purposes of education, no harm or injury would occur to the counties intended to be benefitted by drainage, for no plans are yet formed, or contracts entered into; and the original Drainage Fund will prove abundantly ample for the object in view.

If I have urged this matter with seeming pertinacity, I may plead in justification the sentiment of LA FAYETTE in the Assembly of French Notables in 1787:—"We are summoned," he exclaimed, "to make the truth known—I *must discharge my duty.*" Having, in the language of the Constitution, "the supervision of public instruction," and being required by law to submit to the Legislature "plans for the improvement and management of the Common School Fund," I should feel that I had unworthily shrunk from the performance of a solemn trust, had I neglected to bring this matter fully and fairly before you.—Having discharged this duty, I must leave the responsibility of the result where it justly belongs—with the representatives of the people. While other States are anxiously seeking how they may augment their School Funds, which experience is proving to be quite too inadequate for the vast mission they are expected to fulfil, we should suffer no opportunity to pass, by which we might hope to improve ours. Legislation can find no nobler object of attention than to wisely provide for the best education of the hundreds of thousands of children now in our midst, and the millions yet to follow; for if we do this faithfully, we may rest our heads quietly upon our dying pillows, with the confident assurance, that, in this particular, we have conscientiously done our part for the future moral and intellectual well-being of the State, and the permanency of our free institutions.

SCHOOL FUNDS OF THE NEW STATES.

While speaking of our own School Fund, it may be interesting to recur to the School Funds, in the aggregate, of the new States generally, that we may see at a single glance with what provident forecast the General Government has treated the

younger children of the Republic—exercising an unceasing care, in this particular, that should shame some of our Western States to more vigilance in husbanding and augmenting the noble fund confided to their keeping.

“Did I know,” remarks Judge SWIFT in his Digest of the laws of Connecticut, “the name of the legislator, who first conceived and suggested the idea of common schools, I should pay to his memory the highest tribute of reverence and regard. I should feel for him a much higher veneration and respect, than I do for LYCURGUS and SOLON, the celebrated law-givers of Sparta and Athens. I should revere him as the greatest benefactor of the human race; because he has been the author of a provision, which, if it should be adopted in every country, would produce a happier and more important influence on the human character, than any institution which the wisdom of man has devised.”

“The system of free schools,” observes BANCROFT, “though still very imperfectly developed, has made such progress since it first dawned in Geneva and in the parishes of Scotland, that we are authorized to claim it of the future as a universal institution.” In 1635, five years after the settlement of the town, the first public or common school was established in Boston. “The schools of Boston,” nobly exclaimed Hon. GEO. S. HILLARD, “are the best jewels in her crown. If I were asked by an intelligent stranger to point out to him our most valued possessions, I would show to him—not our railroads, our ware-houses filled with the wealth of all the earth, our ships, our busy wharves and marts, where the car of commerce is ever ‘thundering loud with her ten thousand wheels;’ but I would carry him to one of our public schools, would show him its happy and intelligent children, hushed into reverent silence at their teacher’s word, or humming over their tasks with a sound like that of bees in June. I would tell him that here was the foundation on which our material prosperity was reared, that here were the elements from which we constructed the State. Here are the fountains from which flow those streams which make glad our land. The schools of Boston are dear to my heart. Though I can have no personal and immediate interest in them; though no child on earth calls me father; yet most gladly do I contribute to their support, according to my substance; and when I see a father’s eyes filled with pleasant tears as he hears the music of his child’s voice linked to some strain of poetry or burst of eloquence, I can sympathise in the feeling in which I cannot share. May the blessing of Heaven rest upon our schools. They are an object worthy of all efforts and sacrifices. We should leave nothing undone which may tend to make them more excellent and more useful. For this, we should gather into our own

stores all the harvests of experience which have been reaped from other soils."

Since the planting of the first free school in Boston, the system has expanded, until it now embraces our whole wide-spread Republic. Four millions of the youth of this country are connected with the various educational institutions in the several States of the Union; their teachers number more than a hundred thousand, and the annual current expenses are estimated to be about fourteen millions of dollars.

The new States of our Union have been favored as no other country has ever been on the face of the globe. I allude to the grand conception of dedicating the sixteenth section of every township of the public domain to the perpetual benefit and furtherance of common school education; and more recently, upon the recommendation of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, while Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the granting of an additional section in each township to the newly organized States and Territories—so that under this new arrangement, California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska have received double the proportional amount of other Western and South Western States. It is, in the language of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, "a noble and beautiful idea of providing wise institutions for the unborn millions of the West; of anticipating their good by a sort of parental providence; and of associating together the social and the territorial development of the people, by incorporating these provisions with the land titles derived from the public domain, and making school reservations and road reservations essential parts of that policy."

Would that we knew the name of the member of the old Congress, who devised the idea, and caused it to be incorporated into the law of the land, of setting apart every sixteenth section of the public domain for a perpetual educational fund for the masses of the people. I should honor his name and memory more than those of SOLON or LYCURGUS; I should reverence his wisdom and patriotism as I do those of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN.—But history is silent. We only know, that on the 7th May, 1784, Mr. Jefferson, as chairman of a committee for that purpose, introduced into the old Congress an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the Western territory, which did not, however, pass; but it contained no provision for reservations for school purposes. Mr. Jefferson then left Congress to represent our country at the Court of France.—But on the 4th of March, 1785, another ordinance for disposing of the public lands in the West, was introduced in Congress—by whom, the printed Journals do not inform us; that on the 16th of the same month, it was re-committed to a committee

consisting of Pierce Long, of New Hampshire, Rufus King, of Massachusetts, David Howell, of Rhode Island, Wm. S. Johnson, of Connecticut, R. R. Livingston, of New York, Charles Stewart, of New Jersey, Joseph Gardner of Pennsylvania, John Henry, of Maryland, William Grayson, of Virginia, Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina, John Bull, of South Carolina, and William Houston, of Georgia. On the 14th of April following, this committee reported the ordinance—by whom reported, no clue is given; which after being perfected, was passed the 20th of May following, and became the foundation of the existing land system of the United States.

By one of its provisions, the 16th section of every township was reserved "*for the maintenance of public schools*;" or, in other words, one section out of every thirty-six composing each township. This same provision was incorporated in the large land sale, in 1786, to the Ohio Company; and, the following year, in Judge Symmes' purchase. The celebrated ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Territory North-West of the river Ohio, and which confirmed the provisions of the land ordinance of 1786, further declared; that, "**RELIGION, MORALITY AND KNOWLEDGE, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, SCHOOLS, AND THE MEANS OF EDUCATION, SHALL BE FOREVER ENCOURAGED.**" From that day to the present, this noble policy has been confirmed and extended; till its blessings now reach even the distant shores of the Pacific, and FIFTY MILLIONS OF ACRES of the public domain have been set apart and consecrated to the high and ennobling purposes of education; together with five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of all public lands in each of the States and Territories in which they are situated. If wisely husbanded, what a munificent fund this is destined eventually to become; and yet, large as it may be, it will, with our rapidly increasing millions of children, prove greatly inadequate to the mighty work it is expected to perform.

It has been well remarked of LOUIS PHILIPPE, late King of France, one of the most sagacious and austere of sovereigns, that he had caused to be expended *forty millions* of dollars for the defence of Paris, and had placed his batteries in such positions that their shots might reach every house in the city; and yet, at the very first movement of the people, he fled from his country with but a five franc piece in his pocket. So in all the mighty West, let the intellectual batteries of the school house be planted on every hill-top, with the special design of throwing educational shot into every dwelling. In this kind of defence, a defence of moral power, consists the welfare of our race, and the permanence of our free institutions; and with such a defence, we shall ever prove invincible. But to accomplish this mighty

work successfully, we must exercise a constant and ever-jealous watch-care over our School Fund ; and study earnestly, in the fear of God, and love of our race, how to make that fund susceptible of "the greatest good to the greatest number."

PRIMITIVE CONDITION OF OUR ANCESTORS.

There are those among us who seldom or never truly realize the manifold blessings of education, of civil and religious liberty, and of the personal comforts we in this age are permitted to enjoy. They have some vague idea that our lot is somewhat better, perhaps, than that of our forefathers; but in precisely what particular, they cannot tell. It may, therefore, be worth the while to revert to the customs of primitive times, and see if we cannot profit by contrasting them with those of our own day.

Our Saxon ancestors once roamed the forests of Europe, subsisting on a precarious supply of the spontaneous productions of nature. Rude huts and mud houses were their common abodes. Then came the oppression of Feudalism. Men with their families, unsafe longer to live in isolated houses, were forced to place themselves under some chief or feudal lord, whose vassals they became, to whom they paid tribute for the use of the soil they rudely cultivated, and whose battles they valiantly fought.

The Normans, or Northmen, from whom our English nobility boast their descent, were literally northern pirates, who in the ninth century infested the coasts of France and England, and from Rollo, their chief, descended William the Conqueror. In Saxon and Norman times, it was a very common occurrence for the children of the English peasantry to be sold in Bristol market, like cattle, for exportation, and many were thus sent to Ireland, and some to Scotland.

The prices of lands, products, and rentals, will afford us something of an idea of the social condition of our English ancestors a few centuries ago. In the Domesday Book of the eleventh century, we learn that a carucate, or 100 acres of land, was valued at only 32 pence, and four carucates at ten English shillings, and sometimes at only eight shillings. By the Magna Charta, of 1215, ten pence was fixed as the price per day of a cart with two horses, and one shilling and two pence with three horses. In 1253, wheat sold for at 2s. 6d. per quarter of eight bushels; in 1248, the King paid 18s. 4d. for 37 sheep, or 6d. each; in 1256, brewers sold 3 gallons of beer for 1d.; in 1272, a laborer got a penny and a half per day, and a harvest man 2d.; and during that century, £20 was the income of an English Knight.

In 1300, wheat and barley brought 3s. 4d., and oats 1s. 8d. per quarter of eight bushels; a cow 6s.; a fat sheep 1s.; a hen

a penny and a half; a pair of shoes 4d.; and labor from one and a half to two pennies per day. In 1814, Parliament fixed the price of a fat ox at 16s.; a cow 12s.; a fat hog 8s. 4d.; a sheep 1s. 2d.; a couple of chickens 1d.; a goose 2 1-2d.; and eggs half a penny per dozen. Arable land, in Kent county, rented from 3d. to 6d. per acre; pasture at 1d.; and meadow from 4d. to 10d.

In the middle of the 14th century, wine was 4d. per gallon; wool 2s. per stone of fourteen pounds; Kendal cloth, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. per whole piece; wheat from 4s. to 6s. per quarter of eight bushels. In 1500, oats were 2s. per quarter, and wheat 6s.; ale 2d. per gallon; and labor 2 1-2d. to 8 1-2d. per day. In the 16th century, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a house in a country town rented for 4s. to 6s. per annum, and the purchase was £5. or £6.; wheat 1s. a bushel; malt and oats 7d.; an ox 26s.; a fat sheep 2s. 10d.; claret and red port 3d. a quart; and labor 4d. to 6d. per day. During the civil wars, wheat averaged £3 12s. per quarter; at the Revolution it was £1 19s. In the seventeenth century, common laborers received 4d. per day with food, or eight pence without food, and 6d. per day was all that could be earned by the weaver by hard labor at the loom; wheat was then 50s. per quarter; native horses, though serviceable, were held in small esteem, and brought low prices, not more than 50s. each. One half of the common people in the seventeenth century ate animal food only twice a week, while the other half ate none at all, or at most not oftener than once a week. The great majority of the English people lived almost entirely on rye, barley and oats. At the accession of George III. wheat was 33s. per quarter of eight bushels, barley 20s., and oats 15s.; and labor 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day.

Towards the close of the twelfth century, the use of glass in windows became common in England, prior to which paper, properly prepared with oil, was generally used as a tolerable medium for the admission of light; and to this day windows are enumerated as among the articles of luxury subject to taxation in England. The first clothing fabrics were manufactured in England in the reign of Edward III, in the 14th century, and called Kendal cloth and Halifax cloth, from the places in which they were made. In 1685, the net annual receipt from the chimney tax in Great Britain was two hundred thousand pounds, or about nine hundred thousand dollars.

PREVAILING IGNORANCE OF PRIMITIVE TIMES.

Anterior to the discovery of printing and the revival of learning, the most profound ignorance reigned among the masses. From the sixth to the thirteenth century, many bishops could

not read, and Kings were scarcely able to sign their names, and hence the use of seals and sealing. These were the ages in which superstition, witchcraft and priestcraft obtained an ascendancy so universal. Several centuries after Charlemagne, who died early in the ninth century, the German tribes considered no knowledge of use, but that of managing the lance and the steed. The barbarism was so great, that most of the laity, even the most distinguished, could scarcely read or write. He who was instructed in these was considered a distinguished scholar, and he who obtained more knowledge, particularly in mathematics or natural science, exposed himself to the danger of being burnt as a sorcerer. Macaulay tells us, that in the twelfth or even in the fourteenth century, there was, through the greater part of Europe, very little knowledge, and that little was confined to the clergy. Not one man in five hundred could have spelled his way through a psalm.

In the time of Charles the Second, few English country squires could write their names—the peasantry, none of them. Of the wits about his court, few or none could spell with decent correctness; and the great Duke of Marlborough, we know, could scarcely spell at all. To most of the court belles, and ladies of honor, an English manuscript was all Greek; and Queen Mary, of William III, wrote of her own and husband's "*crownation*," for coronation. The literary stores of the lady of a manor and her daughters, generally consisted of a prayer book and a receipt book; while the English country clergyman's library was limited to a bible, prayer-book, and a well-thumbed cookery book, the latter the dowry of his wife, who had frequently been his patron's cook.

EARLY SCARCITY, AND HIGH PRICE OF BOOKS.

Before the art of printing, books were few, and bore an incredible price. It required the labor of two years of a faithful copyist to transcribe the Bible, and hence copies of it were very costly. Plato, who was not rich, paid 10,000 denarii, or about \$1,600, for three books of Philolaus, the Pythagorean; and Aristotle paid three Attic talents, nearly \$3,000, for a few books which had belonged to the philosopher Speusippus. Pliny refused what was equivalent to about \$16,000 for his common place book—*Electorum Commentarii*. When publicly exposed, books were frequently protected by chains, and in some ancient libraries, they are chained to this day; they were subjects of grave negotiation; and were only loaned to the higher orders, upon ample pledges of deposit for their safe return. We are told, that even so late as 1471, Louis IX. was compelled by the

faculty of medicine at Paris, to deposit a valuable security, and give a responsible endorser, in order to obtain the loan of the works of Rhasis, an Arabian physician. It is not strange, therefore, that the solemn injunction was often, in former ages, written upon the fly leaf, "Cursed be he who shall steal, or tear out the leaves, or in any way injure this book." The materials upon which the earliest books were written were paper made of the Egyptian papyrus plant, the inner bark of trees, skins, palm leaves, wood, stone, ivory, lead and other metals.

In more modern times, instances of extraordinary prices paid for books are not wanting. A copy of the *Roman de la Rose* was sold for about £80; a Homily, we are told, was exchanged for 200 sheep, and five quarters, or forty bushels, of wheat. The first book printed in England was by Caxton, in 1471, and bore for its title, "*Willyam Caxton's Recuyel of the Historye's of Troye, by Raoul le Feure*;" a copy of which, in modern times, has been knocked down at auction, to a bibliomaniac, for £1,060 18s., or nearly \$4,400. At the far-famed sale of the great Roxburg Library, in London, in 1812, a copy of the first or Valdfar edition of Boccaccio's *Decameron*, published at Venice in 1471, in folio, a collection of tales, written in the finest style, satirical on the monks and others, was purchased by the Marquis of Blandford, at the enormous price of 2,260 pounds sterling, or over \$10,000, when he before possessed a copy of the same edition, but which wanted five leaves—for which five leaves, as Lord Spencer observed, he might be said to have given £2,260.

LARGE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

When we reflect upon the comparative scarcity of books before the discovery of printing, we are amazed at the extent of the famous Alexandrian Library, of 700,000 volumes, and of other large collections of ancient times; of the twenty-eight public libraries in Rome, mentioned by Publius Victor; of the seventy public libraries which the Moors had in Spain, in the twelfth century, of which that at Cordova contained 250,000 volumes. Since the facilities for the multiplication of books by means of the press, immense libraries have been collected in almost every part of the civilized world; among the largest of which may be mentioned, the National Library, at Paris, with its million of volumes; the British Museum, occupying nearly a square in the heart of London, with its over 800,000 volumes of books, rolls, manuscripts and pamphlets—upon which the British Government has expended over \$12,000,000, to say nothing of the value of the numerous magnificent bequests of individuals. Of this wonderful collection, the manuscript cat-

alogue alone, which serves to give us some practical idea of its extent, comprises 623 folio volumes, from the letter A to the letter I ; and, when completed, it is expected to reach well nigh 2,000 folio volumes. The largest libraries in the United States, are the Astor collection, in New York, and that of Harvard College, at Cambridge, numbering each one hundred thousand volumes.

OUR MODERN BLESSINGS—THE OBLIGATIONS THEY IMPOSE.

Let us turn from the contemplation of the social condition of our ancestors, when land in England was valued at less than a cent an acre, and cows at six English shillings a piece ; when wheat brought less than four English pence per bushel, three gallons of beer commanded but a penny, and labor a penny and a half per day ; and when few or none of the common people could read a letter in the alphabet. How few must then have been the comforts and luxuries of our ancestors ! It may be suggested, that longevity was the reward of the simplicity of their lives. Facts do not warrant any such conclusion. In 1685, which was not accounted an unhealthy year, more than one in every twenty-three of the citizens of London died ; while at present, by the improved condition in the means and comforts of living, only one inhabitant in forty die annually—thus has the term of human life been greatly extended.

The following graphic description, designed to represent the Englishman of moderate means at the present day, applies with equal force to a far more numerous class in our own country : "I am lodged," says the Englishman, "in a house that affords me conveniences and comforts which even a king could not command some centuries ago. Ships are crossing the seas in every direction to bring what is useful to me from all parts of the earth. In China, men are gathering the tea leaf for me ; in America, they are gathering cotton for me ; in the West India Islands, they are preparing my sugar and my coffee ; in Italy they are feeding the silk worms for me ; in Saxony they are shearing the sheep to make me clothing ; at home, powerful steam engines are spinning and weaving for me. Although my patrimony is small, I have post-coaches running day and night on all the roads, to carry my correspondence. I have roads, and canals and bridges, to bear the coal for my winter fire ; nay, I have protecting fleets and armies around my happy country, to secure my enjoyment and repose. Then I have editors and printers who daily send me an account of what is going on throughout the world ; and in a corner of my house, I have books—the miracle of all my possessions, more wonderful than the wishing cap of the Arabian Tales ; for they transport me

instantly, not only to all places, but to all times ! By my books, I can conjure up before me to vivid existence, all the great and good men of antiquity, I can make them act over again all their exploits. The orators declaim for me ; the historians recite ; the poets sing ; and from the equator to the pole, or from the begining of time until now, by means of my books, I can be where I please."

How wonderful an improvement in the social condition of our race ! To the invention of the art of printing, to literature, education and Christianity, are we mainly indebted for these manifold blessings. Their possession increases our obligation to transmit them to our children, not merely unimpaired, but actually augmented in number and measure. "COMMON SENSE," says BANCROFT, "implies by its very name, that each individual is to contribute some share toward the general intelligence. The many are wiser than the few ; the multitude than the philosopher ; the race than the individual ; and each successive generation than its predecessor."

BOOKS A NECESSITY AND A BLESSING.

Next to the Common School, we want, in an educational point of view, more and better books for the people to read ; and this is the great subject I wish respectfully, yet faithfully, to urge upon the attention of the Representatives of the people. I will introduce the subject by a few citations of high authority, as to the necessity of good books, and the inestimable blessings they are calculated to confer.

"It is chiefly through books," observed the late Dr. CHANNING, "that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds, and these invaluable means of communication are in the reach of all. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours. *God be thanked for books !* They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am. No matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling. If the Sacred Writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof, if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakspeare to open to me the worlds of imagination, and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live. To make this means of culture effectual, a man must select good

books, such as have been written by right-minded and strong-minded men, real thinkers, who, instead of diluting by repetition what others say, have something to say themselves, and write to give relief to full earnest souls ; and these works must not be skimmed over for amusement, but read with fixed attention and a reverential love of truth. In selecting books, we may be aided much by those who have studied more than ourselves.

"One of the very interesting features of our times," continues Dr. CHANNING, "is the multiplication of books, and their distribution through all conditions of society. At a small expense, a man can now possess himself of the most precious treasures of English literature. Books, which were formerly confined to a few by their costliness, are now accessible to the multitude ; and in this way a change of habits is going on in society, highly favorable to the culture of the people. Instead of depending on casual rumor and loose conversation for most of their knowledge and objects of thought ; instead of forming their judgments in crowds, and receiving their chief excitement from the voices of neighbors, men are now learning to study and reflect alone, to follow out continuously, to determine for themselves what shall engage their minds, and to call to their aid the knowledge, original views, and reasonings of men of all countries and ages ; and the results must be a deliberateness and independence of judgment, and a thoroughness and extent of information, unknown in former times. The diffusion of these silent teachers, books, through the whole community, is to work greater effects than artillery, machinery and legislation.— Its peaceful agency is to supercede stormy revolution. The culture, which is to spread, whilst an unspeakable good to the individual, is also to become the stability of nations."

"For many years," remarks that faithful friend of education, GEORGE B. EMERSON, "and many times a year, I have passed by the shop of a diligent, industrious mechanic, whom I have often seen busy at his trade, with his arms bare, hard at work. His industry and steadiness have been successful, and he has gained a competency. But he still remains wisely devoted to his trade. During the day, you may see him at his work, or chatting with his neighbors. At night, he sits down in his parlor, by his quiet fireside, and enjoys the company of his friends.— And he has the most extraordinary collection of friends that any man in New England can boast of. William H. Prescott goes out from Boston, and talks with him about Ferdinand and Isabella. Washington Irving comes from New York, and tells him the story of the wars of Granada, and the adventurous voyage of Columbus, or the legend of Sleepy Hollow, or the tale of the Broken Heart. George Bancroft sits down with him, and

points out on a map, the colonies and settlements of America, their circumstances and fates, and gives him the early history of liberty. Jared Sparks comes down from Cambridge, and reads to him the letters of Washington, and makes his heart glow with the heroic deeds of that god-like man for the cause of his country. Or, if he is in the mood for poetry, his neighbor Washington Allston, the great painter, steps in and tells him a story,—and nobody tells a story so well,—or repeats to him lines of poetry. Bryant comes with his sweet wood-notes, which he learnt among the green hills of Berkshire. And Richard H. Dana, father and son, come, the one to repeat grave, heart-stirring poetry, the other to speak of his *two years before the mast*. Or, if this mechanic is in a speculative mood, Professor Hitchcock comes to talk to him of all the changes that have befallen the soil of Massachusetts, since the flood and before; or Professor Espy tries to show him how to predict a storm. Nor is his acquaintance confined to his own country. In his graver hours, he sends for Sir John Herschel from across the ocean, and he comes and sits down and discourses eloquently upon the wonders of the vast creation,—of all the worlds that are poured upon our sight by the glory of a starry night. Nor is it across the stormy ocean of blue waves alone that his friends come to visit him; but across the darker and wider ocean of time, come the wise and the good, the eloquent and the witty, and sit down by his table, and discourse with him as long as he wishes to listen. That eloquent blind old man of Scio, with beard descending to his girdle, still blind, but still eloquent, sits down with him; and, as he sang almost three thousand years ago among the Grecian isles, sings the war of Troy or the wanderings of the sage Ulysses. The poet of the human heart comes from the banks of Avon, and the poet of Paradise from his small garden-house in Westminster; Burns from his cottage on the Ayr, and Scott from his dwelling by the Tweed;—and, any time these three years past, may have been seen by his fireside a man who ought to be a hero with school-boys, for no one ever so felt for them; a man whom so many of your neighbors in Boston lately strove in vain to see,—Charles Dickens. In the midst of such friends, our friend the leather-dresser lives a happy and respected life, not less respected, and far more happy, than if an uneasy ambition had made him a representative in Congress, or a governor of a State; and the more respected and happy that he disdains not to labor daily in his honorable calling.

“My young friends, this is no fancy sketch. Many who hear me know as well as I do, Thomas Dowse, the leather-dresser of Cambridgeport, and many have seen his choice and beautiful library. But I suppose there is no one here who knows a neigh-

bor of his, who had in his early years the same advantages, but who did not improve them ;—who never gained this love of reading, and who now, in consequence, instead of living this happy and desirable life, wastes his evenings with low company at taverns, or dozes them away by his own fire. Which of these lives will you choose to lead ? They are both before you.

“Some of you, perhaps, are looking forward to the life of a farmer ;—a very happy life, if it be well spent. On the southern side of a gently sloping hill in Natick, not far from the place where may be still standing the last wigwam of the tribe of Indians of that name, in a comfortable farm-house, lives a man whom I sometimes go to see. I find him with his farmer’s frock on, sometimes at the plough-tail, sometimes handling the hoe or the axe ; and I never shake his hand, hardened by honorable toil, without wishing that I could harden my own poor hands by his side in the same respectable employment. I go out to look with him at trees, and to talk about them ; for he is a lover of trees, and so am I ; and he is not unwilling, when I come, to leave his work for a stroll in the woods. He long ago learnt the language of plants, and they have told him their history and their uses. He, again, is a reader, and has collected about him a set of friends, not so numerous as our friend Dowse, nor of just the same character, but a goodly number of very entertaining and instructive ones ; and he finds time every day to enjoy their company. His winter evenings he spends with them, and in repeating experiments which the chemists and philosophers have made. He leads a happy life. Time never hangs heavy on his hands. For such a man we have an involuntary respect.

“On the other side of Boston, down by the coast, lived, a few years ago, a farmer of a far different character. He had been what is called fortunate in business, and had a beautiful farm and garden in the country, and a house in town. Chancing to pass by his place, some four or five years ago, I stopped to see him. And I could not but congratulate him on having so delightful a place to spend his summers in. But he frankly confessed he was heartily tired of it, and that he longed to go back to Boston. I found that he knew nothing about his trees, of which he had many fine ones,—for it was an old place he had bought,—nor of the plants in his garden. He had no books, and no taste for them. His time hung like a burden on him. He enjoyed neither his leisure nor his wealth. It would have been a blessing to him if he could have been obliged to exchange places with his hired men, and dig in his garden for his gardener, or plough the field for his plough-man. He went from country to town, and from town to country, and died, at last, weary and sick of life. Yet he was a kind man,

and might have been a happy one but for a single misfortune—he *had not learned to enjoy reading*. The love of reading is a blessing in any pursuit, in any course of life;—not less to the merchant and sailor than to the mechanic and farmer. What was it but a love of reading which made of a merchant's apprentice, a man whom many of you have seen and all heard of, the truly great and learned Bowditch?"

"If I were to pray for a taste," remarked the learned Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, "which should stand me in stead, under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. Give a man this taste, and you place him in contact with the best society in every period of history—with the wisest, and the wittiest, with the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters which have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations—a contemporary of all ages. This world has been created for him. It is hardly possible but that his character should take a higher and better tone from the constant habit of associating with a class of thinkers, to say the least of it, above the average of human nature."

"Books," says Dr. EDWARDS, "are the great store-houses of the knowledge which the observation, experience and researches of successive generations have been accumulating.—They offer to us the intellectual wealth which myriads of laborers have been gathering, with painful toil, for thousands of years." "If all the riches of both the Indies," exclaims FENELON, "if the kingdoms of Europe were laid at my feet, in exchange for my love of reading, I would spurn them all."

"The *working man*," says RUFUS CHOATE—"by whom I mean the whole *brotherhood of industry*—should set on mental culture; and that knowledge which is wisdom, a value so high—only not supreme—subordinate alone to the exercises and hopes of religion itself. And that is, that therein he shall so surely find rest from labor; succor under its burdens; forgetfulness of its cares; composure in its annoyances. It is not always that the busy day is followed by the peaceful night. It is not always that fatigue wins sleep. Often some vexation outside of the toil that has wasted the frame; some loss in a bargain; some loss by an insolvency; some unforeseen rise or fall of prices; some triumph of a mean or fraudulent competitor; 'the law's delay, the proud man's contumely, the insolence of office, or some one of the spurns that patient merit from the unworthy takes'—some self-reproach, perhaps—follow you within the door; chill the fire-side; sow the pillow with thorns; and the

dark care is lost in the last waking thought, and haunts the vivid dream. Happy, then, is he who has laid up *in youth*, and held fast in all fortune, a *genuine and passionate love of reading*. True balm of hurt minds ; of surer and more healthful charm than 'poppy or mandragora, or all the drowsy syrups of the world'—by that single taste, by that single capacity, he may bound in a moment into the still region of delightful studies, and be at rest. He recalls the annoyance that pursues him ; reflects that he has done all that might become a man to avoid, or bear it ; he indulges in one good, long, human sigh, picks up the volume where the mark kept his place, and in about the same time that it takes the Mahommedan in the Spectator to put his head in the bucket of water and raise it out, he finds himself exploring the arrow-marked ruins of Nineveh with Layard ; or worshipping at the spring head of the stupendous Missouri, with Clark and Lewis ; or watching with Columbus for the sublime moment of the raising of the curtain from before the great mystery of the sea ; or looking reverentially on while Socrates—the discourse of immortality ended—refuses the offer of escape, and takes in his hand the poison, to die in obedience to the unrighteous sentence of the law ; or, perhaps, it is in the contemplation of some vast spectacle or phenomenon of Nature that he has found his quick peace—the renewed exploration of one of her great laws—or some glimpse opened by the pencil of St. Pierre, or Humboldt, or Chateaubriand, or Wilson, or the 'blessedness and glory of her own deep, calm, and mighty existence.'"

"Libraries for the people are wanted," exclaims LAMARTINE, the humane statesman of France. "These libraries must be in the people's hands—in the hands of the women, the girls, and the children, by each fireside. In their evening hours, in rain, in winter, when out of work, and on Sunday, they must find at home, that centre of affection and virtue, the beneficial, high-toned, poetical, historical, political, philosophical, religious, interesting, exciting, and pleasing communion with the minds which, in all ages, have best understood, felt, written, or sung the human heart and the human intellect ; these books must be the host, the visitors, the guests and the friends of the workman's home. They must take up little room ; they must cost little ; they must adapt themselves to the manners, the fortune, and the simplicity of the family in which they are admitted. They must even enter it gratuitously, like the air, the sunlight, or the sweet perfume of the garden."

THE POWER AND INFLUENCE OF BOOKS ON THE YOUNG.

It is almost impossible to over-estimate the influence of books and libraries on the minds of children. The constant activity of the human intellect is known to all; we could not cease thinking if we would. This has suggested the following ingenious calculation: Suppose the thoughts of a child ten years old, if written down and printed, would make a page of a book every hour—and this is by far too moderate an estimate—and this thinking process continues fifteen hours a day. Then estimating 300 pages for an ordinary volume, every twenty days' thoughts would produce a volume; or a little over eighteen volumes a year, or in fifty years over *nine hundred volumes*. What a library! What an amazing number of thoughts pass through every person's mind. The irresistible inference is plain, that a proper and plentiful supply of *food for thought* ought early to be supplied.

"Seldom, very seldom," remarks an observing writer, "does one who is fond of reading, and who therefore employs his leisure moments in this delightful occupation—seldom does such a one engage in unbecoming, or vicious pursuits; seldom still, does one fond of reading come to a disgraceful end. 'The idle man's brain is the devil's workshop,' says an old proverb. How important, then, that parents, every where, see that this deceiver does not find 'apartments to let' in their families. Then, in conversation, mark the difference between the reading boy or girl, and the one who is debarred from books. The one has a thousand topics to occupy the thoughts when no company is by,—to lighten toil and make it pleasant, or to fill up an otherwise idle hour,—to ponder over, as he runs on errands, or sits waiting for business; while the other, probably for the want of something else to think about, is allowing his mind to run riot in forbidden subjects, or engaging his hands in deeds of mischief. And when conversation is allowed, what stale, flat, profitless chit-chat consumes the precious hours,—neither giving nor receiving any useful or truly pleasing information."

"Books," said the Rev. Mr. HOPPIN, in his address at the dedication of Plummer Hall, at Salem, "books and a public library will make readers. There are few springs of public education of more worth and depth than the library. The private library which nourishes but one family, distinguishes a house from others that have no books, more than upholstery or gilt ceilings. There is light in that house, and the rest are but gloomy Egyptian palaces. Where there are books in a house, you might as well try to keep a bright child from them, as to keep the roots of a willow tree from running to the water. The

best mind of youth is drawn irresistably to literature. And a library is a kindling place. It has sometimes awakened genius.

"A young man whom God has made for a great mathematician, enters a library. He wanders from shelf to shelf. He takes down a volume of poetry; it seems to him like a world of shadows: its dark sentences and cloudy language present nothing substantial; he puts it back, half in wonder, half in disgust.— He takes up an historical work. This, it may be, holds him longer, but he finds it difficult to come at some simple fact which his clear mind is ever seeking through the rhetoric of the author. He doubts as he reads. He happens, perhaps, next upon a book of geometry. He comprehends little, but his attention is caught by the nicety of every figure, the precision of every word. He is entangled and absorbed by these sharp cut lines and diagrams, and his rapid eye and accurate thought are charmed by the logical and progressive march of every sentence. He cannot get away from that book. He must understand it. Something tells him that the spring of power has been touched, that the inner susceptibility has found its corresponding object. He is not satisfied till he is introduced to this new world of positive demonstration and abstract truth."

Books and libraries, it is said, are a kindling place, and that they have sometimes awakened genius. Nay, this is too tame; they have done it many a time and oft. While the great Sir Isaac Newton was yet a youth, and was sent to market by his mother with the produce of the farm, the young philosopher left a trusty servant to manage the sales, while he himself employed his time in reading, thus paving the way for his illustrious discoveries in science; referring to which, when made, he said with singular humility, "To myself I seem to have been as a child playing on the sea-shore, while the immense ocean of truth lay unexplored before me." There is the story of Franklin, familiar to all, that such was his youthful thirst for knowledge, he afterwards regretted that more proper books than those in his father's scanty library had not fallen in his way; and yet few and inappropriate as they were, they laid the foundation of a mighty power for the development of human science, human liberty and human happiness. Rittenhouse, "with but two or three books," and without the least instruction, acquired so considerable a knowledge of the mathematical sciences, as to be able to read the *Principia* of Newton, and became one of the most learned astronomers of his age. When the Duke of Argyle happened to find his young gardener, Stone, afterwards so celebrated as a mathematician, reading Newton's *Principia*, in Latin, he, in amazement enquired, how he had made such acquisitions? The gardener boy replied, "A servant taught me to read," and then

innocently asked, "does one need to know anything more to learn everything else?" Goethe's peculiar genius, it is said, was called forth to life by hearing the Vicar of Wakefield read by a fellow student; and Gibbon was drawn to the study of history, by reading the historical books in his grandfather's library. Patrick Henry, the unrivalled orator of freedom, is thought by his accomplished biographer, to have had his love of liberty inspired, and his dormant faculties quickened, by the grandeur of the Roman character, the vivid descriptions and eloquent harangues, so beautifully and strikingly set before him in Livy, his favorite author. Roger Sherman, the shoemaker, who became one of the most useful statesmen of his age, educated himself at the bench and, at the fireside; and to books was he mainly indebted for his great success and usefulness in life. The modern historian Niebuhr is said, when but a boy of seven, to have had his earnest passion for literary studies kindled, by chancing to hear Macbeth read in the library of a friend of his father. Hugh Miller, the celebrated harmonist of the Mosaic and Geological records of creation, whose early education was scarcely more than a faculty for ready-reading, speaks gratefully, in the narrative of his early opportunities, of the powerful impulse imparted to his youthful mind, by a few old volumes which fell in his way. And the early educational advantages of Elihu Burritt, who has mastered upwards of fifty languages, were limited to the common school and a social library in his neighborhood. The recently deceased Benjamin F. Butler, formerly Attorney General of the United States, is said to have had his youthful ambition stimulated to noble aims by reading the life, writings and maxims of the great Franklin, after whom he was named.

How often do we find in the cases of self-made men, that the reading of some chance volume inspired some latent thought, or prompted some noble resolve, that led the way to a distinguished career of fame and usefulness. And such, in the nature of things, must always be the happy consequences of choice and plentiful reading for the young, at a period when their minds, like twigs, may be easily guided; and thus the conscience and intellect may be properly trained, and the grosser passions supplanted. Not unfrequently circumstances, often trivial in themselves, give bent to a child's character, and change the whole current of his existence. And nothing has had, or can in future be supposed to have, a more powerful influence in this direction, than books—books replete with the noblest teachings of wisdom, and the highest incentives to public and private virtue.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES THE GREAT WANT OF WISCONSIN.

None can doubt the desirableness and utility of good books. A single book, or half a dozen books, will not answer the purpose. We want libraries. It has been truly said, that the conception of the Library, the assembling in one room, and ranging side by side, all the wisdom of the past, and its preservation unhurt by the ravages of time, completes the beneficence of the inventions of language and letters, and makes, and alone makes, any great thought uttered or written, the common property of mankind. For general reading, such libraries need not necessarily be large; a selection of modern books, which contain the real staple of intellectual life, may be made within a reasonable compass. Such a collection, wisely chosen, centrally located, and freely circulated and read, would go on its daily mission of light, and love and intelligence to bless hundreds of families and thousands of minds. But few individuals are able to procure such libraries. It may also be said, that individuals as such do not build school houses nor churches, canals nor railroads; these are done by associated effort. In matters of great public concern, such as the protection of society, and the education of the people, Government, which is but the expression of the aggregation of the people, steps forward and does the work, or leads off in the enterprise. And this is the way in which libraries may, and should, be economically provided. Let them be **SCHOOL LIBRARIES**—a part and parcel of the educational system of the State, for the joint benefit of the old and the young. This is no mere theory. It has been tried in many of our States; and wherever faithfully tried, has always proved successful. We have yet had no such faithful trial in Wisconsin; nor is it to be wondered at, for in the infancy of our State, our people could not be expected at once to provide for all the intellectual wants of themselves and their children.

The subject of **SCHOOL LIBRARIES**, when properly considered, cannot but enlist the earnest sympathies and activities of our people. Our first great duty is, unquestionably, to teach our children to read—thus providing for them a knowledge productive of one of the highest sources of human happiness. And our next duty, scarcely less important, is to provide them with proper books to gratify and improve the taste they early acquire for reading. "It is in vain," writes the learned and eloquent **EDWARD EVERETT**, "that children are taught to read, if they have no access to good books,—worse than in vain, if they are furnished with nothing better than the wretched trash in tawdry binding, which is carried round by the peddlers."

Not less to the point are the suggestive utterances of the dis-

tinguished Rev. Dr. FRANCIS WAYLAND; now more than forty years engaged in the great work of American education. "Our system of general education," he writes, "seems to render some provision for furnishing abundant and good reading an imperative duty. To teach our people to read, is to accomplish but half our work; or, rather to leave our work unfinished precisely at the point where what we have done may prove a curse instead of a blessing. We can only realize the benefits of our system of general education, when we not only teach the people to read, but also furnish them with such reading as shall cultivate the intellect, and improve the heart. When this shall have been done for our whole country, and it will be done in all the free States, a population will rise up among us such as the world has never yet seen."

We teach our children in their infancy to eat, and as they grow up we provide them with trades and teach them occupations by which to obtain their daily bread. We teach them in their childhood how to read—and shall we not also at the same time, furnish them proper reading matter, so that while they are growing up they may carefully cultivate this noble talent for wise and not ignoble purposes? Considered in any proper point of view, School Libraries are, in very deed, the great intellectual want of our State—a want inherently connected with our system of popular education, and so connected by our Constitution, our laws, and by the fitness of things, as well as by the universal consent and approval of our people.

THE KIND OF BOOKS NEEDED.

For *School Libraries*, we are generally apt to say, that books are needed to suit all capacities, to meet the wants of all classes of community. And this is correct. Yet the primary object should not be forgotten, to provide suitable books for the youth of both sexes, from their earliest ability to read up to the age of twenty. This is the public educational limit, and School Libraries are but auxiliaries of the system of popular education; and this is the formative period of character. To select the proper kind of mental food—the School Libraries—for the children of a whole State, as well as the reading in a great measure for their parents, would be a labor of vast responsibility; for from such libraries, the most momentous consequences would be likely to result. What, then, are the kinds of books needed?

"In the history of the early life of any one," remarks President BARKER, of Alleghany College, "the imagination is far more vigorous and lively than the rational faculty. Long be-

fore we are capable of any sustained effort of reasoning, we listen with inexpressible delight to narratives of 'moving incidents by flood and field,' with slight discrimination between truth and falsehood, or even between that which is conformable to nature, and that which is preternatural and impossible. The imagination draws its inspiration primarily from the senses, and hence narrative and descriptive compositions must form the staple of every collection of books that children will read with interest, and that will permanently affect their principles and conduct. In a narrative, the truth is clothed with flesh; it lives, it speaks to us as a familiar friend; we are permitted to look at its features, to grasp its hand in sincere friendship, and call it ours by the fondest names and recollections. Examples, and associations which make examples prevalent, almost infinitely outweigh any array of precepts, however judicious; and hence all professedly didactic essays might as well be omitted from a catalogue of books to be read voluntarily by school children. History, and biography, books of travel, popular descriptions of the kingdoms of nature, especially of animal life, and the applications of science to art, whether useful or ornamental, comprise most of the works which should find admission to the shelves of a public school library. If to these be admitted a judicious admixture of works of fiction and imagination, such as are true to nature and to morality, both in action and sentiment, such as are neither above nor below the capacity of youth, and, above all, that have a high philosophical meaning, threading upon a narrative not too gross the pearl of wisdom both practical and speculative,—such a library completes the circle of that knowledge which youth will seek voluntarily for its own sake. * * *

If a very important function of the public school, is the inculcation of virtuous principles and the formation of virtuous habits, the literature of the library should correspond with this idea of their character. A large portion of the library, especially that part of it designed for the use of the more juvenile pupils, should be selected with direct reference to the influence which it will have upon habits and principles. Especially should the public authorities take care that no book containing loose or vicious principles, and even that no book merely neutral on moral questions, be placed in the hands of the children of the public schools. * * *

While discussion on the vexed questions that divide Christians into parties, is forbidden within the walls of a room dedicated to the common benefit of all classes of religionists,—it is by no means forbidden to inculcate that morality which all alike deem to be obligatory, nor the principle on which it rests,—obedience to the will of God, revealed in the Holy Scriptures. Enter-

taining narratives, enforcing the first great commandment, 'supreme love to God, and the conscientious performance of relative duties, are a necessary part of every complete library for youth; and, least of all, should they be excluded from that library which is to instruct the youth of the nation in the theory and practice of virtue."

"A library of good books," said Hon. HENRY BARNARD in his Rhode Island School Report of 1845, "selected in reference to the intellectual wants of the old and the young, should be provided in every village. To create a taste for reading should be a leading object in the labors of teachers and lecturers. All that the school, even the best, where so much is to be done in the way of disciplining the faculties,—all that the ablest lecturer, when accompanied by illustrations and experiments, can do, towards unfolding the many branches of knowledge, and filling the mind with various information, is but little, compared with the thoughtful perusal of good books, from evening to evening, extending through a series of years. These are the great instruments of self-culture, when their truths are inwrought by reflection into the very structure of the mind, and made to shed light on the daily labors of the work-shop. There should be a due proportion of books of science and useful knowledge, of voyages, travels, and biography, and a good supply of judiciously chosen works of fiction. It has been a great mistake heretofore, in selecting books for public libraries, as well as in providing courses of lectures, intended merely for the poorer and working classes, to suppose that scientific and purely useful knowledge should be almost the exclusive objects of attention. The taste for reading and lectures of this character, must first be created, and the ability to follow a continuous train of thought, whether printed or spoken, must be imparted by a previous discipline. This taste and ability are too often wanting. The books and lectures, therefore, should be very interesting, and calculated to create a taste for further reading and inquiry."

JACOB ABBOTT, by the following contrast of three ways of telling the same story, has happily illustrated the narrative and descriptive style of addressing the minds of children through the senses—or, in other words, presenting everything in such a way that it may convey vivid pictures to the mind, and hence leave the most enduring impressions :

"A man had a fine dog, and he was very fond of him ; he used to take a great deal of care of him, and gave him all he wanted ; and, in fact, he did all he could to make him comfortable, so that he should enjoy a happy life. Thus he loved his dog very much, and took great pleasure in seeing him comfortable and happy."

This, now, presents very few sensible images to the mind of the child. In the following form, it would convey the same general ideas,, but far more distinctly and vividly :

"There was once a man who had a large black and white dog, beautifully spotted. He made a little house for him, out in a sunny corner of the yard, and used to give him as much meat as he wanted. He would go and see him sometimes, and pat his head, while he was lying upon his straw in his little house. He loved his dog."

Would you give still more point to the story, let your style be abrupt and striking, and give the reins entirely to the imagination. Suppose the narrator, with a child on each knee, begins thus :

"A man, one pleasant morning, was standing upon the steps of his door, and he said, 'I think I will go and see my dog, Towser.'

"Now, where do you think this dog, Towser, lived?"

"I don't know," will be the reply of each listener, with a face full of curiosity and interest.

"Why, old Towser was out in a little square house which his master had made for him in a corner of the yard. So he took some meat in his hand for Towser's breakfast. Do you think he took out a plate, and a knife and fork?"

"This man was very kind to Towser ; his beautiful, spotted, black and white Towser ;—and when he got to his house, he opened the door, and said :

"'Towser, Towser, come out here, Towser.'

"So Towser came running out, and stood there wagging his tail. His master patted him on the head. You may jump down on your hands and feet, and I will tell you exactly how it was. You shall be Towser. Here, you may get under the table, which will do for his house. Then I will come and call you out, and pat you on the head," etc., etc.

No one at all acquainted with children need be told how much stronger an interest the latter style of narration would excite. And the difference is, in a philosophical point of view, that the former is expressed in abstract terms, which the mind comes to appreciate fully only after long habits of generalization ; in the latter, the meaning comes through sensible images, which the child can picture to himself with ease and pleasure, by means of those faculties of the mind, whatever they may be, by which the images presented by the senses, are perceived, at first, and afterwards renewed through the magical stimulus of language. This is the key to one of the great secrets of interesting children, and in teaching the young generally. Approach their minds through the senses. Describe everything

as it presents itself to the eye and the ear. Where you wish to gain the readiest and most comple access to the heart, these are the doors.

And Mr. Abbott's idea of interesting children by descriptive narrative applies more forcibly to juvenile books, than even to conversation—for the former have not the living tones of the human voice to bring to their aid. Books, then, for children, should be eminently suited to their capacities, and written in an earnest, life-like simplicity—true to nature, and true to morality. No dry, tedious homilies will ever attract their attention, or benefit their intellect.

History and Biography.—It has been properly remarked, "that individuals preceded nations. The picture of the former is more easily comprehended than that of the latter, and is better adapted to awaken the curiosity, and interest the feelings of a child. Biography should, therefore, form the principal topic of elementary history; and the great periods into which it is naturally and formally divided,—and which must be distinctly marked,—should be associated with the names of some distinguished individual or individuals. The life of an individual often forms the leading feature of the age in which he lived, and will form the best nucleus around which to collect in the youthful mind the events of an age or the history of a period."

"Histories make men wise," says Lord BACON. "History," says Hon. E. RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, "History delineates the events which have marked the progress of mankind. He that knows history adds the experience of former ages to his own. He lives the life of the world. Especially he learns the origin and character of his country's laws and institutions, the sources of its prosperity, and therefore the means and duties required for the advancement of its interests."

"By the study of history, of philosophy, and of the classics," says LIEBIG, "we obtain a knowledge of the intellectual world, the laws of thought, of mental inquiry, and of the spiritual nature of man. Whilst we hold communion with the spirits of the great and good of all ages, we derive from the experience of past centuries the power of soothing and governing the passions, and of softening the heart: we are enabled to comprehend man as he exists at the present time, since his moral nature remains ever the same. We are taught to embellish and present, in the most engaging form, the principles of truth, of justice and of religion, and thus to make the most enduring impression upon the minds of others."

"It is because God is visible in history," says BANORFF, "that its office is the noblest except that of the poet. The poet

is at once the interpreter and the favorite of Heaven. He catches the first beam of light that flows from its uncreated source. He repeats the message of the Infinite, without always being able to analyze it, and often without knowing how he received it, or why he was selected for its utterance. To him, and to him alone, history yields in dignity; for she not only watches the great encounters of life, but recalls what had vanished, and partaking of a bliss like that of creating, restores it to animated being. The mineralogist takes special delight in contemplating the process of crystalization, as though he had caught nature at her work as a geometrician; giving herself up to be gazed at without concealment such as she appears in the very moment of exertion. But history, as she reclines in the lap of eternity, sees the mind of humanity engaged in formative efforts, constructing sciences, promulgating laws, organizing commonwealths, and displaying its energies in the visible movement of its intelligence. Of all pursuits that require analysis, history, therefore, stands first. It is equal to philosophy; for as certainly as the actual bodies forth the ideal, so certainly does history contain philosophy. It is grander than the natural sciences; for its study is man, the last work of creation, and the most perfect in its relations with the Infinite."

In studying man, in studying history, we must study representative men, and representative events. In our School Libraries, we need, therefore, works that will tell us, in a truthful, captivating manner, the story of Xerxes, Cyrus, Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and other heroes of ancient times, of the crusades and the middle ages; the revival of learning; of Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, and other European countries, whence our fathers migrated; the discovery of the New World by Columbus, whose ungrateful sovereign suffered him to die in chains, persecuted and broken-hearted; of Galileo, the inventor of the telescope, who, when he declared of the earth that "It does move," was imprisoned the closing years of his life for uttering such a supposed impious thought; of Newton, the discoverer of the laws of gravitation; of Franklin, who, with his kite, snatched the lightening from Heaven, and demonstrated its identity with the electric fluid; the settlement and sufferings of the Pilgrim fathers on the bleak shores of New England; the heroic Captain John Smith, the settlement of Virginia, and the romantic story of the lovely Indian Princess, Pocahontas; of Lord Baltimore, who planted the Catholic colony of Maryland, of Roger Williams, who, with his persecuted Baptist adherents, founded the colony of Rhode Island, of William Penn, with his Quaker settlement of Pennsylvania, each proclaiming religious liberty and the freedom of conscience;

of the founding of Georgia by Oglethorpe; the story of De Soto and his steel-clad warriors, while in quest of gold, discovering the Mississippi; the adventures of Marquette, La Salle and De Tonty; of Washington, Greene, Marion and their compatriots, defending the liberties of their country; of Boone, the early explorer of Tennessee and Kentucky, and of Clark, the gallant conqueror of the great North-West; of Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny, which has added millions to the wealth and trade of England; of Watt, the improver of the steam-engine; of Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin, which has trebled the value of all the cotton lands, in our country, and led to a vast diminution of the cost of the necessary clothing of millions of the human race; of Godfrey and Hadley, the inventors of the quadrant; of Fulton, Fitch and Rumsey, the inventors of steamboats; of Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph; and the story of the infant settlement and wonderful growth of the States of our Republic, the principles upon which our government is founded, and the hopes upon which its stability rests.

"The chill of penury," says President BARKER, "broken health, religious bigotry, the most adverse circumstances, have yielded to the unconquerable will of the youthful devotee of knowledge. Or rather, instead of dispiriting, they have developed the resources, the innate energy of the soul kindled with the celestial fire of genius; it has risen superior, apparently, to the decree of Providence appointing its allotment; it has spurned its fetters, it has asserted the majesty of intellect, and mankind have, with one voice, admitted the validity of its pretensions. Can we over-estimate the impression which the perusal of the memoirs of such men will produce on the susceptible mind of early youth?—Will not the example haunt the memory by night, as well as by day?—Will it not inspire emulation, and a generous rivalry—a heroic purpose, ourselves to fill a niche in the pantheon of history? Was it not thus, that the youthful Themistocles exclaimed, that 'the trophies of Miltiades would not suffer him to sleep?' That Alexander prized above all the literature of his age, the Iliad of Homer; and that, in our day, Napoleon daily perused some portion of Plutarch's Lives. I say it without fear of successful contradiction, that example is the most edifying counsel, the most attractive influence, often the most lucid instruction, ever addressed to the youthful mind. If so, a library enriched with the lives of those who have made themselves a blessing to mankind, by the light of their intelligence and virtue, will instil love of truth and goodness with silent but irresistible energy."

Books of Travel.—Works of this class are full of incident,

depicting the customs, modes of life, and national peculiarities of people of all countries. Such works as the travels of Marquette, Cook, Ledyard, Lewis and Clark, Dwight, Silliman, Layard, Livingstone, Lynch, Fremont, Kane and Bayard Taylor, possess an interest as enduring as the English language.

Astronomy.—"No branch of knowledge," says EVERETT, "can surely claim precedence of astronomy. No other science furnishes such a palpable embodiment of the abstractions which lie at the foundation of our intellectual system; the great ideas of time, and space, and extension, and magnitude, and number, and motion, and power. How grand the conception of the ages on ages required for several of the secular equations of the solar system; of distances from which the light of a fixed star would not reach us in twenty millions of years; of magnitudes compared with which the earth is but a foot-ball; of starry hosts, suns like our own, numberless as the sands on the shore; of worlds and systems shooting through the infinite spaces, with a velocity compared with which the cannon-ball is a way-worn, heavy-paced traveller!

"The heavenly hosts! There they shine and there they move, as they moved and shone to the eyes of Newton and Galileo, of Kepler and Copernicus, of Ptolemy and Hipparchus; yes, as they moved and shone when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy. All has changed on earth; but the glorious heavens remain unchanged. The plough passes over the site of mighty cities, the homes of powerful nations are desolate, the languages they spoke are forgotten; but the stars that shone for them are shining for us; the same eclipses run their steady cycle; the same equinoxes call out the flowers of spring and send the husbandman to the harvest; the sun pauses at either tropic as he did when his course began; and sun and moon, and planet and satellite, and star and constellation and galaxy, still bear witness to the power, the wisdom, and the love which placed them in the heavens, and upholds them there."

Natural History and Physiology.—"Every clime is tasked," observes BANCROFT, "to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge. Minerals that lie on the peaks of the Himalayas, animals that hide in the densest jungles of Africa, flowers that bloom in the solitudes of Sumatra, or the trackless swamps along the Amazon, are brought within the observation and domain of science.

"With equal diligence the internal structure of plants and animals has been subjected to examination. We may gaze with astonishment at the advances which the past fifty years have made in the science of comparative physiology. By a most laborious and long continued use of the microscope, and by a vast

number of careful and minute dissections, man has gained such insight into animal being, as not only to define its primary groups, but almost to draw the ideal archetype that preceded their creation. Not content with the study of his own organization and the comparison of it with the Fauna of every zone, he has been able to count the pulsations of the heart of a caterpillar ; to watch the flow of blood through the veins of the silkworm ; to enumerate the millions of living things that dwell in a drop of water ; to take the census of creatures so small, that parts of their members remain invisible to the most powerful microscope ; to trace the lungs of the insect which floats so gayly on the limber fans of its wings, and revels in the full fruition of its transcendent powers of motion."

Chemistry.—How wonderful, how varied, and how useful is a knowledge of chemistry. Earths and alkalis, touched by the creative wire of electricity, start up into metals that float on water, and kindle in the air. Chemistry explains the formation of clouds, rain, mist, snow, water-spouts, and other atmospheric phenomena ; treats of the great combinations of nature, which produce volcanoes, earthquakes, deluges, minerals ; it acquaints us with the best means of constructing and arranging our habitations, so as to render them healthy, of examining and adjusting the air which we must breathe in them, guarding against contagious diseases, selecting and preparing wholesome food, drink, and clothing, discovering and explaining the influence of occupation, fashion and customs on health and longevity ; it treats of the nature of plants and soils, their mutual adaptation, the laws of production, and the nature and use of manures ; and its applications to the arts, manufactures, agriculture, household economy, the health and happiness of our race, are most extensive, interesting and important. Every School Library should possess popular works on a subject so varied and useful in all the affairs and interests of every-day life.

Geology.—This science is full of interest and profit to our race. It has faithfully pointed out the localities of precious and useful metals and coal, which have added unnumbered millions to the comfort and wealth of the civilized world. "The geologist," says BANCROFT, "has been able to ascertain, in some degree, the chronology of our planet ; to demonstrate the regularity of its structure where it seemed most disturbed ; and where nature herself was at fault, and the trail of her footsteps broken, to restore the just arrangement of strata that had been crushed into confusion, or turned over in apparently inexplicable and incongruous folds. He has perused the rocky tablets on which time-honored nature has set her inscriptions. He has

opened the massive sepulchres of departed forms of being, and pored over the copious records preserved there in stone, till they have revealed the majestic march of creative power, from the organism of the zoophyte entombed in the lowest depths of Siluria, through all the rising gradations of animal life, up to its sublimest result in God-like man."

Electricity.—"Of the nature of electricity," says BANCROFT, "more has been discovered in the last fifty years than in all past time, not even excepting the age when our own Franklin called it from the clouds. This aerial invisible power has learnt to fly as man's faithful messenger, till the mystic wires tremble with his passions, and bear his errands on the wings of lightning. He divines how this agency which holds the globe in its invisible embrace, guides floating atoms to their places in the crystal; or teaches the mineral ores the lines in which they should move, where to assemble together, and where to lie down and take their rest. It whispers to the meteorologist the secrets of the atmosphere and the skies. For the chemist in his laboratory it perfects the instruments of heat, dissolves the closest affinities, and reunites the sundered elements. It joins the artisan at his toil, and busily employed at his side, this subtlest and swiftest of existences tamely applies itself to its task, with patient care reproduces the designs of the engraver or the plastic art, and disposes the metal with a skillful delicacy and exactness which the best workman cannot rival.—Nay, more: it enters into the composition of man himself, and is ever present as the inmost witness of his thoughts and volitions."

Of Natural and Intellectual Philosophy, of Botany, and other interesting subjects, it is not necessary to speak in detail.—When presented in popular forms, they cannot fail to interest, enlighten and strengthen the youthful mind. In both the natural and mental world, we find abundant sources of the noblest attraction, and of the highest utility to our race. Let books on these and kindred subjects, properly popularized, and stripped of technicalities, be placed where children and their parents can everywhere have free and convenient access to them, and it would be impossible to estimate the happy results of a few brief years' experience.

The time was when even the learned Bacon thought the stump of a beech tree had been known to put forth a birch, and when the great philosopher Kepler believed that the planets were monstrous animals—errors from which those giant minds could not divest themselves, but which the veriest school boy now knows to be absolutely impossible. "The collective man of the future," suggests BANCROFT, "will see further, and see more

clearly, than the collective man of to-day, and he will share his superior power of vision and his attainments with every one of his time. Thus it has come to pass, that the child now at school could instruct Columbus respecting the figure of the earth, or Newton respecting light, or Franklin on electricity; that the husbandman or the mechanic of a Christian congregation solves questions respecting God and man, and man's destiny, which perplexed the most gifted philosophers of ancient Greece."

SOME OF THE SPECIAL BENEFITS OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

There are several special benefits to be derived from a general system of School Libraries, that deserve particular notice.

1. Standard histories would inform us of the different countries and ages, of the men and the women, to whom we are indebted as a nation for our success, our knowledge, and prosperity. "Our land," says BANCROFT, "is not more the recipient of the men of all countries than of their ideas. Annihilate the past of any one leading nation of the world, and our destiny would have been changed. Italy and Spain, in the persons of Columbus and Isabella, joined together for the great discovery that opened America to emigration and commerce; France contributed to its independence; the search for the origin of the language we speak carries us to India; our religion is from Palestine; of the hymns sung in our churches, some were first heard in Italy, some in the deserts of Arabia, some on the banks of the Euphrates; our arts come from Greece; our jurisprudence from Rome; our maritime code from Russia; England taught us the system of Representative Government; the noble Republic of the United Provinces bequeathed to us in the world of thought, the great idea of the toleration of all opinions; in the world of action, the prolific principle of a Federal union. Our country stands, therefore, more than any other, as the realization of the unity of the race."

2. Teachers would be improved, and they, in turn, would still more improve their pupils. "In the first place," remarks Prof. DANIEL READ, now of our State University, "the teacher will be improved in the standard of his qualifications. No one is fit to be a teacher who is not himself a learner. This is a pre-requisite to all success. Unless the teacher is a learner, he cannot have the spirit of his profession; he cannot be an earnest man in his work; unless his own mind is quickened and made active by thought and study, he is wholly unfit to stir up and energize the minds of others. In the library, he has constantly before him a stimulant to his own improvement; and he can bring forth from this *treasure-house* things new and old to

interest and arouse his school. Instead of spending his leisure moments in idleness and gossip, he has, in the library, a never failing means of enjoyment and recreation befitting his vocation.

"Besides, in every School Library, there would, of course, be placed the standard works on the theory and art of teaching. Thus the best and most improved methods of conducting a school are brought directly to his attention and knowledge—the means of governing a school—of banishing inertness and the stupid routine of drawling lessons. Above all, his own mind will be stirred up, and he will be brought to think for himself, as well as to avail himself of the aids of others. How should the young teacher, male or female, without experience, know how to conduct the school, and with what eagerness will aid and instruction be sought from the best books. It is a common topic of complaint here and everywhere, that well qualified teachers cannot be had for our schools. What shall be the remedy? This has been a subject of earnest inquiry in our State Legislatures, and among our eminent educators. Some of the States have established Normal Schools at a vast expense; some have made liberal appropriations for the support and holding of Teachers' Institutes. No doubt these instrumentalities have accomplished their measure of good. But I shall not soon forget the remark of an eminent teacher of another State, whose heart is in every great educational movement. 'After all,' said he, 'the little silent volumes for teachers, which have been sent out in our School Libraries, have done more good in improving our teachers, and making them what they should be, than any thing else we have done. They have gone into every school-house, and been the guides and companions of our young teachers, our young men and women, when entering upon their new charge, while all other instrumentalities have been partial and limited in their influence.'"

School Libraries would open to teachers a source from which they could prepare lectures for the benefit of the district, as well as Teachers' Institutes, on the various subjects of education, health, morals, government, natural and civil history, the wonders of science, the discoveries of art, and many other topics of enduring interest. They would have the means at their command to prepare themselves, if not already prepared, for another important work—one, in an eminent degree uniting pleasure and instruction: "Once, at least, each week," suggests Hon. ANSON SMYTH, State Commissioner of Common Schools of Ohio, "I would have the teacher accompany the pupils on an excursion through the neighboring fields and groves. This occasion might be improved for the imparting instruction

in Botany, Geology, Entomology and Ornithology. The varieties of plants, flowers, herbs, grasses, grains, shrubs, and trees,—of soils and stones,—of insects and birds,—would furnish pleasing and profitable subjects for remark and inquiry. Upon these subjects all children should be instructed. It is a deplorable truth, that in all our larger towns, children are almost utterly ignorant in regard to them. There are thousands of school girls who, at a glance, could name the fabrics of all the dresses ever worn by Caroline Woodman or Flora McFhimsey; but who could not tell the growing oats, barley, rye and wheat; nor the oak, beech, maple and hickory apart; nor distinguish between an owl and an eagle, a wren and a robin."

8. The influence of School Libraries upon the pupils themselves would be no less salutary. As children learn to read, proper books, suitable to their understanding, would prove a powerful incentive to their acquisition of knowledge. They would give a new zest to their studies, and constantly impart a new stimulus to learn more. It is well known, that in very many of our districts, schools are kept only the three months, the requisite period to secure a share of the School Fund apportionment; thus leaving the children in those districts nine months of the year without school instruction; and the average months of schools taught in the State is only five and three fifths—leaving more than half of the year throughout the State during which our two hundred and sixty-four thousand children are without the least visible means of instruction. Then, in an especial manner, do they need School Libraries, to which they can resort, and find the means and incentives for intellectual growth and improvement. Let them have the best works of the best minds, past and present, and it will be better for them than to have the most brilliant lectures, incomplete as they always, from their nature, must be, delivered in their respective neighborhoods by Bancroft, Everett, Emerson, Bayard Taylor and others of the most cultivated scholars of our country.

4. School Libraries would prove a powerful incentive towards the formation of Youth's Debating Clubs, and Literary Associations, by furnishing sources of information upon almost every practical subject. Thus would the spirit of research and discussion be fostered and encouraged, deep, clear and correct thinking promoted, and the rising man fitted for the stern mental conflicts of life, in which many, no doubt, will hereafter be called upon to engage, as the law-makers and expounders of our State and Union.

5. These Libraries should contain an appropriate selection of works of the best poets—God's interpreters of nature. The

Iliad of Homer, is unquestionably the finest epic in the world, and the Oedipus of Sophocles is peerless in poetic literature. But as a whole, it has been remarked, the English poetry is the richest gift ever bestowed, by the genius of any people, upon the human family. "The School Library," observes President BARKER, "is the depository of this literature, and by the study of it chiefly, must the taste of our people be refined, and the current of their thoughts be ennobled. In Italy, pictures and statues, architecture and music, have performed this task; in England landscape gardening has infused universally a tinge of poetic sentiment. Here these agencies do not exist; but it is the privilege of all to see, suspended in writing, the imperial creations of the poet and the philosopher, and to gaze on them till their own souls thrill with transport, and vibrate in unison with these generous sentiments." Let us gladly scatter flowers along the pathway of knowledge, which may constantly fill the mind with the image of beauty and goodness.

"Do any reply," asks Mrs. SIGOURNEY, "that 'the perception of the Beautiful' is but a luxurious sensation, and may be dispensed with in those systems of education which this age of utility establishes? But is not its culture the more demanded, to throw a healthful leaven into the mass of society, and to serve as some counterpoise for that love of accumulation, which pervades every rank, intrudes into every recess, and spreads even in consecrated places the 'tables of the money-changers, and the seats of such as sell doves?' In ancient times, the appreciation of whatever was beautiful in the frame of Nature, was accounted salutary, by philosophers and sages. Galen says, 'He who has two cakes of bread, let him sell one, and buy some flowers; for bread is food for the body, but flowers are food for the soul.' If the perception of the Beautiful may be made conducive to present improvement, and to future happiness; if it have a tendency to refine and sublimiate the character; ought it not to receive culture throughout the whole process of education? It takes root, most naturally and deeply, in the simple and loving heart; and is, therefore, peculiarly fitted to the early years of life, when, to borrow the language of a German writer, 'every sweet sound takes a sweet odor by the hand, and walks in through the open door of the child's heart.'"

6. To young ladies would School Libraries prove of unspeakable benefit. "But to you, my young lady friends," says GEORGE B. EMERSON, "even more than to your brothers, it is important now to acquire a talent for reading well, and a taste for reading. I say *more important*, for, looking forward to the future, you will need it more than they. They are more inde-

pendent of this resource. They have their shops, and farms, and counting houses to go to. They are daily on change.—They go abroad on the ocean. The sphere of woman, her place of honor, is home, her own fireside, the cares of her own family. A well educated woman is a sun in this sphere, shedding around her the light of intelligence, the warmth of love and happiness. And by a well-educated woman, I do not mean merely one who has acquired ancient and foreign languages, or curious or striking accomplishments. I mean a woman who, having left school with a firmly-fixed love of reading, has employed the golden leisure of her youth in reading the best English books, such as shall prepare her for her duties. All the best books ever written are in English, either original or translated; and in this richest and best literature of the world, she may find enough to prepare her for all the duties and relations of life. The mere talent of reading well, simply, gracefully,—what a beautiful accomplishment it is in woman! How many weary and otherwise heavy hours have I had charmed into pleasure by this talent in a female friend. But I speak of the higher acquisition, the natural and usual consequence of this, a taste for reading. This will give a woman a world of resources.

“It gives her the oracles of God. These will be very near her;—nearest to her hand when she wakes, and last from her hand when she retires to sleep. And what stores of wisdom, for this world and for a higher, will she gain from this volume! This will enable her to form her own character and the hearts of her children. Almost every distinguished man has confessed his obligations to his mother. To her is committed the important period of life. How necessary, then, is it that she should possess a knowledge of the laws of the body and the mind, and how can she get it but by reading? If you gain only this, what an unspeakable blessing will your education be to you!”

7. Such Libraries would have a tendency to lop off many of the rougher exterior habits of our youth, and lead them to cultivate habits of refinement and politeness. They are sadly needed. The ancient bow and courtesy—little civilities, but none the less significant of respect for elders and superiors—which were so common forty years ago, are now become quite out of fashion. “But where,” enquires Mr. Commissioner SMYTH, of Ohio, “in all our land, does this good old practice prevail? Where are the evidences in our children of the possession of that spirit of kind respect and appropriate regard for their superiors in years and wisdom? Who does not know that bows and courtesies, on the part of our boys and girls, are ob-

solete, both in idea and practice ; and are numbered with the lost arts of the ancients ? It has been remarked, that 'there are thousands of boys in this great country, not one of whom has ever made a bow, unless when he had occasion to dodge a snow-ball, a brick-bat, or a bowlder.'

"Some eight or ten winters since, Ex-Governor Everett, of Massachusetts, with the late Amos Lawrence, was, in a sleigh, riding into Boston. As they approached a school-house, a score of young boys rushed into the street, to enjoy their afternoon recess. Said the Governor to his friend, 'Let us observe whether these boys make obeisance to us, as we were taught to do fifty years ago.' At the same time he expressed the fear, that habits of civility were less practised than formerly. As they passed the school-house, all question and doubt upon the subject received a speedy, if not a satisfactory settlement ; for each one of those twenty juvenile New Englanders did his best at snow-balling the way-faring dignitaries."

"That more regard," says Mr. NORTHERD, the late distinguished Principal of the Connecticut State Normal School, "should be manifested by the young to rules of etiquette and courtesy, must be admitted by every observing mind. There is too little reverence for age and authority ; too slight a respect to laws of both man and God. The transition from boyhood to imagined manhood is altogether too rapid, as by it the son is, often, placed above the parent, and the pupils taught become much wiser, *in their own estimation*, than their teachers. Boys in their undue anxiety to become men, are neither men nor boys, but form a new, peculiar race." To rectify these evil tendencies, the School Library must come to the aid of the teacher and the parent.

8. Good Libraries would not fail to exert a happy influence in eradicating vicious habits. "Habitual novel reading," says Hon. JOHN D. PHILBRICK, recently Superintendent of Common Schools of Connecticut, and now City Superintendent of Boston, "is extremely detrimental to the health and vigor of both body and mind. Works of fiction, and those of the baser sort, constitute almost the entire staple of the reading of the multitudes of our youth. This species of literature has increased, within a few years, to an alarming extent, and its readers have increased in a corresponding ratio. It is spreading over the land like a moral plague, tainting the whole moral atmosphere with its pestilential breath. The reading of such productions inflames the passions, depraves the imagination, and corrupts the heart. A recent author has truly said, 'They paint for our imitation, humane murders, licentious saints, holy infi-

dels, and honest robbers. Over loathsome women and unutterably vile men, is thrown the checkered light of a hot imagination, until they glow with an infernal luster."

"Would you," asks Prof. READ, "effectually banish from the generation growing up, stupid knavery, low vices, idleness, loafing, running about upon the Sabbath? These and kindred vices will be most effectually banished by sending out into every neighborhood the means and incentives of intellectual culture."

"What boy," inquires HORACE MANN, "what *boy*, at least, is there, who is not in daily peril of being corrupted by the evil communications of his elders? We all know, that there are self-styled gentlemen amongst us,—*self-styled gentlemen*,—who daily, and hourly, lap their tongues in the foulness of profanity; and though, through a morally insane perversion, they may restrain themselves, in the presence of ladies and of clergymen, yet it is only for the passing hour, when they hesitate not to pour out the pent-up flood, to deluge and defile the spotless purity of childhood,—and this, too, at an age, when these polluting stains sink, centre-deep, into their young and tender hearts, so that no moral bleachery can ever afterwards wholly cleanse and purify them."

It is always with pain and sorrow, that the good man hears God's name taken in vain; yet, in fervent charity may he hope that, "The accusing spirit flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, and as she wrote it down, dropped a tear on the word, and blotted it out forever." By multiplying the purest models of literature, we may confidently hope to do much towards rooting out this vile habit, and implanting in the breasts of our youth an unswerving reverence for the sacred name and character of the Supreme Being.

Another evil habit to which a love of reading, acquired by the School Library, would prove superior, is the low and grovelling desire to witness the vulgar minstrels, and corrupt ballet dancers, who stroll through the land—not of the Venus Celestial sort, but of the Venus Infernal. "One of the most striking things," says HORACE MANN, "in the '*Letters from Abroad*,' by Miss O. M. Sedgwick, is the uniform and energetic condemnation which that true American lady bestows upon opera-dancers, and the whole *corps de ballet*, for the public and shameless exhibition of their persons upon the stage. Have

the young ladies of our cities a nicer sense of propriety, of modesty, and of all the elements of female loveliness, than this excellent author, who has written so much for their improvement, and who is herself so admirable an example of all feminine purity and delicacy? And have the young men of America

a higher *ideal* of what belongs to a true gentleman,—to a man of lofty and noble nature, than a writer, who is so justly celebrated, in both hemispheres, for her pure and elevated conceptions of human character?"

9. By placing in every School Library one or two standard works on *School Architecture*, we should soon see a decided improvement in the size, style, arrangement, and comfort of our school-houses, and in the selection of the most beautiful and appropriate locations for them—thus rendering them attractive, rather than repulsive, to the youth who repair there for the highest and holiest of purposes. What Mr. MANN said eighteen years ago of the school-houses of Massachusetts, is equally applicable to those of Wisconsin at the present day.—“Our school-houses,” said he, “are a fair index or exponent of our interest in Public Education. Suppose, at this moment, some potent enchanter, by the waving of his magic wand, should take up all the twenty-eight hundred school-houses of Massachusetts, with all the little triangular and *non-descript* spots of earth whereon and whercin they have been squeezed,—whether sand bank, morass, bleak knoll, or torrid plain,—and whirling them through the affrighted air, should set them all down, visibly, round about us, in this place; and then should take us up into some watch-tower or observatory, where, at one view, we could behold the whole as they were encamped round about,—each one true to the point of compass which marked its nativity, each one retaining its own color or no-color, each one standing on its own heath, hillock or fen;—I ask, my friends, if, in this new spectacle under the sun, with its motley hues of red, gray, and doubtful, with its windows sprinkled with patterns taken from Joseph’s many-colored coat, with its broken chimneys, with its shingles and clap-boards flapping and clattering in the wind, as if giving public notice that they were about to depart,—I ask, if, in this indescribable and unnameable group of architecture, we should not see the true image, reflection and embodiment of our own love, attachment and regard for Public Schools and Public Education, as, in a mirror, face answereth to face? But, however neglected, forgotten, forlorn, these edifices may be, yet within their walls is contained the young and blooming creation of God. In them are our hope, the hopes of the earth. There are gathered together what posterity shall look back upon, as we now look back upon heroes and sages, and martyrs and apostles; or as we look back upon bandits and inquisitors and sybarites. Our dearest treasures do not consist in lands and tenements, in rail-roads and banks, in ware-houses or in ships upon every sea; they

are within those doors, beneath those humble roofs ; and is it not our solemn duty to hold every other earthly interest subordinate to their welfare ?”

10. School Libraries will create the germs of thought in the minds of our ingenious youth, and will thus be likely to lead to useful inventions. We know not whose humble roof may shelter a Franklin, a Newton, a Watt, an Arkwright, a Fulton, a Whitney, or a Morse.

“Of what use is all your studying and your books ?” said an honest farmer to an ingenious artist. “They don’t make the corn grow, nor produce vegetables for market. My Sam does more good with his plough in one month, than you can do with your books and papers in one year.”

“What plough does your son use ?” said the artist, quietly.

“Why, he uses ———’s plough, to be sure. He can do nothing with any other. By using this plough, we save half the labor, and raise three times as much as we did with the old wooden concern.”

The artist turned over one of his sheets, and showed the farmer a drawing of his much-praised plough, saying with a smile, “I am the inventor of your favorite plough, and my name is ———.”

The astonished farmer, it is said, shook the artist heartily by the hand, and invited him to call at the farm-house, and make it his home as long as he liked.

11. A good School Library in every neighborhood, would serve a most important purpose, in giving the rising generation a better idea of the learned professions, commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, and of the requisite amount of knowledge and preparation necessary to fit them for engaging, with a fair prospect of success, in any of these several pursuits. An appropriate proportion of the best works on Agriculture, Horticulture, stock and fruit raising, the culture of the Chinese sugar cane, and other branches of Farm Husbandry, would tend to dignify the earliest and noblest occupation of man, and would be worth many thousands of dollars annually, to the yeomanry of our State, their rising sons and daughters. “The farmer and mechanic, and even the housewife,” the late Judge BUEL well remarked, “require *professional* books,—books that will instruct them in their several employments—that will render their labors more enlightened, more pleasant, more profitable, more respectable,—as much as the lawyer, the physician, or the clergy require professional books to perfect them in their several vocations.”

12. How few, comparatively, have any practical knowledge of physical education, its wants and necessities, its neglects and

penalties. It is the physical condition of the child from its birth onward, and the physical condition of the parents before its birth, that involve its health, growth, and longevity. Air, temperature, dress, diet and exercise, with their proper relations and bearings to each other, have more to do with the successful rearing of children, than the most devoted maternal love, ignorant of these requisites, or any amount of the best medicines ever devised by the skill of man. Nearly a fourth part of the human race die before they attain the age of a single year. It has been well asked, what would the farmer or the shepherd say, if he should lose nearly a fourth part of all his lambs and kids before a seventieth part of their natural life had been reached! Before attaining the age of five years, more than a third part of all our race die—a great majority of them from ignorance on the part of their parents of the great laws of physical education. How much of human life would be saved, bereavement and misery avoided; and how much of joyous health, rosy beauty, and unspeakable happiness, would be promoted, if we had in every School Library throughout the length and breadth of the State, so all could read and profit by them, such works as Dr. Combe's Principles of Physiology as applied to Health and Education, and kindred works on the mental and physical condition of man, and the great laws of nature, relating to the preservation of health, and the longevity and happiness of our race.

18. The School Library would diminish the commission of crime. It has been the experience of the civilized world, that education has invariably had this effect. Scotland presents a remarkable instance of the diminution of crime, the increase of public wealth, and the diffusion of private comforts, as the result of the increased and increasing attention to the education of the people. Little care is paid to educating the masses in Spain, and, as the natural consequence, we find there *twelve hundred and thirty-three* convictions for murder in a single year, seventeen hundred and seventy-three convictions on charges of maiming with intent to kill, and sixteen hundred and twenty persons convicted of robbery under aggravated circumstances. According to the returns made to the British Parliament, the commitments for crimes, in an average of nine years, in proportion to population, are as follows: In Manchester, the most infidel city in Great Britain, 1 in 140; in London, 1 in 800; in all Ireland, 1 in 1600; and in Scotland, celebrated for learning and religion, 1 in 20,000! Out of nearly 28,000 persons convicted of crime in the State of New York, during a period of ten years, but 128 had enjoyed the benefits of a *good* common school education, and only about one half could either

read or write. Statistics of crime will everywhere reveal to us the sad policy of neglecting to provide for our youth the necessary means of good education and attractive School Libraries, while paying at the same time a still greater tax for the protection of community against the crimes and depredations of the ignorant, the idle, and the vicious — whose very ignorance and vice are the result of their early want of schools and libraries.

14. The School Library would increase the wealth of the State. "If a man," says FRANKLIN, "empties his purse into his head, no one can take it away from him. An *investment in knowledge* always pays the best interest." "Knowledge," says Hon. J. D. PHILBRICK, "is the great producer of wealth. Just in proportion as the hands of those who labor in the field, or in the work-shop, at the plow or the loom, are guided by intelligence, in the same proportion will their labor be productive. This proposition holds true even in the lowest species of productive industry. It has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the well educated operative or laborer does more work, does it better, wastes less, uses his allotted portion of machinery to more advantage and more profit, earns more money, commands more confidence, rises faster, rises higher from the lower to the more advanced positions of his employment, than the uneducated. The farmer who reads on the subject of farming, has money in the bank, while his neighbor, who does not take a paper, sleeps under a mortgaged roof."

SCHOOL LIBRARY EXPERIENCE IN SISTER STATES.

In the matter of School Libraries, we have no occasion to look to Europe and profit by her experience; they are purely an American out-growth — the natural result of the necessities of an earnest and inquiring people. While several of our States have taken hold of the subject of School Libraries with more or less earnestness, all have not equally well succeeded; and where failures, or partial failures, have occurred, it is of as great importance to learn the true causes, as to ascertain the means of success in others. Thus may we alike profit by the mishaps of the one, and the more fortunate experience of the other.

New York.—It was reserved for the Empire State to lead the way in this noble enterprise. That far-seeing and sagacious statesman, DeWitt Clinton, in his message as early as 1827, recommended a small collection of books and maps to be attached to common schools. Gov. Clinton died the following year, but in 1830, Azariah C. Flagg, then Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented the subject

to the Legislature ; and, in 1833, his successor, Gen. John A. Dix, strongly urged the establishment of district libraries.— The next year, an act was passed, permitting the districts, if they saw fit, to impose a tax of \$20 for the first year, and \$10 for each succeeding year, and leaving the districts to select the books. Simply permitting the districts to establish libraries, and throwing the selection of books into the district meetings, were grave errors — the last of which still remains unremedied. The former was effectually corrected in 1838, when upon Gov. Marcy's recommendation, a portion of the United States' deposit fund was appropriated to each district which should raise by tax an equal amount. Thus was \$55,000 a year set apart by the State for books and apparatus for the School Libraries, on condition that the districts should raise as much more — making \$110,000 annually, an example of enlightened public munificence for a noble object, which had no precedent in the history of legislation.

"New York has the proud honor," says Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, in a report on the subject in 1844, "of being the first government in the world, which has established a free library system, adequate to the wants of her whole population. It extends its benefits equally to all conditions, and in all local situations. It not only gives profitable employment to the man of leisure, but it passes the threshold of the laborer, offering him amusement and instruction, after his daily toil is over, without increasing his fatigues, or subtracting from his earnings. It is an interesting reflection, that there is no portion of our territory, so wild or remote, where man has penetrated, that the library has not peopled the wilderness around him, with the good and wise of this and other ages, who address to him their silent monitions, cultivating and strengthening within him, even amidst his rude pursuits, the principles of humanity and civilization. This philanthropic and admirably conceived measure, may justly be regarded as, next to the institution of Common Schools, the most important of that series of causes, which will give its distinctive character to our civilization as a people."

In 1841, Gov. SEWARD, after observing that almost every district in the State was then in possession of a library, remarked in his message: "Henceforth, no citizen who shall have improved the advantages offered by our Common Schools and District Libraries, will be without some scientific knowledge of the earth, its physical condition, and its phenomena ; the animals that inhabit it, the vegetables that clothe it with verdure, and the minerals under its surface ; the physiology and intellectual powers of man ; the laws of mechanics and their practical uses ; those of chemistry and their application

to the arts ; the principles of moral and political economy ; the history of nations, and especially that of our country ; the progress and triumph of the democratic principle in governments on this continent, and the prospects of its ascendancy throughout the world ; the trials and faith, valor and constancy of our ancestors ; with all the inspiring examples of benevolence, virtue and patriotism, exhibited in the lives of the benefactors of mankind. The fruits of this enlightened enterprise, are chiefly to be gathered by our successors. But the present generation will not be altogether unrewarded. Although many of our citizens may pass the District Library heedless of the treasures it contains, the unpretending volumes will find their way to the fireside, diffusing knowledge, increasing domestic happiness, and promoting public virtue.

Gov. WRIGHT, in his message in 1845, referring to the disposition of the public funds for the purchase of libraries, and other purposes of popular education, remarked : " No public fund of the State is so unpretending, yet so all-pervading—so little seen, yet so universally felt—so mild in its exactions, yet so bountiful in its benefits—so little feared or courted, and yet so powerful, as this fund for the support of Common Schools. The other funds act upon the secular interests of society, its business, its pleasures, its pride, its passions, its vices, its misfortunes. *This* acts upon its mind and its morals. Education is to free institutions, what bread is to human life, the staff of their existence. The office of this fund is to open and warm the soil, and sow the seed from which this element of freedom must grow and ripen into maturity ; and the health or sickness of the growth will measure the extent and security of our liberties."

"The crowning glory of our whole Common School system," exclaimed JAMES HENRY, Jr., the County Superintendent of Herkimer, in 1848, "is the institution of District Libraries. These institutions are designed to carry forward and complete the process which is but commenced in the schools. The schools are intended to teach children and youth the art of acquiring useful knowledge ; the library is designed to afford them the means of reducing that art to practice."

Such were the encouraging words of commendation from every quarter. Horace Mann, Henry Barnard, and many others, were unstinted in their praise ; and it seemed for a while, that in the matter of School Libraries, New York had indeed discovered the philosopher's stone. Time, however, began to develop some defects, and these it is proposed to point out—or, rather, to let some of the prominent educators and friends of education, in that State, themselves point them out.

The earliest evils that developed themselves, were improper books that were thoughtlessly placed in the libraries, and the misappropriation of the library fund. Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, late Superintendent of Public Instruction, of New York, and the distinguished author of the Life of Jefferson, as early as 1842, when County Superintendent of Courtland, thus strongly and pointedly spoke against the "Pirate's Own Book," and "Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers," which had found their way into several of the School Libraries he had examined :

"I have uniformly advised their removal, and assigned the following reasons :—that, in the first place, aside from any directly pernicious tendency which they are supposed to exercise, the information which they contain is not of a valuable character ; that the wild and exciting tales which they contain, unfit the youthful mind for the perusal of works of a graver and more useful character ; that they cater to a depraved taste by dilating on all the revolting details of the worst crimes of which humanity is capable ; and, lastly, that they *do* exercise a positively bad and dangerous tendency over the youthful mind.—The first step to vice is the knowledge of it. And where vice and crime are painted in those illusive colorings which nearly ally them to virtues, they lose their naked repulsiveness.—When the brute courage of the lawless buccaneer is held up and expatiated on as lofty heroism ; when the capricious mercy, which even the gorged wild beast will occasionally, and perhaps equally often, manifest, is dignified with the name of magnanimity and generosity, it is to be feared that the lives of such men afford not the benefit of a negative example,—at least to the youthful mind, which the Common School libraries are intended principally to benefit. It is to be feared that, to the mind in which sound principles have not taken deep root, and had time to attain some degree of vigor and maturity, these tales of wild excitement and daring adventure,—where new scenes and new objects for ever meet the eye,—where the most untrained passions meet with no check, and untold wealth may be had for the asking,—are more prone to dazzle and captivate, than to excite disgust and abhorrence. I have ever thought there was a dangerous kind of fascination in stories of this kind. All have heard of the incident of the young man, who, on witnessing a thrilling representation on the stage, of the 'Ruined Gambler,' exclaimed in an uncontrollable burst of feeling, 'I, too, will be a ruined gambler !'

"But it has several times been said to me, 'All this is obviated by the fact, that, in the end, this pirate or robber was taken and executed.' The smallest boy, however, knows that

his seizure or escape depends upon contingencies. Some never have been taken ; others, we know, have died peaceably in their beds ; many have fallen in battle, the common and the honorable lot of the soldier ; and, when seized and put to death, even by those vindictive methods, until so recently practiced,—by the cross, by impalement, etc.,—if the youthful mind has not already been prepared to regard it as the martyrdom of a hero, we, at least, have the warrant of experience, in saying that the public exhibitions of scenes of this kind, either on paper or in actual life, have never been found to exercise that salutary influence, which, perhaps, it would be so natural to expect.

“Such, Sir, is an outline of the reasons which I have urged, when I have found such books in the Common School libraries, to procure their removal ; and, in corroboration of some of the positions assumed by me, I would remark that, where I have found such books, librarians and other school officers present, have uniformly admitted that they are more read by boys, than any other books in the library. A sensible farmer complained to me, last week, that he ‘wished the Pirate book was out of the library, for his son would read nothing else—his whole thoughts were on it day and night.’”

Speaking of the same class of books, Hon. SAMUEL YOUNG, while Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York in 1842, remarked: “They serve only to minister to that morbid appetite for the revolting and disgusting details of vice and crime, especially when exhibited on an extensive scale, which characterizes the undisciplined and vulgar mind. They stimulate and excite the worst propensities and passions of our nature, without contributing, in the slightest degree, to the improvement or elevation of the intellect or the heart. It is deeply and seriously to be regretted, that any considerable portion of an enlightened community should countenance the diffusion of works so exceptionable in their tendency.” * * *

“I am bound,” he continues, “by the position to which I have been called, and by the obligations I have assumed, to see that no contaminating influences are permitted to mingle with the pure streams of knowledge and instruction designed to be secured by the introduction of District Libraries into the several school districts of the State. The public funds set apart by the enlightened munificence of the Legislature for the general diffusion of intellectual and moral science, shall never, with my consent or knowledge, be perverted to unworthy, degrading, and ignoble purposes ; and whenever I am satisfied that the District Libraries have been permitted, by those to whom the selection of books has been confided, to become the vehicles of corrupting and contaminating appeals to the passions,

the imagination, or the fancy, I shall promptly apply the remedy which the law has placed in my hands."

Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, when Superintendent of Schools of New York, speaking of the School Libraries in his report of 1851, observed: "Injudicious selections of books are not unfrequently made by the Trustees, and the library funds committed to their charge squandered upon worthless, or worse than worthless publications." Hon. VICTOR M. RICE, in his report as School Superintendent of New York in 1854, after speaking of there being nearly 12,000 District Libraries in the State, says: "In those districts where the libraries have been best appreciated and most extensively read, the interest in their contents is to the largest degree exhausted, and can only be renewed by a constant replenishing of the shelves with fresh books. The existing appropriation is too small to produce a very marked effect in this way, and the consequence is, that both the old and the new volumes are falling into neglect." In the same report, Mr. RICE elsewhere adds: "The undersigned is constrained to believe, that the future supply of the libraries should be regulated by some safer agency than the hawkers and pedlars, who too often succeed in palming off upon the School Trustees, collections of wretched trash, that have no other recommendation than their nominal cheapness."

"My official investigations and experience," writes Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, "have amply satisfied me, that if the purchase of libraries is made optional with the districts — the alternative being that the library money may be diverted to the payment of teachers' wages, &c. — the system will prove a failure. There is no doubt that a better method of selecting the books could be devised than having it done by the Trustees of the districts. On the whole, I should be much inclined to favor the plan proposed in your communication. If its details were well adjusted and carried out, I see no reason why it would not succeed, and result in a vast saving of the public money, and a vast improvement of the character of the works placed in the hands of the readers of Common School Libraries."

AMOS DEAN, LL. D., of Albany, the Chancellor elect of the Iowa State University, and author of the present school system of Iowa, thus writes: "The idea of small districts providing themselves with libraries that will be of any real value, is, in my judgment, perfectly idle. They will not half of them have any books at all, and those that they do have, may stand a great chance of doing more harm than good. If the quality of food that nourishes, and sustains the body is at all worth attending to, much more is that which builds up and gives force to the mind, the spiritual principle."

"The most active and fruitful seeds of good and evil in our social system," writes BENSON J. LOSSING, of New York, the well-known author of the *School Histories*, "are found in the literature of the day; and the wisest discrimination is necessary to separate one from the other. It is impossible—absolutely impossible—to have anything approaching to the exercise of such wise discrimination in the system of District Libraries, as organized in some States. How can the Trustees of schools, elected for a temporary purpose, many or most of them away from the centres of business and general knowledge, and engaged in absorbing pursuits, be acquainted with the character of the thousands of books that fall from the press every year? They have no data to guide them, and they are left to the mercy of pedlars and others, who go about the country with 'sensational books'—in other words, moral and intellectual poison—and are compelled to form their judgment from the statements of lying advertisements. This is a monster evil; and many of the libraries of this State are crowded with books that no judicious parent would willingly allow his child to read. In view of the importance of the matter, I heartily coincide with your expressed opinion in relation to Town Libraries, leaving the selection of the books to the State, through proper agents duly chosen by the people."

Hon. SAMUEL S. RANDALL, formerly Deputy State Superintendent of Schools of New York, and now City Superintendent of Schools of New York City, writes: "I cordially approve the substitute of the Town School Library system for that of District Libraries. In our own State the latter plan has been in existence for some twenty years, and although great good has undoubtedly been accomplished by the diffusion of comparatively a few volumes in every district, yet it is manifest that an infinitely greater amount of benefit would have been accomplished by the consolidation of the funds apportioned to the several districts of each town, and the purchase and gradual expansion of a Town Library centrally located, and easily accessible to all. These views I have repeatedly and earnestly urged upon the Legislature, but as yet without success. I consider the funds thus comparatively frittered away upon a few cheap books in each district, as little better than wasted; while by the adoption of the Township plan, large and valuable libraries would speedily spring up, the worth of which would be unappreciable to the rising generation, and to the citizens of the State generally."

Hon. VICTOR M. RICE, the late Superintendent of that State, observes in his last Annual Report: "The amount now apportioned to the rural districts, where libraries are most

needed, is frittered into sums of one, two or three dollars—sums too insignificant to produce any appreciable effect, or even to repair losses. It is believed that the appropriation should be increased, and that it should be accompanied with such Legislative provisions as will secure the greatest economy in its expenditure, and the most judicious selection of books. The trustees, having but one, two, three, or four dollars to invest, purchase a very few volumes, at a very high price, compared with which they could be obtained in larger quantities. In some of the States, the funds appropriated for the increase of district libraries, are expended by an agent of the State, who procures, directly from the publishers, two or three thousand copies of such works as he may select, and apportions the volumes to the districts instead of money. True economy would be consulted by purchasing a whole edition of ten or twelve thousand volumes; for the same money would command at least twice the mercantile value of books which is obtained by the present method; while it might also be reasonably hoped that the intrinsic literary value of the books would be equally enhanced."

The report of Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK, the present Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York, made in January last, gives some interesting facts relative to the condition of the school libraries of that State. It appears, that in 1847, there were, in round numbers, 1,810,000 volumes in the School Libraries of the State; in 1853, they had increased to 1,604,000; and since have gradually decreased, so that in 1857 there were only 1,377,000 volumes reported; showing a diminution of 226,000 volumes in four years, or an average of over 56,000 per annum, while \$55,000 per year had been appropriated on the part of the State for that purpose, on the express condition that the districts should raise for the same object an equal amount. Thus the total number of volumes in the School Libraries of New York exhibit but a slight increase during the last ten years, notwithstanding the expenditure of \$1,100,000 within that period for library purposes.

That something should be allowed for the natural wear of books is reasonable; but the real causes of the diminution are unquestionably found in the reasons assigned by Mr. VAN DYCK in his last report—their probable destruction, to some extent, by use; their dispersion and loss by neglect; and the want of sound judgment by the local Boards of Trustees in regard to the selection of books. "Works of an ephemeral character," adds Mr. VAN DYCK, "embodying little amusement and less instruction, have too often been urged upon Trustees, and found their way into the library, more to the gratification of

the publishing agent than the benefit of the district. It is true also in many cases, that when a library has attained to a respectable number of volumes, as measured in the estimation of those having it in charge, they look upon its enlargement as unnecessary, and seek to turn the appropriation from its legitimate purposes. Hence arise frequent applications to the Department for leave to appropriate the library money to the payment of teachers' wages; whilst others, it is apprehended, divert it to this and other purposes, without the formalities required by law."

In a personal interview with Mr. VAN DYCK, in September last, he attributed the partial failure of the New York system, to the fact, that on the limited district plan, the libraries are generally too small to be attractive and useful; that very many districts receive from the State the mere pittance of one, two, or three dollars a year, for library replenishment—an amount manifestly too insignificant to do any material good, even if the few books purchased were of the very best character, and hence, in his opinion, the Township plan would be far preferable. It will be seen, that by dividing the total number of volumes in the School Libraries of New York by 12,000, the number of District Libraries in the State, the average number is 114 volumes to each District Library—the large majority of them, doubtless, being far less—as the result of twenty consecutive years' additions, and at a total cost of \$2,200,000, or \$182 upon an average to each library—or an average of a little over nine dollars to each, annually.

These facts and dearly bought experiences of New York, the pioneer State in the establishment of School Libraries, point unmistakably to two grand defects in the system of that State—first, the District Libraries being so small as to render them almost useless; and, secondly, the sad waste of a noble fund by its unwise expenditure by local Trustees, who necessarily know but little of the most suitable books; and if they do, have no proper opportunities to select them. Hence the wisdom of the opinions of Hon. Henry S. Randall, Chancellor Dean, Benson J. Lossing, Hon. Samuel S. Randall, and Hon. H. H. Van Dyck, that a Township Library system, with the books carefully selected by proper State officers, would be decidedly preferable.

Massachusetts—The first to imitate the example of New York, was the State of Massachusetts. It was a noble aspiration of HORACE MANN, when he became Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, to plant the School Library in every neighborhood, so that there should not be a spot within the borders of the State, where a child should be at a greater

stance than a half hour's walk from a library of books suited to his reading. But the first effort of Massachusetts in 1837, like that of New York, simply *permitted* the districts to tax themselves, and procure libraries. It proved a failure, as it did in New York; those who needed them most, were most blind to their own pressing wants. In 1842, a Legislative grant of fifteen dollars was made to each district, on condition of raising an equal amount, for the purchase of a library. The State Board of Education suggested two series of books, of fifty volumes each, nearly all small works; but the districts, after all, were left to their own discretion in the selection. Publishers having on hand old publications, re-bound them, and though often mere trash, disposed of them upon tempting terms of cheapness to the districts, and thus much that was almost worthless, if not positively injurious, found its way into the School Libraries. After three years experience, with the powerful aid of HORACE MANN, only about two thirds of the districts availed themselves of the benefits of the law, and about \$60,000 were thus appropriated. A vast deal of good was unquestionably accomplished. Yet, except as a temporary measure, it is conceded that the system proved a failure. The poorer districts, where libraries were most needed, were comparatively unsupplied. There were three principal causes of failure: 1. Adopting the district instead of the township system. 2. The law provided for only a single appropriation, with no provisions for replenishing the libraries; so when the books were once read, they were laid aside, and the interest in the libraries ceased. 3. No proper provisions were made for the management of the libraries, and hence they were often thrust one side by some blockhead of a librarian, and left to neglect. These libraries have gradually disappeared.

In 1853, the Legislature authorized each town to raise money for the establishment of a Town Public Library; some thirty cities and towns, in the course of five years, have established libraries—at which rate it would require fifty-five years for all the towns to be supplied. So far as adopting the town Library plan is concerned, this appears to be a step in the right direction; but without State aid and encouragement, and that permanently, a few spasmodic efforts, and at best only partial success can be expected.

Maine.—Little has been done in this State as yet for School Libraries. In 1849, there were but seventeen District Libraries; and in 1851, after the district plan had been seven years in operation, only nine towns reported their establishment. Hon. E. M. THURSTON, Secretary of the State Board of Education,

in his annual report of 1851, thus recommends: "It seems to me, that the only feasible way of establishing a general system of public libraries in the State, is to apply the system to towns, instead of school districts."

New Hampshire and *Vermont* have no State system of School Libraries; but in *Rhode Island* and *Connecticut*, where Mr. BARNARD has labored and sown the good seed, better results have been accomplished. Mr. BARNARD, as the Rev. Dr. WAYLAND assured me, in conversation, "did a great work for Rhode Island in the matter of School Libraries, while at the head of the department of Public Instruction of that State, by infusing the right spirit among the people." The State furnished no direct aid, we believe, and the towns and districts were left to their own discretion. Some 20,000 volumes were reported in 1852, in the School Libraries of the five small counties, comprising thirty towns of that State.

Connecticut.—In 1841, Mr. BARNARD, then Secretary of the Board of School Commissioners of Connecticut, eloquently urged the establishment of School Libraries, the districts to furnish as much as the State for the object. Public sentiment was not then prepared for this noble measure. Hon. JOHN D. PHILBRICK, as Superintendent of Common Schools of that State, in 1855, again brought the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, and pressed the matter with such earnestness, that a law was enacted the following year, granting ten dollars to every school district, for a School Library, and five dollars each succeeding year, on condition of such district raising as much by tax or subscription, for the same purpose. About one third of the districts of the State have availed themselves of the provisions of this law, the districts being left to select the books, subject to the approval of the Board of Town Visitors.

Middle and Southern States.—Except New York, and a spasmodic effort in New Jersey, none of the Middle States have yet done anything towards School Libraries. In Pennsylvania, their necessity is felt, but they have no State School Fund, and hence have a heavy educational tax to levy. The Southern States have done nothing in the direction of School Libraries. The West—the giant West, has outdone them all.

Michigan.—This State took the lead in the West, in establishing libraries for Schools. They were at first District Libraries, but in 1848, we find them changed into Township Libraries. The sum of \$25 is by law annually set apart by each town, out of its local tax, for the Township Library; and to this is added about an equal amount, derived from the clear

proceeds of all fines and penalties for breach of the penal laws of the State, recognizances, and exemption equivalents from military duty. Thus the sum of about \$80,000, is annually expended for the replenishment of these libraries, the Township School Inspectors being charged with the duty of selecting and purchasing the books. It is the testimony of Hon. IRA MAYHEW, the Superintendent of Public Instruction of that State, that "wherever Township Libraries have been established, and properly maintained, they have been productive of incalculable good."

There are now over 500 Township Libraries in Michigan, possessing an aggregate of over 200,000 volumes, or an average of 400 volumes to each library. From the large amount of money appropriated to this purpose, it would seem that there should have been a much larger number of volumes in the libraries; but we may charge something, doubtless, of this apparent deficiency, to the system of purchasing the books of itinerant hawkers and pedlars, who naturally enough feel that they should have pretty liberal profits, with something clever added for freights, and still, perhaps, another item for selecting the books for the local officers.

Ohio.—Hon. SAMUEL LEWIS, Hon. JOHN SLOANE, Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, Hon. HENRY W. KING, and Hon. H. H. BARNEY, successive heads of the School Department of that State, urged the establishment of School Libraries. After fifteen years' agitation of the subject, the Legislature at length became awakened to its importance, and in 1858, one-tenth of a mill State tax was imposed on the State valuation, and annually appropriated for the specific purpose of School Libraries, the State Commissioner being charged with the duty of selecting the books, and contracting for their delivery. This tax amounts to upwards of *eighty thousand dollars* a year; and in the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, the total value of the books distributed, amounted to over *two hundred and two thousand dollars*, and the value of over *nineteen thousand dollars* in addition was distributed in school apparatus. The total number of volumes distributed to the School Libraries of Ohio in those three years, was 332,579. After a suspension of the library tax for two years, it has again become operative, and probably not less than 100,000 additional volumes will shortly be distributed.

The present library law of Ohio, fraught as it is with such incalculable good, has met with some opposition, which the present State School Commissioner, Hon. ANSON SMYTH, thinks "has arisen from the fact that *sub-district*, rather than *Township* libraries have been attempted. This plan has given to many of the districts so small a number of books, as to

render these libraries little else than objects of contempt; whereas, if all the books apportioned to the township had formed a single Library, it would have been an object of esteem and proper management. For example, here is a Township which receives an apportionment of books to the value of \$100; sufficient for the beginning of an extensive and useful library. But the Township is divided into twelve sub-districts; and when the books are distributed, each receives a library of the average value of about eight dollars. It has been a disputed point, whether the law designed to establish *Township, or sub-district* Libraries. In regard to the matter, it is not so clear and explicit as it should be. I therefore recommend that the language of the law be so amended as to require the establishment of *Township* Libraries. If this shall be done, I doubt not that the Library Law will soon become acceptable and popular throughout the State."

Indiana.—As nobly as Ohio has done for School Libraries for her children, Indiana has done still better. Seven years ago, when the School Laws of Indiana were undergoing a revision, Prof. DANIEL READ, now of our State University, and then a Professor in the Indiana State University, and who had shortly previous held a seat in the Convention for the revision of the Constitution of that State, was invited by the joint committee on education of the two houses of the Legislature, to deliver an address on the means of promoting common school education. Among other appropriate topics, Prof. READ strongly urged the establishment of an efficient School Library plan, as indispensable to give vitality to any school system which might be adopted; and, with some hesitancy, ventured to propose an appropriation of some \$30,000 for this object.— "The next day," says Prof. READ, "ROBERT DALE OWEN, now our Minister resident at the Court of the Two Sicilies, who was then chairman of the joint committee on education, sent for me to call at his room. He said to me, 'You proposed \$30,000 for School Libraries. That will never do. The committee will not assent to such an appropriation. What! said he in his earnest manner,—will the people of Indiana freely raise taxes to pay the interest on millions of money for which they never received the value of a pin-hook, and when the children of the State cry for the bread of intellectual life shall they refuse them, or put them off with the half of a loaf? No, sir! No, sir! The committee will report nearer \$130,000, for this the greatest object which has ever been proposed to our consideration.'"

Where such enlarged and patriotic views prevailed, it is scarcely necessary to add, that others caught the same noble

spirit, and the present Township Library system—the praise and admiration of all the land—was promptly adopted. A State property tax of *one-fourth of a mill*, and a *twenty-five cent* poll tax, provided the means for the purchase of the libraries, and the State Board of Education were charged with the duty of selecting the books, and contracting on the best terms for them. The law was limited in its operations to two years; but has since been renewed. But two purchases have yet been made, and the reports of 1855 and 1856 seem to exhibit over three hundred and seventy thousand volumes in the several Township Libraries of the State, at an apparent cost of \$296,000—or an average of 80 cents a volume. The partial suspension of legislation which has since unfortunately existed, has checked the progress of the library system of Indiana, but this can be only a temporary evil, from which the State will speedily recover, and continue in the noble career upon which it has so auspiciously entered.

Hon. CALEB MILLS, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction of that State, denominates the Township Library feature as the “crowning excellence” of the Indiana educational system. “The operation of the library feature of the system, as far as heard from,” he remarks in his annual report of Feb., 1856, “has been exceedingly happy, disappointing the predictions of its enemies, and the fears of its timid friends, and even transcending the most sanguine expectations of its more ardent advocates. The interest awakened by its use, and the estimation in which it is held by adults, as well as youth, confirm the wisdom that gave it a township character rather than a district mission. Its selection and purchase by the Board of Education is not without advantages of an important character. The former may be controlled and governed by the principles of a wise, judicious and well matured plan, and thus secure all that could be desired in forming the taste and giving direction to the reading material furnished by the State, while the latter cannot be else than superior in economy to any other method.”

Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. These States have as yet done but little in the way of School Libraries. In Illinois private enterprise is doing something for the supply of libraries, with the sanction of the local Boards, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the revised School Law of Iowa, provision is made for Township Libraries. Missouri has reported the commencement of a district system.

Upper Canada has an efficient school system, not the least important or successful feature of which is its School Libraries. These are furnished for County, Township, or District organizations, the Government apportioning one hundred per cent. upon all

sums contributed for this purpose of not less than five dollars, either for the establishment or increase of Public Libraries—the Government furnishing the books at the lowest wholesale rates. During the three years since this system went into operation, about 170,000 volumes have been distributed; and about one third of all the sections or districts in the Province, have secured libraries.

THE TOWNSHIP LIBRARY SYSTEM THE WANT OF WISCONSIN.

I hesitate not to say, that after a careful survey of the School Library experiences of this country, every unprejudiced, impartial man will come to the conclusion, that the greatest success has attended that system where the State has provided the books, and sent them forth to every township within her borders. The *Township Library* system is what we want in Wisconsin. Its superiority over the old district plan, is thus briefly pointed out by Hon. CALLEB MILLS, late Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana, in speaking of the system of that State: "Its peculiar and crowning excellence is, that it is a *Township* in distinction from a *district* library. Libraries on this basis assume, at once, a character for permanence, importance and usefulness, that the lapse of years and the expenditure of ten-fold the funds will hardly impart to the district collection. It also possesses another element, distinguishing it from the product of a mere township association, charged with the responsibility of selection and purchase, which may be denominated its *State* feature, and securing to each township its due proportion of books, under circumstances that promise a more judicious selection, and a more economical purchase.—These features are sufficient to recommend it to the favorable regard of the public, and justify the expectation that the principles controlling the selection, will be sound and judicious, as well as the purchase will be wise and economical."

Let us see what Wisconsin has done for School Libraries under its district system, during the ten years since its organization as a State. In the first place, ten per cent. of the State apportionment was to be appropriated by the Town Superintendents for District Library purposes; this requirement was subsequently changed, so as to leave it optional with the Superintendents whether or not to so appropriate it. In either case, the districts were authorized to levy a tax not exceeding thirty dollars annually for the establishment or increase of their libraries. This simple permission for the Town Superintendents, and the districts, to do something for libraries, was long ago regarded as a signal failure in New York and New England.

It has scarcely worked any better in Wisconsin—the inherent principle is the same everywhere. Town Superintendents, in very many instances, it may charitably be supposed, give the matter little thought; and when they do, it may not be popular, for there is always a class in almost every community who possess little knowledge of books; and for that very reason oppose a tax for libraries, and object to the Superintendents' setting apart ten per cent. of the State apportionment for library purposes, as the district would thereby have so much less with which to pay their teachers, and consequently have just that amount added to their ordinary local tax for that object.—So that between ignorance, demagoguism, and prejudice, School Libraries have been but too generally neglected.

The recent returns show 1,125 District Libraries, and 250 joint libraries in the State, with an aggregate of 38,755 volumes—an average of 28 volumes to each library. As the result of ten years' efforts, it is insignificant; showing upon an average an annual increase of only 3,875 volumes for a great State like ours, with a population of nearly a million of people,* and two hundred and sixty-four thousand children of school age. This would, if equally distributed, furnish one volume to about every seven scholars; or a library of about nine volumes, on an average, to each of the 4,000 school districts in the State, each averaging sixty-six children; or exhibit the very stunted increase of less than a volume a year to each such library, upon an

* **POPULATION OF WISCONSIN.**—By taking the census of 1850, which, in round numbers, was 305,000, and that of 1855, which was 552,000, and by the number of votes polled in those respective years, and the number of school children reported in those years respectively; and contrasting them with the vote and school children of this year, we can very nearly ascertain the present population of the State.

The vote, in round numbers, in 1850, was 42,000; in 1855, 72,000; in 1858, 116,000. The number of school children of 1850, in round numbers, was 92,000; in 1855, 188,000; in 1858, 264,000.

If, therefore, 42,000 votes in 1850, gave a population of 305,000, then 116,000 votes in 1858, should give a population of 842,000. If 72,000 votes in 1855 exhibited a population of 552,000, then 116,000 in 1858, should show a population of 889,000. The average result of both calculations would show a present population of 865,000.

If 92,000 school children in 1850, exhibited a population of 305,000, then 264,000 school children, in 1858, would show a population of 875,000. If 188,000 school children in 1855, exhibited a population of 552,000, then 264,000 children, in 1858, would show a population of 775,000. The average result of these calculations would show a present population of 825,000; or averaging the calculations both by the vote of 1850, 1855 and 1858, and the school children of those years, with the census of 1860 and 1855, and we shall show a present population of 845,000. Since, therefore, the census of 1855, we have increased, upon an average, 100,000 annually. By the middle of 1860, when the census will be taken, we shall exhibit a population of over one million; and if the ratio of congressional representation should be increased from 98,420 to as high as 125,000, or even 150,000, Wisconsin, under the next apportionment, cannot have less than eight representatives.

average, during the ten years since our school system went into operation. Take another view of our Wisconsin library statistics; of the 56 counties in the State, 20 of them report not a single library; 6 others report 9 libraries, with a total of 181 volumes; 8 others report 61 libraries, with 2,017 volumes—thus exhibiting in 84 counties 70 libraries, with 2,148 volumes, and this for nearly *three-fifths* of the counties of the State. So that, in round numbers, 36,000 of the 88,000 volumes in the District Libraries, are confined to twenty-six of the more populous and wealthy counties, which comprise less than *one-eighth* of the territorial limits of the State. And here as elsewhere, in the sparsely settled counties, where there is most poverty, and least intellectual advantages—where, indeed, School Libraries are most particularly needed, such a thing is seldom or never known.

Such is our destitution in the matter of School Libraries. It should be humiliating to our State pride to ponder these facts—and doubly humiliating when we see, as we must, that we are doing almost next to nothing whatever in furnishing useful reading for our over a quarter of a million of children. When we bring to mind the 200,000 volumes in Township Libraries of Michigan, the 332,000 in the School Libraries of Ohio, and the 370,000 in the Township Libraries of Indiana—making altogether over *nine hundred thousand* volumes, all engaged in a work of love, intelligence, virtue and happiness, the magnitude of which is beyond all human calculation, fraught with the noblest and richest blessings to over a million and a half of children, we should feel a sentiment of pride that we have such sister States in the noble North-West, who are doing so much for the intellectual growth of our country. While we wonder and admire, shall not these amazing intellectual achievements quicken and encourage us to imitate their wise and munificent example.

On the present district system we have but one third of the districts in the State supplied with libraries, and they so small as scarcely to deserve the name; and these few are located in portions of the State where they could better be spared than in the more remote destitute frontier regions. The few books purchased are but too generally obtained of itinerant hawkers and peddlers, at extravagant prices, which could well be borne if they did not prove, as they frequently do, moral pests of society. The district plan must necessarily exhibit puny, inefficient, and unsatisfactory results; emphatically failing to accomplish the noble objects sought to be gained by such collections. Other States have wisely abandoned the district plan;

and others are preparing to do so, and the Township system is invariably the substitute.

By the Township plan, with State provision for their establishment and replenishment; as in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, we should have far larger libraries, and their benefits far more generally diffused; for every town in the State, the poor as well as the rich, would have its proportionate share. As in the olden times the blessedness of Christianity was manifest in that "to the poor the gospel was preached," so would these precious Libraries perform their noblest mission to the poor and the neglected, though often the excellent of the earth.

By the Township system, we should have a far greater variety of books. Under the old district plan, suppose each of a dozen districts in a town was to have ten new volumes given for a new Library, or replenishing an old one—the same ten volumes that would be *best and cheapest* for one, would be *best and cheapest* for all; so that in all the twelve districts there would be in truth but *ten* different works; while upon the Township plan, there would be a *hundred and twenty* different works for the same money. Any one can readily see how much more attractive the large number would be to both youth and adults; how many more tastes could be gratified; and how much more knowledge would necessarily be diffused among the people.

By the Township plan, with the State to select and provide the books, a far better class of works would be obtained. The whole range of literature would be open from which to select with the most scrupulous care; and thus the miserable trash served up by the itinerant venders would be avoided. It would not be possible to estimate the gain in virtue and morality that would result from this procedure. Very many of the districts are so situated, that if they buy books, they must procure them of peddlers, or not at all—the latter alternative, as a general rule, might prove the wisest and safest to adopt.

By the Township system, we should get far more books for the same amount of money expended; and, I should fondly hope, with this system, we should have the needed State encouragement, so as to devote far more means to this important object than has ever been done before. Certainly its magnitude and importance urgently demand it. As an evidence of how much cheaper proper books can be procured by State contract, in large quantities, the experience of other States may be cited. In Michigan, it would appear from a letter from Hon. IBA MARSH, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the cost of the volumes as purchased by the local School Inspectors, of merchants or itinerant venders, may be

set down at one dollar per volume,—and, if full statistics were had on this point, it would probably be found to considerably exceed that sum, as the aggregate number of volumes at that rate, bears no proportion to the amount of means provided for that purpose. In New York and Massachusetts, where the books have been purchased by local school directors and committees, at retail stores or of hawkers and peddlers, the most of them bound in cheap muslin, the average cost has been ninety cents per volume. In Ohio, under the better system of State contract, equally as good—doubtless a far better, selection of books was obtained at an average of sixty-two cents per volume. The experience of Indiana is, we believe, fully equal to that of Ohio, in demonstrating the great saving by these wholesale purchases. The economy of this mode of purchase is so apparent, I trust, as to need no farther elucidation. Suffice it to say, that from the experience of Ohio and Indiana, and from what I have learned from the leading publishers of the country, a contract can be made for the delivery of the very choicest class of books at some central point in Wisconsin, at an average of from thirty-three to forty per cent. less than the usual retail prices, and that too in a far superior style of binding.

This matter of binding is an exceedingly important consideration in a State system of School Libraries. When the State contracts for the whole, a particular style of binding would be specified, combining neatness, uniformity and durability—with each volume stamped "WISCONSIN SCHOOL LIBRARY" on the back of the cover, and the Library Rules and Regulations pasted on the cover within. Under the first contract entered into by the State of Ohio, much complaint was made of the poor and defective character of the binding, by which not a few otherwise valuable books were soon rendered almost worthless; but under the present contract, made in behalf of the State by Hon. ANSON SMYTH, the present Commissioner of Common Schools of that State, a superior style of half roan binding is provided for, with fine black muslin sides, marbled edges and linings, and three head bands, at prices ranging from fourteen to twenty-five cents per volume—specimens of which I have carefully examined, and better, cheaper, or more substantial binding I never saw. I feel the utmost confidence, that in this single item of binding, alone, adopting the very superior style of Ohio, a vast amount would be saved to the State, and our Libraries, in addition to their increased attractiveness, would prove serviceable a far longer period than they possibly could with the ordinary muslin binding generally in vogue.

By the Township plan, in addition to the appropriate variety of works suitable to the capacities of all, a superior class

of books which ought to be in every Township, could be gradually introduced. I allude to such noble works as the New American Cyclopaedia, Benton's Congressional Debates, Bancroft's and Hildreth's Histories of the United States, Prescott's Histories, the works of Franklin, Irving and Sparks, Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, and Randall's Life of Jefferson. Under the present district plan, few or none of these desirable works could ever be procured. What a flood of light and knowledge would works of this superior character, in a few brief years, pour into every Township in the State. Our noblest sources of literature would no longer be confined to the favored few, but placed within the reach of the humblest citizen and poorest youth of our State—and thus would our School Libraries become, what our Common Schools should and must be—"Good enough for the richest, and cheap enough for the poorest."

There are two objections I wish here to meet. The first is, that the Township system would not be quite so convenient as the district plan, as the majority of persons in each town would have farther to go for the books. This is true. But with our present district plan, two thirds of all the districts in the State have no libraries at all, and hence suffer an inconceivable loss; and under the present system, the poorer, and thus really needier districts, will always be deprived of the priceless blessing of School Libraries. Cannot, and ought not, some personal sacrifices, if need be, be made by all good citizens, for the general good? Is it not the special duty of governments, to provide for precisely just such cases as this, as a part and parcel of a cheap public education, which, it is universally conceded, we are bound to provide for all the children of the State?

By having all the books concentrated in a single School Library in the Township, there would be such an increased number and variety of books, from which to select, as would richly compensate for a little extra walk in their procurement. But even this might be measurably obviated, by leaving each town, by vote of its annual meeting, or by the discretion of its proper school officers, to determine whether the Township Library should be divided into two or three sections, and these respectively placed in as many convenient localities, for six months, or a year, and then interchange these sections with other localities, and so these several sections would be alternating, and brought within the convenient reach of every part of the town. Or, as in Michigan, some district officer might be permitted to draw from the Township Library, every three months, the number to which his district would be entitled, and then loan them under proper regulations, to the people of his district. Either of

these arrangements in connection with the Township plan, would subserve nearly every facility of the District Library system, with the superior advantages of a largely increased number and greater variety of books, offered, in permanent binding, and attractive style, to gladden the hearts, and improve the moral and mental faculties of all classes of community.

The other objection which I have intimated, is, that by a State system of supplying the books by contract, injustice would be rendered to a worthy class of our own citizens engaged in the business of book-selling. I do not think there can exceed fifty regular book-sellers in the State, who deal in miscellaneous literature, such as District Libraries are in the habit of purchasing. During the past year, in round numbers, there have been 10,000 volumes purchased and added to the libraries in the State, probably not to exceed one half of which were bought of regularly established book-sellers, the rest having been purchased of peddlers. If, then, for the 5,000 volumes bought of the legitimate trade of the State, we estimate a dollar and a half upon an average for each volume, it would be, upon an average, \$150 trade with each merchant, with a profit of from thirty-three to fifty per cent. Ought this trifling advantage to fifty of our worthy merchants, to stand in the way of infinitely greater advantages to all the rest of our fellow citizens? "The greatest good, to the greatest number," is a maxim applicable in this case. But we may well doubt, whether, after all, this State system of providing School Libraries, would work any disadvantage to the book-sellers of Wisconsin; for, in the end, the largely increased library attractions and facilities, would naturally beget a love of reading, and in this way, make many a patron of books and book-sellers, that would never otherwise purchase so much in a whole twelve-month, as the value of a Family Almanac. And I should calculate, too, that not only the book-sellers would be benefitted by this certain mode of increasing the lovers of reading, but also the publishers of agricultural, educational, and literary magazines, as well as the publishers of newspapers generally.

TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES—ARE THEY DEMANDED?

The people of Wisconsin, we may be very certain, want no feeble system, no half way work. The very best Library plan is none too good for them, if they can but feel a reasonable assurance that a really better system can be provided, and can but see the way clear to meet the expense. That a better system can be devised, the ample experience of the Township plan of our Western sister States of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, as compared with the partial, inefficient and dilapidated district

systems of the older States, most conclusively demonstrates. The only remaining question, it seems to me, is, are the people able to bear the expense?

Before answering this question, let us see what other communities have done, and are doing, when high moral and intellectual appeals are made to their patriotism, their generosity, and the love they bear their children. Over a hundred and fifty years ago, Yale College was founded by ten thoughtful and benevolent men, each laying a few volumes on the table, with the declaration, "I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony." Even the venerable University of Harvard was once supported by the scanty and precarious gifts of the infant colony of Massachusetts, presented in their primitive form—a bushel of wheat, a cord of wood, and a string of Indian wampum. We can better establish a noble library for every town in Wisconsin, and provide for its permanent growth and replenishment, than our New England fathers, a hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago, could found their infant colleges.

Look at the unparalleled sacrifices of Prussia. "Prussia," says BANCROFT, "in the hour of its sufferings and its greatest calamities, renovated its existence partly by the establishment of schools." "Prussia, who furnishes us with a pattern of excellence in the present state of her public schools," says Prof. STEVENS, of Girard College, in a letter to the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, written from Berlin, "affords us a still more brilliant example in the noble policy by which she sustained them in times of great public distress. Of all the nations of Europe, Prussia was reduced to the greatest extremity by the wars of Napoleon. In 1806, at the battle of Jena, her whole military force was annihilated. Within a week after the main overthrow, every scattered division of the army fell into the hands of the enemy. Napoleon took up his quarters in Berlin, emptied the arsenal, and stripped the capitol of all the works of art which he thought worthy to be transmitted to Paris. By the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, the King of Prussia was deprived of one half of his dominions. A French army of 200,000 men were quartered upon the Prussians till the end of the year 1808. Prussia must pay to France the sum of 120,000,000 francs, after her principal sources of income had been appropriated by Napoleon, either to himself or his allies. The system of confiscation went so far that even the revenue from the endowments of schools, of poor-houses, and the fund for widows, was diverted into the Treasury of France. These last were given back in 1811. Foreign loans were made to meet the exorbitant claims of the conqueror. An army must

be created, bridges rebuilt, ruined fortifications in every quarter repaired, and so great was the public extremity, that the Prussian ladies, with noble generosity, sent their ornaments and jewels to supply the royal treasury. Rings, crosses, and other ornaments of cast iron were given in return to all those who had made this sacrifice. They bore the inscription, (*Ich gab gold um eisen*,' (I gave gold for iron); and such Spartan jewels are much treasured at this day by the possessors and their families. This state of things lasted till after the 'war of Liberation,' in 1812. But it is the pride of Prussia, that at the time of her greatest humiliation and distress, she never for a moment lost sight of the work she had begun in the improvement of her schools." Thus, in 1808, the minister at the head of the Section of Instruction, wrote as follows to some teachers who had been sent to the institution of Pestalozzi to learn his method and principles of instruction: "The Section of Public Instruction begs you to believe, and to assure Mr. Pestalozzi, that the cause is the interest of the government, and of his majesty, the King, personally, who are convinced that liberation from extraordinary calamities is fruitless, and only to be effected by a thorough improvement of the people's education." And amid these sufferings and calamities, the educational advancement of Prussia never flagged for a moment; universities were established, and seminaries founded for the education of teachers.

Some twenty years ago, there was at least some talk that Pennsylvania would be compelled to repudiate her State debts, so large had they become, and so difficult even to provide for their interest; when a distinguished citizen of that State proposed to divert the money appropriated for the support of common schools to the payment of interest on these debts. Alluding to which, Prof. STEPHENS, after enumerating the herculean efforts of Prussia in behalf of public education, even amid her severest sufferings, thus eloquently remarks: "Is not this noble policy, on the part of an absolute government, at a time when the nation was struggling for existence, a severe rebuke upon the narrow and short-sighted expedients of those republican politicians, who can invent no better way to pay a public debt than by converting into money that institution on which the virtue and intelligence of the people, and the special safety of a republican State, mainly depend?"

But, we believe, this unrighteous diversion of the school money was not made. This was indeed creditable to the sturdy integrity of Pennsylvania; and to this day, the Key Stone State must pay heavier taxes, and with more becoming cheerfulness, than the people of any other State in the Union. Penn-

sylvania has unfortunately no School Fund. She appropriated last year from her general fund nearly \$800,000 for school purposes, the counties raising the balance needed, which amounted to nearly *two millions of dollars* more, including building expenses, and this too, when direct taxation is necessary to pay all their ordinary State expenses besides, and *over two millions of dollars* annually in addition to meet the interest on their forty million State debt, incurred for internal improvements, in which the State does not now possess a dime's interest. Yet cheerfully and ungrudgingly do the sturdy sons of Pennsylvania insist on maintaining their excellent school system, at any cost and every sacrifice. The people of Wisconsin could vastly improve their schools, and inaugurate a Township Library system which should annually augment its priceless treasures, and never feel a tithe of the expense, compared with the heroic sacrifices of Prussia and Pennsylvania, to educate their children.

Wherever the Township Library has been introduced, as in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, it has proved exceedingly useful, and consequently very popular. We hear no lisp of their repeal. The State Superintendent of Michigan declares that the Township Libraries of that State "have been productive of incalculable good." Hon. H. H. BARNEY, wrote in August, 1856, when State Commissioner of Common Schools of Ohio : "During the last four months, I have visited about sixty counties, and have not found one man in fifty that desires a repeal of this library provision of our School Law. I have also found that the demand for the books on the part of the youth, as well as adults, is rapidly increasing, so much so that not the least doubt is entertained, that those libraries will ultimately create a general taste for reading throughout all classes and ages of our people."

"Good books," says Hon. HARVEY RICE, of Cleveland, the father of the School Law of Ohio, "are not only good tools, but indispensable in the field of education ; or, to change the figure, they may be regarded as teachers of the highest order, both for the young and the old. In twenty years, if the library tax be continued, the people of Ohio as a mass, I will venture to predict, will become the most intelligent people on the face of the globe ; and that, too, at a cost nobody would feel."

Hon. CALKB MILLS, late Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana, pronounced their Township School Libraries "the crowning excellence" of the educational system of that State. Nor is it wonderful, when we learn, that one Township reported 1,280 volumes taken out in three and a half months ; another 687 in four months ; another 1,242 in nine months ; another 1,050 in six months ; another 700 in nine months ;

another 1,540 in ten months ; another 2,127 in eight and a half months ; others during the year, 1,900, 1,920, 2,075, and even 2,226 volumes — when not one of these libraries contained more than 330 volumes. In the whole city of Cincinnati there is but a single School Library, which happily ‘avoids a wasteful multiplication of the same books ;’ and with little more than 12,000 volumes in the Library, the circulation of books during the past year was 47,866 volumes, or four times the total number in the Library.

As an instance illustrative of the strong feeling of attachment with which the Township Libraries are regarded where they have been established and tested, and how cheerfully the expense is borne by the people, I cite the following from an excellent address by Prof. READ : “ I will give the substance of a conversation which I had during my recent visit to Indiana, while in the Auditor’s office, examining the most beautiful series of books—the *Indiana School Library*. A farmer from the remotest township of the county came in. After a little, I said to him, ‘ Gentry, you are heavily taxed here in Indiana ; I have been running away to Wisconsin where they have no old dead horses in the form of canals to pay for, and no interest to pay on bonds which our sharp-sighted Indiana Commissioners were cheated out of.’ ‘ Well,’ said he, ‘ we are heavily taxed, and this year, with our short crops and hard prices, it is as much as we can do in our neighborhood to pay our taxes.’ ‘ But,’ I said to him, ‘ it will be the policy of this Legislature to diminish taxation.’ He said ‘ in all mercy he hoped so.’ ‘ They will begin upon your extravagant school system. Now, look at these books—what is the use of them ? Do they do a particle of good ?’ ‘ Let them,’ said he, ‘ cut off what else they please—let them even cut off the whole school tax beside, but the books we must have.’ He then told me, that the books had done his neighborhood more good, and had produced a greater change in the habits of families, than any other means of improvement which had ever been brought to bear upon the people.”

The citizens of Wisconsin are not less sensible of these inestimable advantages, nor less ready to make sacrifices to secure them, than are their neighbors in other Western States. People who truly love their children will willingly, nay gladly, make any possible sacrifice for their intellectual and moral culture ; and quite as cheerfully too, will they learn to do it for the common benefit of all the children of the community in which they live.

I think that it may justly be regarded, that this matter of

Township School Libraries is emphatically the present great educational want of Wisconsin. It rises superior, in my humble estimation, to all others. It appeals most powerfully to the parent, to the Legislator, and to every lover of his race. It is only a question of time. It must come. I firmly believe the people of this State are already prepared for it, and waiting for, and demanding its inauguration. They long to witness legislation the benefits of which will accrue directly and tangibly to every child and every family in the State—redounding to the lasting good of the State itself, to virtue, intelligence, and morality. They long to see legislation which shall, like the dews of Heaven, bring untold blessings to the very domicils of the humblest in community—legislation, of which every man, woman and child in Wisconsin can emphatically see and enjoy its happy results. They are willing to pay for the economical support of the State government, an upright judiciary dispensing justice alike to all, and humane institutions for the unfortunate; but they ask also for *the bread of intellectual life* for their children. They demand School Libraries—the very best that wisdom and economy can devise—shall they have them? Never was a truer remark uttered, than that of CARL SCHURZ when he recently thus admonished our legislators: “Let them never forget, that true economy does not consist in close parsimony alone, but in a wise and appropriate application of the public moneys.”

There should be a special fund permanently set apart for Township Library purposes, to be annually used in the purchase of carefully selected and approved books, uniformly and substantially bound, and apportioned among the cities and towns of Wisconsin according to some just system of equalization. That the books be selected by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or a State Board of Education, or in such other manner as the Legislature may designate, and the contract made for them on the best terms, and in such manner, as may be provided by law.

The three States of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, which have taken the initiative in the grand enterprise of Township Libraries, have neither of them taken a dollar from their School Funds for this purpose—and doubtless because those funds were not sufficiently large to warrant it. In the discussion of the present and prospective condition of the School Fund of our State, I think I have shown conclusively, that it is not now, nor ever can be, in a condition to divert from its any considerable amount for either library or other similar purposes. It should be husbanded with the most rigid watch-care exclusively for sustaining the Public Schools. I could not, therefore, with these

views, advise any diversion of this fund for even so noble an object as establishing and perpetually replenishing Township Libraries.

While Indiana imposes a State tax of a quarter of a mill on taxable property, and a poll tax of twenty-five cents, and Ohio levies the tenth of a mill, for Library purposes, I would be inclined to suggest, whether a Library Fund for Wisconsin could not be best created, by setting apart one third of the annual income from the Bank tax, and all of the Railroad tax income. The State of Maine devotes the whole of her Bank tax to the benefit of her public schools, and so does Indiana. Assuming our present population at from 800,000 to 1,000,000, this would give us about the same proportional amount set apart for Library purposes as in Indiana, where as much as \$110,000 a year has been raised; and would be none too much to secure efficient and useful Libraries. Estimating, as has been done, the Railroad tax at \$20,000, and \$30,000 as one third of the Bank tax, we should have \$50,000 annually for Library purposes; or, upon an average, about seventy-five dollars for each of the six hundred and fifty towns and cities in the State—some getting more, and others much less than that amount. Of course, an increase of population, together with an increase in the number of towns in the frontier counties, might or might not diminish the number and value of the books to be apportioned to each town, depending very much upon the fact whether the Library Fund would be of such a nature as to increase in a relative proportion.

For the 10,000 volumes added last year to here and there isolated district Libraries throughout the State, the people of Wisconsin could not have paid probably less than fifteen thousand dollars; and it would be safe to estimate, that one half of the works, obtained of the itinerant vendors, were worthless, or even worse. Deducting this worthless expenditure, we should be paying some \$15,000 for 5,000 useful volumes; and these in poor, varied, and unsubstantial binding. Suppose we were to expend \$50,000 annually for Township Libraries, and secure say 65,000 or 70,000 volumes—all thoroughly examined, and faithfully tested as good and useful—we should then for the \$35,000 in addition to what we now expend, get not less than sixty thousand useful volumes more than we now do. We should, besides, have them in a far neater and more serviceable style of binding, and they would be three times as generally diffused as are our present libraries—for only one third of the State, after ten years' steady efforts to that end, has as yet been supplied with libraries, and that with but a few volumes to each collection. Sixty-five or seventy thousand volumes a year ap-

portioned to the several towns and cities of the State, would be a very different matter from the weak and utterly inefficient system which has thus far given, upon an average, less than a volume a year, for the last ten years, to each of the several school districts of the State. Larger libraries, annually replenished, would prove far more attractive than the present small and ill-assorted collections, and hence the real amount of reading done, and useful knowledge imparted, would be increased beyond all estimation.

If all the districts in the State should promptly engage in the great work of securing libraries for themselves under the present library law, it would prove a far more onerous tax on the people, and they have far less to show for it, than by the State system here suggested. The universal experience of other States has proven beyond a doubt, that the district library system is, pecuniarily, a wasteful and extravagant one, while the township plan is not only one of true economy, but fraught with the richest and most enduring blessings to the people.

Perhaps the objection might be raised, that this new system would create new officers to eat out the substance of the people. If additional officers were really needed to carry out so noble a reform, they should unhesitatingly and ungrudgingly be provided. But under the Township Library plan, there need necessarily be no new offices created. Under the present district plan, we have 1,375 libraries, and each of these must have a librarian; while, with the Township system, we should require but about six hundred and fifty librarians for the whole State—one for each town and city. Here then would be a large decrease of officers. I think, however, it would be but just and proper, that as a Township Librarian would have largely increased labors over the District Librarian, he should receive some reasonable compensation. This should be provided either by the town, or by imposing a tax of one cent on each volume taken out of the library. This idea of a cent tax on the books taken out of the Library is not a new one, as Hon. HENRY BARNARD assured me; and he advised it as a good regulation. Fines and penalties could either be applied towards the Librarian's compensation, or for Library fixtures and occasional re-binding.

It may be asked, what, in the event of establishing Township Libraries, should be done with the present district libraries? I should hardly think any legislation would be necessary. They are indisputably the property of the districts possessing them; and probably a large majority of the volumes, from judicious selections and long usage, would not prove sufficiently

desirable for the Township Library as to have them appraised, and the other parts of the town taxed for their proper share. By such a course, in a town where several district libraries exist, many works might thus be duplicated. It would seem to me most proper, that if the districts would not generously contribute them to the Township Library, they had better retain them for their own use. In addition to furnishing each town and city in the State with a library, I would suggest whether it would not be advisable, to furnish such a selection, as the State officer or officers, having this matter in charge, might deem appropriate, to the State Library, the Libraries of the State Historical Society, the Department of Public Instruction, the State Prison, House of Refuge, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Insane Asylum, Blind Asylum, and to each State Normal School, or Normal department, under State patronage and supervision. In each of these, I am very confident a proper selection would prove eminently useful. "Every man and woman," writes Hon. E. M. Macgraw, State Prison Commissioner, "who can read at all, is very anxious to have books and papers, and the greatest uneasiness is manifested when a book is read through before the day of change, and they have no reading matter on hand. I think reading has a very beneficial influence on the inmates of the Prison."

This general plan—at least the superiority of the township system over the old district plan, and the decided advantages of the State, through its properly constituted agents, selecting the books with a view to economy and superior excellence, has met with a far more general approval by the leading educators and friends of education in the country than almost any other matter connected with our Common School system. Among them it is gratifying to observe such a brilliant galaxy of names as those of Henry Barnard, Horace Mann, Barnas Sears, Caleb Mills, Ira Mayhew, Geo. S. Boutwell, Henry S. Randall, John D. Philbrick, H. H. Barney, Anson Smyth, W. C. Larrabee, Henry C. Hickok, H. H. Van Dyck, David N. Camp, J. S. Adams, and Maturin L. Fisher, who are now, or have been, at the head of the School Departments of their respective States, and such eminent men and friends of education as the venerable President Nott, Francis Wayland, Chancellor Amos Dean, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Alexander D. Bache, Samuel S. Randall, Edward Everett, Wm. H. Prescott, Washington Irving, Bayard Taylor and Benson J. Lossing, together with a long array of worthy names of our own State. Extracts of letters from these several gentlemen, may be found appended to this Report, and cannot fail to produce a favorable impression.

Such is an outline of the Township Library system, with

something of a survey of its superiority over the old district plan. It is feasible; it is practicable; it is within our means. What other States have done, and is really worth doing, Wisconsin can do. Look at Indiana with her 370,000 volumes in her Township Libraries, Ohio with her 232,000, and Michigan with her 200,000 volumes! What a magnificent spectacle! And Michigan, too, reports but 178,000 children of school age, while Wisconsin reports 264,000; and, with this number of school children, Wisconsin ought, by the same ratio, to have over 300,000 volumes in her School Libraries; but so far from it, she has in reality, by her puny and degenerate system, only 38,000. No sane man, at all acquainted with the two States, would venture an opinion that Michigan is the superior of Wisconsin in any point of view; the wonderful increase of the latter over the former during the past ten years in wealth and population is sufficient proof on this point. It is then, the fundamental difference in the two systems that has made such a wide variance in the results of their respective school library experience. Unfortunately for Wisconsin, ours has been the *old foggy* system, which Michigan wisely abandoned long ago. We can, if we will, do the same. We are fully able to go up and possess the land; for there are only imaginary giants in the way. With a property valuation of well nigh two hundred millions of dollars, we have the ability. A *quarter of a mill tax* on this valuation, would yield \$50,000.

As a people, we are very ready to spend our money freely for purposes of very doubtful utility. The cost of crime alone foots up a very heavy item. Judging from its cost in Dane county, for officers' fees, jurors' expenses, &c., the aggregate for the whole State cannot be less than \$300,000 annually, and fully two-thirds as much more should be added for lawyers' fees, in criminal cases, which would swell the total amount to half a million of dollars—one *tenth* of which annually, would soon bless every Township in the State with a noble library of the intellectual productions of the mightiest minds that ever existed. Had we more libraries, we should have less crime; the preventive is always cheaper and better than the cure.

I admire the frank and manly advice of Prof. J. B. TURNER, of Illinois, to the farmers of that State, urging them to write more than they do for their agricultural papers. "But when you write," he says, "don't let it be exclusively about corn, pork, wheat and cattle, and pecuniary interests,—all of which are vastly important to you and to the world; still, I say, don't speak of these exclusively, but let us also hear what you are doing to raise up a fine stock of children—of men and women—to live on these beautiful prairies, and rule this Western Continent

when you and I are dead, and the world has forgotten us, and all have wholly forgotten us, save those dear children that now ask a School Library at our hands. When you write, tell us in few words whether you have got this School Library; how you like it; how your children like it; whether their eyes sparkle more brightly, and earthly and immortal hope swells more buoyantly in their youthful hearts than before its purchase. For of these things we would like to hear, and your report and your light will encourage others to 'go and do likewise.'"

No man could begin to estimate the good effect which would result from six or seven hundred noble Township Libraries in Wisconsin, with fresh and interesting additions made every year. "The history of a single country neighborhood," says Prof. READ, "which I intimately know, most remarkably illustrates the power of a single library in awakening and calling forth talent. It is a neighborhood in our own West—in Athens County, Ohio. It lies some twelve miles from the county seat, in the midst of hills, with no important thoroughfare passing through it, and with as few external causes of mental excitement as any neighborhood which can be found anywhere in our country. Its inhabitants are in moderate circumstances, and do not, even at this day, exceed one thousand in number. About the close of the last century, and but some four or five years after the very first blows were struck in felling the forest in that region, a few of the settlers came together to devise a plan for opening roads in the neighborhood. After this business had been completed, one of the company raised the question, 'How shall our young people, in their isolated condition, be led to make the most of themselves by intellectual improvement?'

"The idea of a neighborhood library was started. But money would be needed to buy the books, and money among the early settlers of that day, was almost as much unknown as among the heroes of Homer. But where there is a will there is a way; and it was finally agreed, to hold, under suitable leaders, a series of hunting matches, and to devote the furs and peltries that might be the result, for the purchase of a small library. The plan was faithfully executed; the furs and peltries sent on to Boston, where the Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, and the Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, made the selection. I have often seen this collection, after it had been much enlarged beyond the original purchase. It consisted of such books as Plutarch's Lives, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Animated Nature, Robertson's America, and works of this general type.

"Now, mark the result of this library upon those growing up in the neighborhood, during the half century, and little more, since it was commenced. More men and women of high stand-

ing and wide influence in society, have come forth from that single country neighborhood, than from the whole county besides, and, I think I may say, than from the five surrounding counties. Lawyers, physicians, merchants, teachers of high rank, and clergymen have come from it in remarkable numbers, in proportion to the population. Some of these are of such eminence as to be well known throughout the nation.

"I once made inquiry of Thomas Ewing, the eminent lawyer, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and afterwards Secretary of the Interior, who was from the neighborhood of which I have been speaking, as to the cause of a spot apparently so unpromising, having produced so many persons of distinction, as well as concerning the exciting cause of his own impulses. "The Library," he replied; "the library has done the whole, both in my own case and in that of others." In the same conversation, he proceeded to relate an anecdote of himself, which, as it illustrates the means which the children of the poorest families will employ to secure the opportunity of reading, I will repeat. "I had gathered," said he, "my usual quantity of hickory bark for my evening's light, and with book in hand, taken my seat in the chimney corner. A gentleman staying that night at my father's, asked to see the book, and by some means, in handing it to him, it fell on the hearth, and was soiled with grease and ashes. There was by the library rules a fine of a *fi*p for every soiled spot, and never since have I been in such distress to know how I should meet the demand, which, however, the directors at their next meeting, considering all the circumstances of the case, but especially my poverty, and ardent love of reading, generously remitted, without depriving me of the use of the library."

"Were School Libraries scattered abroad throughout the State, the books would be used in many a family by the light of hickory bark or pine knots, and would be the means of bringing forth from poverty and obscurity many who otherwise would never know their own powers." The boy who was so distressed because he could not play his *fi*p fine, by the blessing of a single neighborhood library rose to distinction, and has since had the management of *hundreds of millions* of the people's treasure. Plant School Libraries in every township in Wisconsin, and properly nourish them, and those of us now on the stage of action who may yet be lingering on the shores of Time twenty or thirty years hence, will be able to point to many a leading statesman and man of eminence—Governors, jurists, congressmen, ambassadors, cabinet officers, and perhaps even Presidents, whose humble beginnings may be traced to these very libraries. The rude cabins in the frontier settlements of Chippewa, Mara-

thon, Shawanaw, Door, and Oconto, may shelter many an unpromising youth, who may yet date the dawning of true genius from reading, by the light of hickory bark or pine knots, the volumes in our School Libraries, and whose honored names will yet be placed high in the Temple of Fame. Such ever has been, and ever will be, the power of books—the mighty influence of libraries.

“The dew-drop on the infant plant,
Has warped the giant oak forever.”

Let me sum up the claims of School Libraries by citing the graphic and powerful appeal of that veteran friend of education, HORACE MANN: “He would, of course, dwell upon the facilities which a library would furnish at all times, to the children, for useful mental occupation; he would speak of time, redeemed from idleness and from that wantonness of juvenile mirth, that tends to mischievous habits, and, if unchecked and undiverted, grows up into adult vice; he would advert to the wealth of information it would dispense, and to the nobleness of action it would inspire;—thus, wherever its influences flowed, making its effects, in improved conduct and more elevated character, as visible to the mental vision, as the vigorous growth of meadows, which are watered by an enriching stream, is to the natural eye. He would explain the wonderful results of mere tendencies; how, with but few exceptions, a uniform bias, on one side or the other, during the years of minority, settles destiny for life,—a truth almost wholly overlooked by the mass of men; and he would illustrate,—not painting from fancy, but copying from some original fact,—how wide asunder is the termination of paths, whose divergency is scarcely perceptible. He would enumerate some of the exposures, to which active-minded children are now cruelly subjected, from the want of an attractive employment; how their superabundant energy is tempted to flow out into acts of childish roguery, where, at first, the gamesomeness and fun predominate over the malice, but, at last, the malice gets the ascendancy over them; how they are tempted to occupy their leisure with games of chance,—a habit of which ripens and matures into a love of gambling, of dissipation, of horse-racing, of tavern-haunting, of drinking, of drunkenness, of death; or how, from a constant seeking after excitements, from a want of stable foundation of truth, unsettled habits and a volatility of thought are acquired, which, of course, are followed by inconstancy of purpose and of action, and lead outward and enward to unthriftiness, to penury, and the poor-house, and, at least, to temporal perdition. He would show, that all these evils are neighbors, living on the same road, and not very far apart. On the other hand, he would show, how a habit of intel-

ligerent reading, not only enriches the mind with facts, but creates ability, and thus enables it to take up and master many more of the innumerable problems of life, which observation and experience force upon it; that the reading of good books, gives both the love and the power of instructive and elevating conversation, and tends to prudence, and wisdom, and benevolence in action; that it would turn the whole current of social feeling, which flows impetuously in the youthful mind, towards associations, formed for the mutual improvement of the members; towards the reading-room, instead of the ball-room, the lecture-room, instead of the theatre; that it would refine and elevate the social intercourse between the sexes, which has so decisive a bearing upon the *indirect* education of children; or, if it led to privacy and seclusion at all, it would be the retirement of the study, where great plans for human advancement are devised and matured, and not the secrecy of the gaming-table, where abominations are wrought."

"Now no one thing," says Mr. MANN, elsewhere, "will contribute more to intelligent reading in our schools, than a well-selected library; and, through intelligence, the library will also contribute to rhetorical ease, grace and expressiveness. Wake up a child to a consciousness of power and beauty, and you might as easily confine Hercules to a distaff, or bind Apollo to a tread-mill, as to confine his spirit within the mechanical round of a school-room, where such mechanism still exists. Let a child read and understand such stories as the friendship of Damon and Pythias, the integrity of Aristides, the fidelity of Regulus, the purity of Washington, the invincible perseverance of Franklin, and he will think differently and act differently all the days of his remaining life. Let boys or girls of sixteen years of age, read an intelligible and popular treatise on astronomy and geology, and from that day new heavens will bend over their heads, and a new earth will spread out beneath their feet. A mind accustomed to go rejoicing over the splendid regions of the material universe, or to luxuriate in the richer worlds of thought, can never afterwards read like a wooden machine,—a thing of cranks and pipes,—to say nothing of the pleasures and the utility it will realize."

If we wisely provide School Libraries of appropriate books for our children, they will learn to drink in the patriotism and virtues of our fathers, and imbibe the sentiments of the noble representative men of our race of every age and clime. "Can we breathe the pure mountain air, and not be refreshed; can we walk abroad amidst the beautiful and the grand of the works of creation, and feel no kindling of devotion?" One of our noblest statesmen has said, that "we cannot recur too often, nor dwell

too long, upon the lives and characters of such men ; for our own will take something of their form and impression from those on which they rest. If we inhale the moral atmosphere in which they moved, we must feel its purifying and invigorating influence. If we raise our thoughts to their elevation, our minds will be expanded and ennobled, in beholding the immeasurable distance beneath and around us."

Freely and ungrudgingly furnish School Libraries for our children, and History will trace in our future literature the chastened, hopeful, enterprising spirit that reigned in the prayerful cabin of the Mayflower, in the primitive settlements of the Catholics of Maryland, the Baptists of Rhode Island, and Quakers of Pennsylvania, and which hovered over the sufferings and agonies of the never-to-be-forgotten heroes of Valley Forge.

MORAL EDUCATION.

It has been well remarked, "That it is a State's duty, and the true object had in view by any system of public education, to make a virtuous population, will hardly be doubted. Indeed, the expenditure of the public money for any system of State Schools, can scarcely be justified on other grounds than those of self-preservation, and the duty to promote the general prosperity of the commonwealth. Ignorance does clog the wheels of enterprise, and fetter the steps of all improvement. * * * It becomes therefore the right, nay, the imperative duty of the State, to encourage the spread of intelligence, and the repression of ignorance. But ignorance is not, by a hundred-fold, so deadly a foe to the quiet and permanence of a society, as is vice ; and hence, the duty of the State to suppress this most destructive of monsters. The penal laws all proceed upon the supposition that it is a solemn duty to punish the overt act of crime and vice.—Is it not then a duty to prevent these? And this can be done partly by education, if that education embraces suitable subjects, and is imparted in a proper manner. The right of a community to take measures for its own self-preservation, therefore, implies, and carries along with it the duty, to educate its children, and save them from both ignorance and vice—the one of which benumbs and stifles, the other of which corrupts and blights, whatever might be good and noble.

"To make our schools, then," continues the Hon. ROBERT ALLYN, late Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island, "what they are intended to be, the conservators and stimulators of all goodness and enterprise, they must be made redolent of moral influences ; they must be at all times filled with the all-pervading presence of virtuous instructions. It must be the

teacher's duty to study daily in what manner he can best form his scholars to the manners of good, law-abiding citizens, and brave-hearted, energetic defenders of the weak and defenceless. He must remember that no external ornaments of learning—no mere polish of refinement—can atone for the possession of a debased and an unworthy soul. We must insist on this high, unsectarian, moral instruction, in all the school rooms which the State sends its money to support, and its officers to oversee. We must insist that a moral character is the first requisite in a teacher, and that an ability to teach the same morality, is a matter of higher importance than any amount of merely secular knowledge."

It is not necessary to discuss this subject at length, in this connection, important as it confessedly is, as it has been quite fully treated in a separate paper, which will be found appended to this Report.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

"I have heard," says Hon. HORACE MANN, "that distinguished surgeon, Doct. John C. Warren, of Boston, relate the following anecdote, which happened to him in London :—Being invited to witness a very difficult operation upon the human eye, by a celebrated English oculist, he was so much struck by the skill and science which were exhibited by the operator, that he sought a private interview with him, to inquire by what means he had become so accomplished a master of his art. 'Sir,' said the oculist, 'I spoiled a hat-full of eyes to learn it.' Thus it is with incompetent teachers; they may spoil schoolrooms-full of children to learn how to teach,—and perhaps may not always learn even then."

It has been sententiously and truly remarked, "*The life or death of the school is the teacher.*" "As is the teacher, so is the school," is a great fundamental maxim. "No teacher," says President Wayland, "is fit to have a scholar unless he is able to make his mark upon him." Every sentiment inculcated by the teacher should be such that he could conscientiously say, "Nothing which dying I would wish to blot."

We do not knowingly trust illiterate men to instruct us in spiritual and divine things; nor quacks to trifle with our lives or health, nor ignorant pretenders to defend our characters or property in courts of justice. We want thoroughly disciplined men for these important professions. Nor is it less important that we should have men as thoroughly fitted to teach our children—to so direct their young immortal intellects, that they may be led to pursue the path of knowledge, virtue and happiness. This thorough course of preparation is only acquired at Normal

or Training Schools. As these are of European origin, let us take a brief view of their fruits, by which alone we can properly judge them :

"On reviewing a period of six weeks," says HORACE MANN, "the greater part of which I spent in visiting schools in the North and Middle of Prussia and Saxony, (except, of course, the time occupied in going from place to place,) entering the schools to hear the first recitation in the morning, and remaining until the last was completed at night, I call to mind three things about which I cannot be mistaken. In some of my opinions and inferences I may have erred, but of the following facts there can be no doubt :

"1st. During all this time, I never saw a teacher, hearing a lesson of any kind, (excepting a reading or spelling lesson,) with a book in his hand.

"2nd. I never saw a teacher sitting while hearing a recitation.

"3rd. Though I saw hundreds of schools, and thousands,—I think I may say, within bounds, tens of thousands of pupils,—I never saw one child undergoing punishment, or arraigned for misconduct. I never saw one child in tears from having been punished or from fear of being punished.

"During the above period, I witnessed exercises in Geography, ancient and modern, in the German language,—from the explanation of the simplest words up to *belles-lettres* disquisitions, with rules for speaking and writing ; in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying and Trigonometry ; in Book-keeping, in Civil History, ancient and modern ; in Natural Philosophy ; in Botany and Zoology ; in Mineralogy, where there were hundreds of specimens ; in the endless variety of the exercises in thinking, knowledge of nature, of the world, and of society ; in Bible history and Bible knowledge ; and, as I before said, in no one of these cases did I see a teacher with a book in his hand. His book,—his books,—his library, was in his head. Promptly, without pause, without hesitation, from the rich resources of his own mind, he brought forth whatever the occasion demanded.

"I have said that I saw no teacher *sitting* in his school. Aged or young, all stood. Nor did they stand apart and aloof in sullen dignity. They mingled with their pupils, passing rapidly from one side of the class to the other, animating, encouraging, sympathizing, breathing life into less active natures, assuring the timid, distributing encouragement and endearment to all.

"These incitements and endearments of the teachers, this personal ubiquity, as it were, among all the pupils in the class,

prevailed much more as the pupils were younger. Before the older classes the teacher's manner became calm and didactic. The habit of attention being once formed, nothing was left for subsequent years or teachers, but the easy task of maintaining it. Was there ever such a comment as this on the practice of having cheap teachers because the school is young, or incompetent ones because it is backward !

"In Prussia and in Saxony, as well as in Scotland, the power of commanding and retaining the attention of a class is held to be a *sine qua non* in a teacher's qualifications. If he has not talent, skill, vivacity, or resources of anecdote, and wit sufficient to arouse and retain the attention of his pupils during the accustomed period of recitation, he is deemed to have mistaken his calling, and receives a significant hint to change his vocation.

"The third circumstance I mentioned above was, the beautiful relation of harmony and affection which subsisted between teacher and pupils. I cannot say, that the extraordinary circumstance I have mentioned was not the result of chance or accident. Of the probability of that, others must judge. I can only say that, during all the time mentioned, I never saw a blow struck, I never heard a sharp rebuke given, I never saw a child in tears, nor arraigned at the teacher's bar for any alleged misconduct. On the contrary, the relation seemed to be one of duty first, and then affection, on the part of the teacher — of affection first, and then duty, on the part of the scholar. The teacher's manner was better than parental, for it had a parent's tenderness and vigilance, without the foolish doatings or indulgences, to which parental affection is prone. I heard no child ridiculed, sneered at, or scolded, for making a mistake. On the contrary, whenever a mistake was made, or there was a want of promptness in giving a reply, the expression of the teacher was that of grief and disappointment, as though there had been a failure not merely to answer the question of a master, but to comply with the expectations of a friend. No child was disconcerted, disabled, or bereft of his senses, through fear. Nay, generally at the end of the answers, the teacher's practice is to encourage him, with the exclamation, 'good,' 'right,' 'wholly right,' &c., or to check him with his slowly and painfully articulated 'no ;' and this is done with a tone of voice, that marks every degree of *plus* and *minus* in the scale of approbation and 'regret. When a difficult question has been put to a young child, which tasks all his energies, the teacher approaches him with a mingled look of concern and encouragement ; he stands before him, the light and shade of hope and fear alternately crossing his countenance ; and if the little wrestler with difficulty triumphs, the teacher felicitates him upon his success ; perhaps seizes, and shakes him

by the hand in token of congratulation ; and, when the difficulty has been really formidable, and the effort triumphant, I have seen the teacher catch up the child in his arms, and embrace him, as though he were not able to contain his joy. At another time I have seen a teacher actually clap his hands with delight at a bright reply ; and all this has been done so naturally and so unaffectedly as to excite no other feeling in the residue of the children than a desire, by the same means, to win the same caresses. What person worthy of being called by the name, or of sustaining the sacred relation of a parent, would not give any thing, bear anything, sacrifice anything, to have his children, during eight or ten years of the period of their childhood, surrounded by circumstances, and breathed upon by sweet and humanizing influences like these !

“Still, in almost every German school into which I entered, I enquired whether corporeal punishments were allowed or used, and I was uniformly answered in the affirmative. But it was further said, that, though all teachers had liberty to use it, yet cases of its occurrence were very rare, and these cases were confined almost wholly to young scholars. Until the teacher had time to establish the relation of affection between himself and the new comer into his school, until he had time to create that attachment which children always feel towards any one who, day after day, supplies them with novel and pleasing ideas, it was occasionally necessary to restrain and punish them. But after a short time, a love of the teacher, and a love of knowledge, become a substitute,—how amiable a one ! for punishment. When I asked my common question of Dr. Vogel, of Leipsic, he answered, ‘that it was still used in the schools of which he had the superintendence. But,’ added he, ‘thank God, it is used less and less, and when we teachers become fully competent to our work, it will cease altogether.’

“To the above I may add, that I found all the teachers whom I visited, alive to the subject of improvement. They had libraries of the standard works on Education,—works of which there are such great numbers in the German language. Every new book of any promise, was eagerly sought after ; and I uniformly found the educational periodicals of the day, upon the tables of the teachers.

“The extensive range and high grade of instruction which so many of the German youth are enjoying, and these noble qualifications on the part of the instructors, are the natural and legitimate result of their Seminaries for Teachers. Without the latter, the former never could have been, any more than an effect without its cause.”

The distinguished M. GUIZOT, repeatedly Minister of Public Instruction in France, when introducing the Law of Primary Instruction to the Chamber of French Deputies, in 1833, said : "All the provisions hitherto described, *would be of none effect*, if we took no pains to procure for the public school thus constituted, an able master, and worthy of the high vocation of instructing the people. It cannot be too often repeated, that *it is the master who makes the school*. What a well assorted union of qualities is required to constitute a good master ! A good master ought to be a man who knows much more than he is called upon to teach; that he may teach with intelligence and with taste ; who is to live in an humble sphere, and yet have a noble and elevated spirit ; that he may preserve that dignity of mind and of deportment, without which he will never obtain the respect and confidence of families; who possesses a rare mixture of gentleness and firmness; for, inferior though he be, in station, to many individuals in the *Communes*, he ought to be the obsequious servant to none; a man not ignorant of his rights, but thinking much more of his duties; showing to all a good example, and serving to all as a counsellor; not given to change his condition, but satisfied with his situation, because it gives him the power of doing good; and who has made up his mind to live and to die in the service of Primary Instruction, which to him is the service of God and his fellow creatures. To rear up masters approaching to such a model, is a difficult task, and yet *we must succeed in it, or we have done nothing for elementary instruction*.

VICTOR COUSIN, who like GUIZOT, has served with distinction as Minister of Public Instruction in France, in his Report on the Public Instruction of Prussia, justly observes, that "the best plans of instruction cannot be executed except by the instrumentality of good teachers; and the State has done nothing for popular education, *if it does not watch that those who devote themselves to teaching be well prepared*." Three years subsequent to his visit to Prussia, M. Cousin made a tour in Holland with a view of investigating the educational system of that country; and says, as the result of his further inquiries on the subject: "I attach the greatest importance to Normal Primary Schools, and *I consider that all future success in the education of the people depends upon them*. In perfecting her (Holland) system of Primary Schools, Normal Schools were introduced for the better training of masters. All the School Inspectors with whom I met in the course of my journey, assured me that they had brought about an entire change in the condition of the school-master, and that they had given the young teachers a

feeling of dignity in their profession, and had thereby introduced an improved tone and style of manners."

Prof. A. D. BACHE, a great-grandson of the illustrious Franklin, now at the head of the United States Coast Survey, who went several years since to Europe, at the instance of Girard College, to examine educational systems abroad, makes the following impressive remarks in his able Report on Education in Europe:

"When education is to be rapidly advanced, seminaries for teachers offer the means of securing this result. An eminent teacher is selected as Director of the Seminary; and by the aid of competent assistants, and while benefiting the community by the instruction given in the schools attached to the Seminary, trains, yearly, from thirty to forty youths in the enlightened practice of his methods; these, in their turn, become teachers of schools, which they are fit at once to conduct, without the failures and mistakes usual with novices; for though beginners in name, they have acquired in the course of the two or three years spent at the Seminary, an experience equivalent to many years of unguided efforts. This result has been fully realized in the success of the attempts to spread the methods of Pestalozzi and others through Prussia. The plan has been adopted, and is yielding its appropriate fruits in Holland, Switzerland, France and Saxony; while in Austria, where the method of preparing teachers by their attendance on the primary schools is still adhered to, the schools are stationary, and behind those of Northern and Middle Germany.

"These Seminaries produce a strong *esprit de corps* among teachers, which tends powerfully to interest them in their profession, and attach them to it, to elevate it in their eyes, and to stimulate them to improve constantly upon the attainments, with which they may have commenced its exercise. By their aid, a standard of examination in the theory and practice of instruction is furnished, which may be fairly exacted of candidates who have chosen a different way to obtain access to the profession.

"Wherever Normal Schools have been established," says Hon. EGBERTON RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of Public Instruction of Upper Canada, "it has been found thus far that the demand for regularly trained teachers has exceeded the supply which the Normal Schools have been able to provide. It is so in the United States; it is so, up to the present time, in France; it is most pressingly and painfully so in England, Ireland and Scotland. I was told by the Head Masters of the great Normal Schools in London, in Dublin, in Glasgow, and in Edinburgh, that such was the demand for the pupils of the Normal Schools as teachers, that, in many instances, they found it

impossible to retain them in the Normal School during the prescribed course—even when it was limited to a year.”

Prof. CALVIN E. STOWE visited Europe in 1839, and on his return, submitted a Report on Elementary Public Instruction in Europe, to the Legislature of Ohio. To the objection, “We have had good teachers without Normal Seminaries, and may have good teachers still,” he makes the following characteristic and graphic reply: “This is the old and stereotyped objection against every attempt at improvement in every age. When the bold experiment was first made of nailing iron upon a horse’s hoof, the objection was probably urged that horse-shoes were entirely unnecessary—‘We have had excellent horses without them, and shall probably continue to have them. The Greeks and Romans never used iron horse-shoes; and did they not have the best of horses, which could travel thousands of miles, and bear on their backs the conquerors of the world?’ So when chimneys and windows were first introduced, the same objection would still hold good. ‘We have had very comfortable houses without these expensive additions. Our fathers never had them, and why should we?’ And at this day, if we were to attempt, in certain parts of the Scottish Highlands, to introduce the practice of wearing pantaloons, we should probably be met with the same objection. We have had very good men without pantaloons, and no doubt we shall continue to have them. In fact, we seldom know the inconveniences of an old thing until we have taken a new and a better one in its stead. It is scarcely a year since the New York and European sailing packets were supposed to be the *ne plus ultra* of a comfortable and speedy passage across the Atlantic; but now in comparison with the newly established steam packets, they are justly regarded as a slow, uncertain and tedious mode of conveyance. The human race is progressive, and it often happens that the greatest conveniences of one generation, are reckoned among the clumsiest waste lumber of the next. Compare the best printing press at which Dr. Franklin ever worked, with those splendid machines which now throw off their thousand sheets an hour; and who will put these down by repeating, that Dr. Franklin was a very good printer, and made very good books, and became quite rich without them?

“I know that we have good teachers already; and I honor the men who have made themselves good teachers, with so little encouragement, and so little opportunity of study. But I also know that such teachers are very few, almost none, in comparison with the public wants; and that a supply never can be expected without the increased facilities which a good Teachers’ Seminary would furnish.”

"The most momentous practical questions," says HORACE MANN, "now before our State and country, are these: In order to preserve our republican institutions, must not our Common Schools be elevated in character and increased in efficiency? and, in order to bring our schools up to the point of excellence demanded by the nature of our institutions, must there not be a special course of study and training to qualify teachers for their office? No other worldly interest presents any question comparable to these in importance.

"In maintaining the affirmative of this question,—namely, that all teachers do require a special course of study and training, to qualify them for their profession,—I will not higgle with my adversary in adjusting preliminaries. He may be the disciple of any school in metaphysics, and he may hold what faith he pleases, respecting the mind's nature and essence. Be he spiritualist or materialist, it here matters not,—nay, though he should deny that there is any such substance as mind or spirit, at all, I will not stop to dispute that point with him,—preferring rather to imitate the example of those old knights of the tournament, who felt such confidence in the justness of their cause, that they gave their adversaries the advantage of sun and wind. For, whatever the mind may be, in its inscrutable nature or essence, or whether there be any such thing as mind or spirit at all, properly so called, this we have seen, and do know, that there come beings into this world, with every incoming generation of children, who, although at first so ignorant, helpless, speechless,—so incapable of all motion, upright or rotary,—that we can hardly persuade ourselves that they have not lost their way, and come, by mistake, into the wrong world; yet, after a few swift years have passed away, we see thousands of these same ignorant and helpless beings, expiating horrible offences in prison cells, or dashing themselves to death against the bars of a maniac's cage;—others of them, we see, holding 'colloquy sublime' in halls where a nation's fate is arbitrated, or solving some of the mightiest problems that belong to this wonderful universe;—and others still, there are, who, by daily and nightly contemplation of the laws of God, have kindled that fire of divine truth within their bosoms, by which they become those mortal luminaries whose light shineth from one part of the heavens unto the other. And this amazing change in these feeble and helpless creatures,—this transfiguration of them for good or for evil—is wrought by laws of organization and of increase, as certain in their operation, and as infallible in their results, as those by which the skillful gardener substitutes flowers, and delicious fruits, and healing herbs, for briars and thorns and poisonous plants. And

as we hold the gardener responsible for the productions of his garden, so is the community responsible for the general character and conduct of its children."

But at this late day, it is believed, no special plea in behalf of Normal Schools is necessary. They have been tested as well in this country as in Europe, and everywhere have produced the most marked beneficial results. Very many of our States have established, or otherwise encouraged Normal Schools. There is not known to be a leading educator in the country who does not heartily approve them, when properly conducted, as a most important instrumentality in providing good teachers for our schools, and thus elevating the standard of common school education. "'Knowledge is power,'" said Lord Bacon,—“therefore, the more knowledge a people possess, the more powerful will they become, as compared with, and as brought into competition with *other* people. What means, then, should be adopted to secure this desirable improvement in education? Instructors can never teach more than they themselves know. The *way*, therefore, is clear. If the pupils are to be well and thoroughly taught, their teachers must be taught more *highly*—their knowledge must be increased, and their qualifications enlarged, improved and elevated."

It is not alone the additional number of well qualified teachers the Normal Schools furnish, but their *influence* also on others, that should be taken into consideration. I was told, in Massachusetts, that the influence of their Normal School graduates was of the highest value in every district where they taught—elevating a new standard; and the people seeing it, ever after seek teachers of this class to maintain this elevated standard; other teachers, who have not enjoyed the same advantages, seeing the difference, try to profit by it; and thus, these Normal graduates, in the schools, in the neighborhood, in Teachers' Institutes, and among their less-favored instructors, exert a most beneficial influence, very much as do the West Point Military Academy graduates among the militia wherever they go. Hon. ROBERT ALLYN, in his report of 1856, as State School Commissioner of Rhode Island, says: "The effect of the graduates of the Normal Schools is already felt to some extent, for good upon the teachers of the State. They have gone abroad into various schools, and by coming in contact with other teachers, and by making popular the methods of instruction learned in the Normal School, they are gradually but surely causing the standard of attainments in school teachers to rise, as well as the standard amount of duty they shall be required to perform. If such an influence begins to be apparent within two years from its commencement, we may with certainty expect that its benefits will constantly increase

till all parts of our State shall feel it, and be made better thereby."

We have inaugurated a system of Normal Schools in Wisconsin, and provided liberal means to sustain them. There are many in our State,—I think a large majority—who look hopefully upon this measure; while there are others who regard it as little better than an utter waste of the fund devoted by the State to that purpose. The latter class, I believe, regard the system as copied from the experience of the New York Normal Academical departments, which all concede has not proved any too successful, to say the least of it. The Literature Fund of that State is distributed to certain Academies with Normal departments, and little or no care is taken by the Regents of the University, who have the management of the matter, in requiring a faithful adherence to the standard of study and qualification adopted; and, worst of all, no State supervision is exercised over these Normal departments. Ten dollars is granted to these institutions for each scholar in the Normal department; and the main strife seems to be, on the part of the Academies, to *wring in* all the scholars they can, and get the public money. Even the Regents of that State, I learn, are satisfied, that the \$18,000 thus annually appropriated, is almost an utter waste, so far as specially educating teachers is concerned.

Our Board of Normal Regents seem to be earnestly endeavoring to avoid the rock on which the New York Academical Normal system has split. Though Universities, Colleges, and Academies, complying with the requirements of our Normal School law, have established Normal Departments, they are under, and are likely to be under, a very different system of management from those of New York. It is, in the first place, a great saving of expense for the separate erection of suitable buildings, and support of separate faculties; the standard of requirement is sufficiently elevated, it is believed, for the present; and a most thorough system of supervision is contemplated.

The Normal Regents have no power to employ, and remunerate from the fund, an able and efficient State Normal School Agent, to visit the several schools, spend such time with them as the Normal Board should deem proper, see that they comply with the requirements of the law and the Board, encourage the schools in their work, advise with the teachers as to the mode and course of instruction, lecture to the students, perhaps form them for a while into Teachers' Institutes; secure, as nearly as possible, a uniformity in the qualifications of pupils, and modes and extent of instruction, in the several schools, and excite a spirit of emulation and enthusiasm in the noble work.

Without such faithful supervision by a man of large experience, indomitable energy, with a heart overflowing with zeal and enthusiasm in the great cause of education, there is serious reason to fear that the system will fail to produce the results expected from it. The Regents will seek of the Legislature an amendment to the act organizing the Normal Board, conferring on them the power to employ, and remunerate, such an Agent; and have, in anticipation of the favorable action of the Legislature in a matter of such apparent vital necessity, already selected Hon. HENRY BARNARD as such Agent, who has accepted—promising to devote a reasonable portion of his time to this object. From the earnest and conscientious efforts of the Normal Board, and Mr. Barnard's large experience in the practical workings of the Normal Schools both in this country and in Europe, I cannot but cherish the most lively hope, that our Normal School system, with the sympathy and encouragement of the Legislature, and all classes of citizens, will yet prove eminently successful. The time is not far distant, when a Central State Normal School, with superior facilities, and having an intimate relation with those already established, will undoubtedly be demanded.

Regarding, as I do, Mr. Barnard's connection with our State University, and our Normal School system—especially the latter, as the most important event that has ever occurred in our educational history—if not, indeed, the most important, in view of its probable consequences, that has ever transpired in the history of the State, I shall venture to give some notice of his most prominent services—thus endeavoring to show what we may reasonably expect as the result of his earnest labors here, by what he has elsewhere so largely and so thoroughly accomplished.

Mr. Barnard was born in Hartford, Connecticut, Jan. 24th, 1811; first a pupil at the common school, and finally a graduate at Yale College, in 1830, with a high character for scholarship. It is said of him, in a well written memoir, in the *Massachusetts Teacher*, that in the early part of his collegiate course, he was "a successful competitor for the prizes for English and Latin composition; for the last two years, diligently pursuing a systematic course of reading in English literature, with the practice of English composition; during the last half, also acting as librarian, to secure free access to the library, and acquire a knowledge of books; participating with zeal in the exercises of the literary societies, by written and oral discussions; and possessing fine natural endowments, he came out of college, as might have been expected, already a ripe scholar. The five subsequent years were mainly devoted to a thorough professional

training for the practice of the law, the severer study of the legal text-books being relieved by the daily reading of a portion of the ancient and modern classics. This course of study was fortunately interrupted for a few months, to take charge of an Academy, where he improved the opportunity to acquire some knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching. This experience probably had considerable influence in determining some of the most important subsequent events of his life."

He next spent several months in travel, visiting almost every part of the Union, and having been admitted to the bar, sailed for Europe in 1835, where he spent eighteen months, traversing the greater part of England, Scotland, and Switzerland, on foot, devoting his attention mainly to the social condition of the people. Recalled from this tour, by the sickness of his father in 1837, in the very first public address which he had occasion to make after his return, he said, "Every man must at once make himself as good and as useful as he can, and help, at the same time, to make every body about him, and all whom he can reach, better and happier." This has ever been the controlling sentiment which has influenced his motives and conduct. Fidelity to this noble and philanthropic aim, induced him, not long afterwards, to abandon the flattering prospects of professional eminence, and political advancement, after a three years brilliant career in the Connecticut Legislature, as the representative of his native city in that body. While in the Legislature, "he devoted special attention," says an appreciative memoir in the *New American Cyclopaedia*, "to the promotion of humane and scientific objects, urging and securing appropriations for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, for the improvement of the condition of the indigent insane, and the town poor; the re-organization of county prisons, the incorporation of public libraries, and the completion of the geological survey of the State. The most signal service, however, which he rendered to the State, was, in the origination and carrying through an act for the re-organization of its Common School system. The bill, which, under his influence, passed the Legislature, provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Common Schools, who should investigate the condition of the Schools of the State, and by addresses, lectures, correspondence, and the recommendation of such measures as might promote the cause of education, endeavor to elevate and improve them. Of this Board, Mr. Barnard was a member and the Secretary for four years."

"Possessing," says the *Massachusetts Teacher*, "fine powers of oratory, wielding a ready and able pen, animated by a generous and indomitable spirit, willing to spend and be spent in the

cause of benevolence and humanity, he had every qualification for the task, but experience. Speaking of his fitness for carrying out the measures of educational reform and improvement in Connecticut, and of the results of his efforts, HORACE MANN said, in the *Massachusetts Common School Journal*, 'it is not extravagant to say that, if a better man be required, we must wait, at least, until the next generation, for a better one is not to be found in the present. This agent entered upon his duties with unbounded zeal. He devoted to their discharge his time, talents, and means. The cold torpidity of the State soon felt the sensations of returning vitality. Its half suspended animation began to quicken with a warmer life. Much and most valuable information was diffused. Many parents began to appreciate more adequately what it was to be a parent; teachers were awakened; associations for mutual improvement were formed; systems began to supersede confusion; some salutary laws were enacted; all things gave favorable augury of a prosperous career, and it may be further affirmed that the cause was so administered as to give occasion of offense to none. The whole movement was kept aloof from political strife. All religious men had reason to rejoice that a higher tone of moral and religious feeling was making its way into schools, without giving occasion of jealousy to the one-sided views of any denomination. But all of these auguries were delusive. In an evil hour the whole fabric was overthrown.'"

In 1842, by a change of political power, the act establishing a Board of Commissioners was repealed, and the old order of things restored. The ensuing fifteen months were spent in a tour of the United States, collecting materials for an educational work; but before writing which, he was called to take charge of the public schools of Rhode Island. "Reluctant," says the *Massachusetts Teacher*, "to accept the invitation, as it would make it necessary to postpone the work in contemplation, Gov. Fenner met his objection with the reply, 'Better make history than write it.' He accepted the task, and soon organized a system of agencies which, in five years, brought about an entire revolution in the condition of the schools in the State. It is not easy to fully appreciate the difficulties and magnitude of the work undertaken in Rhode Island. From the foundation of the colony, the common school had been excluded from the care and patronage of the government, and for more than a century and a half there is not the slightest trace of any legislation whatever for this great interest."

"In the matter of school libraries, and all else relating to common school education," remarked President Wayland to me in conversation, "Mr. Barnard did a great work for Rhode Island."

"Here," says the *New American Cyclopaedia*, "in the short space of five years, he created and thoroughly established a system of popular education, which, under the wise and careful administration of his successors in office, has become a model for general imitation. His labors during this period were excessive, and but for the extraordinary vigor of his constitution, he must have sunk under them. At length his health began to give way under such severe toil, and he was compelled to resign his office. He returned to Hartford, resolved to rest from his labors; but, to a man of his ardent temperament, rest was impossible. His pen and mind were still busy on his favorite subject. School Architecture, a matter on which he had bestowed great labor and thought, the organization of Teachers' Institutes, which he had originated in 1839, the practical awakening of the minds of the people to the necessity of a higher standard of education, all employed his time. Through his influence, wealthy and intelligent men throughout the State became interested in the cause. Graded schools became popular; high schools were established in several of the cities and larger towns; Teachers' Institutes were organized in every county, and, in 1850, the demand for educated and skillful teachers had become so great, that a Normal School was demanded. It was established, and the part of Principal was conferred on Mr. Barnard. To the duties of this office were added those of State Superintendent. The progress made in the cause of education in Connecticut during the succeeding four years was extraordinary, and testified to the energy and ability of the Superintendent. During this period he revisited Europe, for relaxation from his arduous labors, and for the benefit of his health, which was poor, and added largely to his knowledge of facts and details of the European systems of education. Returning from this voyage, "at length," continues the *New American Cyclopaedia*, "in January, 1855, enfeebled health compelled him again to retire from the work of his choice, not as before to see it overthrown, but to commit it to other hands who would carry out his views. In the summer following, he commenced the publication of the *American Journal of Education*. To this and to the preparation of some works on education he is now devoting his time. Mr. Barnard deserves the credit, to an uncommon degree, of possessing great practical talent. In his whole career, his aim has been to secure the greatest amount of practical results in a given time, in the promotion of educational measures. Mr. Barnard is well known and highly honored by the friends of education in Europe. In this country he was elected to the Presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Education in 1855, and was

offered the Presidency of two State Universities. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him in 1851, by Yale and Union Colleges, and the year following by Harvard University."

Since 1854, Mr. Barnard has devoted himself exclusively to his pen, and has done, and is still doing, a great work in behalf of general education. He has published altogether no less than twenty-eight documents, reports, and treatises on educational topics, for which our whole country is greatly indebted to this public benefactor. And especially will Wisconsin have cause for gratitude to him, for the detailed report he is now preparing, at the request of our Normal Regents, on a suitable plan for conducting our Normal school system.

"With Henry Barnard," says Hollister, in the second volume of his valuable History of Connecticut, "whose name is so intimately associated with one of the great reforms of the world, life is valuable only that it may be spent in improving the condition of mankind, not only in the present generation, but in all ages. To this noble work he has consecrated talents and acquirements of the highest order. Descending from one of the emigrants who settled the colony, with strong local attachments to Hartford, his native city, and to the old mansion where he was born,—with academical acquirements among the best that Yale College can bestow upon her sons,—with intellectual endowments, and a gift of eloquence, which might have done honor to the Senate,—with a mind trained by the best models of Greek and Latin letters, and enriched by the poetry, the philosophy and science of England's best minds,—a thorough lawyer, with a lucrative and honorable practice opening before him, at the age of twenty-seven years, he abandoned all attractions of political and professional life, and the pleasures of literary and social relations; and went forth, like a crusader of the middle ages, to wage war with the bigotry, the parsimony, and the old habits of thinking, which encrusted the minds of a large proportion of the parents of Connecticut, in relation to that most vital subject, the education of their children. They frowned upon him as an intermeddler; and intimated, if they did not tell him in so many words, that he had better mind his own affairs, and they would take care of theirs. He expostulated with them. They told him that their school-books and school-houses had been good enough for themselves, and that their children were no better than they. He reasoned with them, stated facts to show them that the common school system had degenerated from its old estate, and begged them to remember that the times were changing, and that, especially in such a government as this, every generation ought to improve upon its predecessors. They told him that he demanded of them to open their purses and contribute to him; he

replied, that he only wished them to make an investment for themselves, which should add to their wealth and happiness an hundred-fold. Gradually their views began to relax, and after years of obstinate resistance, they have yielded, and commenced in earnest the reformation, so ardently desired and advocated by him.

"We cannot here review his labors. After encountering the honest prejudices of many, and the active opposition of not a few, who seem to have misunderstood his motives and his aims—he has succeeded in collecting and disseminating a vast amount of information, as to the actual condition of the schools; in making provision through a State Normal School, County Teachers' Institutes, a State Teachers' Association, and a monthly educational periodical, for the professional training and improvement of teachers; in establishing a gradation of schools in the large villages and cities; in working not a change, but a revolution in the construction and furniture of school-houses; in restoring the old Connecticut principle of property taxation, for the support, in part, at least, of the common school; in securing the more permanent employment and better compensation of well qualified teachers; in drawing back again to the improved common schools the children of the educated and the wealthy; in subjecting the district schools to some general society regulations as to attendance, studies, books, and vacations; and as the source and pledge of still greater improvements, in interesting the public mind in the discussion of questions touching the organization, administration, instruction, and discipline of common schools."

"Dr. Barnard," said the late eminent educator, Dr. VOGEL, of Leipsic, "by his writing on school architecture, has created a new department in educational literature." "I cannot omit," says Bishop POTTER, in his work on the *School and School Masters*, "this opportunity of recommending the reports which have emanated from this source, as rich in important suggestions, and full of the most sound and practical views in regard to the whole subject of school education." The learned Chancellor KENT, in his Commentaries on American Law, characterizes Mr. Barnard's first report as "a bold and startling document, founded on the most pains-taking and critical inquiry, and containing a minute, accurate, comprehensive and instructive exhibition of the practical condition and operation of the common school system of education;" and in referring to his subsequent reports, the distinguished jurist speaks of him as "the most able, efficient, and best informed officer that could, perhaps, be engaged in the service,"—and of his publications as containing "a digest of the fullest and most valuable importance

that is readily to be obtained on the subject of common schools, both in Europe and the United States. I can only refer to these documents with the highest opinion of their merits and value." "Mr. Barnard," says the *Westminster Review*, of Jan. 1854, "in his work on '*National Education in Europe*,' has collected and arranged more valuable information and statistics than can be found in any one volume in the English language. It groups under one view the varied experience of nearly all civilized countries." "The first number of the *American Journal of Education*," says the same *Review*, of January, 1856, "we received with unmingled pleasure, save in the regret that England has as yet nothing in the same field worthy of comparison with it." "In Connecticut," says the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, "where Mr. Barnard resides, and in all New England, he is regarded as the foremost man in the nation in whatever concerns the management of institutions of learning and the scholastic teaching of the young."

"The career of Henry Barnard," says the *Massachusetts Teacher*, "as a promoter of the cause of education, has no precedent, and is without a parallel. We think of Page as a great practical teacher, or Gallaudet as the founder of a new institution, of Pestalozzi as the originator of a new method of instruction, of Spurzheim as the expounder of the philosophy of education, and of Horace Mann as its most eloquent advocate; but Mr. Barnard stands before the world as the national educator. We know, indeed, that he has held office, and achieved great success in the administration and improvement of systems of public instruction in particular States. But these labors, however important, constitute only a segment, so to speak, in the larger sphere of his efforts. Declining numerous calls to high and lucrative posts of local importance and influence, he has accepted the whole country as the theatre of his operations, without regard to State lines, and by the extent, variety, and comprehensiveness of his efforts, has earned the title of the American Educator. It is in this view, that his course has been patterned after no example, and admits of no comparison. But if in his plan, equally beneficent and original, he had no example to copy, he has furnished one, worthy alike of admiration and imitation."

Such is Henry Barnard. The great educational reforms he has elsewhere achieved, should incline us to look hopefully for improvement in our own State, under the moulding influence of his practical mind, indomitable energy, and extensive experience. We have reason, as a State, to felicitate ourselves on the acquisition of such a man. It ought to form a new era in our State history; and it will, if we are true to ourselves and to him.

We shall best honor ourselves, and bless our State, by listening confidently to, and promptly carrying into effect, whatever suggestions and advice such a man as Henry Barnard, in his ripe experience, and noble devotion to the good of his race, may deem it his duty to offer upon matters pertaining to the great cause of popular education in Wisconsin.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Highly as the Normal School deserves commendation and encouragement in the great work of preparation of teachers, I would not forget that other agencies are vastly important—chief among which are Teachers' Institutes. It has been nearly twenty years since they were first instituted by Hon. Henry Barnard; and they have now come into general use wherever education is progressive.

"Our Normal School," writes Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, of New York, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction of that State, "is but a drop in the bucket—graduating a handful of teachers annually, while probably five thousand new teachers enter the schools yearly. The teachers' departments in the Academies do something; but they take in but a small portion of the whole number, and in very many cases really do nothing towards preparing the teachers for their business besides instructing them in the necessary branches. They do not instruct in the *art of teaching*. The only feasible plan I have seen for any thing like a general fitting in the latter particular, is by our '*Institutes*,' as they are called. I need not explain them to you. They are usually much too short—teaching but two or three weeks. But even in that time they do a wonderful amount of *general* good. They get abroad correct ideas on leading points, and some familiarity with routine. They, at least, *start* teachers on the right track, and in a uniform direction. Could a State Normal School supply enough teachers for the Institutes, and could the latter be extended through the two months immediately preceding the opening of the winter schools—one in each County, and such arrangements made that the mass of the teachers would attend them—it would, in my opinion, be a better system of preparation than any State has yet had; and it certainly would not necessarily be a more expensive one than ours."

In several of the States—Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine, among them—the ablest instructors in the several departments in common school instruction are employed by the State to attend a series of Institutes, so arranged that they can pass rapidly from one to another, and thus during two or three

months in the autumn, the teachers of the entire State have the opportunity of 'being benefited' by their experience and instructions. At these Institutes, the teachers undergo thorough drills, reviewing the studies appropriate to their calling; and are taught to think and act with manly independence, simplifying and making attractive the rudiments of knowledge, and shaking off that slavish adherence to the strict letter of the text-books so common with timid and undisciplined minds. "They afford to the young and inexperienced teachers," says Hon. HENRY BARNARD, "an opportunity to review the studies they are to teach, and to witness, and to some extent practise, the best methods of arranging and conducting the classes of a school, as well as obtaining the matured views of the best teachers and educators on all the great topics of education, as brought out in public lectures, discussions and conversation. The attainments of solitary reading will thus be quickened by the action of living mind. The acquisition of one will be tested by the experience and structure of others. New advances in any direction by one teacher, will become known, and made the common property of the profession. Old and defective methods will be held up, exposed and corrected, while valuable hints will be followed out and proved. The tendency to a dogmatical tone and spirit, to one-sided and narrow views, to a monotony of character, which every good teacher fears, and to which most professional teachers are exposed, will be withstood and obviated. The sympathies of a common pursuit, the interchange of ideas, the discussion of topics which concern their common advancement, the necessity of extending their reading and inquiries, and of cultivating the power and habit of written and oral expression, all these things will attach teachers to each other, elevate their own character and attainments, and the social and pecuniary estimate of the profession."

"The general opinion," says Mr. BARNARD, in his Connecticut School Report of 1853, "as to the utility of these Institutes in their two-fold operation on the profession, and the community generally, has been confirmed by another year's experience. They have enabled even experienced teachers to refresh their memories as to the leading principles and facts of the several studies usually pursued in our district schools, by rapid reviews, and, in some instances, it may be safely said, by new and better methods of presenting the same to their pupils. They have brought the young and inexperienced teacher to profit in the work of self-improvement by hints, suggestions, and practical illustrations, from those who have acquired skill and reputation by years of laborious and successful experience. They have stimulated the older and the best teachers of the State, to renew-

ed and more zealous efforts to perform their duties with even greater success. They have helped to awaken and diffuse a great degree of mental activity and professional feeling in the whole body of teachers. Beyond the circle of the profession, for whose special benefit they are held, these Institutes have interested a large number of citizens, parents, and young people, in the subject of education, the principles of school architecture, methods of teaching, the government of children in the family and school, and other leading features of school organization and administration."

Alluding to Teachers' Institutes, the Second Annual Report of the Board of Education of Maine, remarks: "The exercises consist of a review of the elementary branches, of practical expositions and illustrations of the most approved methods of instruction in them, of the best modes of organizing, governing, and disciplining a school, of inculcating the principles of morality, and keeping alive in the hearts of children an interest in the studies in which their minds are engaged; the whole being interspersed with the expression of the views, opinions and experience of the pupils, and practical demonstrative lectures by the teachers."

There must be not less than five thousand persons in our State engaged more or less in the business of teaching in our common schools. The great mass of these teachers cannot be expected to avail themselves of Normal School privileges; the Teachers' Institute is their only hope. Wherever these Institutes are held, the teachers attending them are the guests of the families of the immediate neighborhood and surrounding country; and these families, becoming interested in the exercises, in large numbers attend the evening lectures. Thus not only the teachers are greatly benefited, but a new educational spirit is infused among the people, which cannot but result in lasting good to every such community.

The great essential element of success in these Institutes, is the employment of first-class instructors and lecturers; and this involves considerable expense, too much for those attending the Institutes themselves to bear. The State, I am fully persuaded, should promptly and unhesitatingly lend a liberal helping hand in this matter. Other States have done it, with the most marked beneficial results. "It is believed," says Hon. ROBERT ALLYN, Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island, in his Report of 1856, "that no money which the State expends for the benefit of its schools, accomplishes a better service than that appropriated to defray the expenses of these Institutes." As the Teachers' Institute is emphatically a part—and a very important part, too, of a State system of Normal

instruction, I would respectfully recommend that such power as shall be necessary for the purpose, be granted to the Normal School Board to employ such number of teachers, peculiarly fitted for the work, as they may from time to time think necessary, to attend and carry on Institutes, under the direction of the Board or State Normal School Agent; to be remunerated, as the Board may deem proper, out of the income of the Normal School Fund. These Institutes might, in many instances, be held, as Mr. Barnard has suggested in conversation, in connection with the Normal School departments which are already, or may hereafter be, established.

The State Superintendent, and his Assistant, could, to some extent, lend their personal aid and encouragement. But they alone, however willing to do their part, could not impart the variety of instruction and interest necessary to give the large measure of success and usefulness to such gatherings as would be anxiously hoped and desired. Nor could the State Normal School Agent do all this work. As the Institutes are mostly held in the autumn, it would be almost impossible to so arrange them, but that two or more would frequently be held, and often at widely different points, at the same time. Superintendents and State Agents could not be ubiquitous; besides in the autumn the Superintendent is expected, if faithful to his position and the State, to be preparing his annual report, as the law requires.

As already indicated, the true policy of the State would be, to employ, as other States do, able and competent instructors and lecturers—the very best that can be obtained; one, for instance, pre-eminently fitted to instruct and lecture on Grammar, another on Arithmetic, another on Natural History, another on music in schools, and so on. Such men would draw together an immense attendance on the Institutes, and they would leave *their mark* wherever they should go. Let Henry Barnard, the originator of Teachers' Institutes, take the lead, with such a corps of instructors and lecturers as he would draw around him, and such an impetus would, in connection with the noble work performed by our Normal Schools, be given to our common school system, as has never been seen in the Great West—perhaps never in the history of the civilized world. We have a noble State—a noble army of children—a fine fund set apart for the special purpose of Normal instruction; and let us but rightly and wisely use it so as to accomplish the greatest possible amount of good, and future generations will yet rise up and pronounce our memories blessed.

FEMALES AS TEACHERS.

Females, in consequence of their higher moral instincts, their more refined tastes, together with their more patient and sympathising natures, are fitted in a more eminent degree than the male sex for imparting instruction to the young. Many a female has distinguished herself in the republic of letters; and some, like Caroline Herschel, Mary Somerville, and our own Miss Mitchell, have attained to the highest grade of scholarship, and solved problems of science generally thought to be only within the grasp of the masculine intellect. It has, however, been unfortunate, that but few modes by which to obtain an honorable reputation and independence, have been, by common consent, assigned to females; and even this occupation of teaching, for which they are so pre-eminently fitted by nature, has been but too generally wrested from them. If they were universally employed, as they should be, in having all the primary schools of the State in charge, for children not exceeding the age of ten or twelve years, then there would be a wide field open for the exercise of their peculiar talent, and an honorable inducement held out to them to seek a higher education. The establishment of Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes will have a tendency to draw out this class of talent, and prepare a noble army of female teachers, which nothing else could half so well accomplish. In New York and Massachusetts, about two-thirds of the pupils in the Normal Schools are females. I confess, I rejoice that it is so, regarding it as a favorable omen for the more juvenile portion of school children; and I shall expect to witness in Wisconsin the same results as in New York and Massachusetts.

"In all the schools," says Mr. BARNARD, in his Rhode Island School Report of 1845, "visited the first winter, or from which returns were received, out of Providence, and the primary departments of a few large central districts, I found but six female teachers; and including the whole State, and excepting the districts referred to, there cannot have been more than twice that number employed. This is one evidence of the want of prudence in applying the school funds of the districts, and of the low appreciation of the peculiar talents, when properly educated as teachers,—their more gentle and refined manners, purer morals, stronger interests and greater tact and contentment in managing and instructing young children, and of their power, when properly developed, of governing even the most wild and stubborn minds by moral influences. Two-thirds at least of all the schools which I visited, would have been better taught by female teachers, who could have been employed at half the com-

pensation actually paid to the male teachers, and thus the length of the winter school prolonged on an average of two months. Convinced, as I am, from many years observation in public schools, that these institutions will never exert the influence they should on the manners and morals of the children educated in them, till a larger number of well-trained and accomplished females are employed permanently as teachers, either as principals or assistants, I have everywhere, and on all occasions, urged their peculiar fitness for the office. I have reason to believe that at least fifty female teachers, in addition to the number employed last year, are now engaged in the public schools of the State. But before the superior efficiency of woman in the holy ministry of education, can be felt in its largest measure, her education must be more amply and universally provided for, and an opportunity afforded for some special training in the duties of a teacher, and a modification of the present practice and arrangement of districts be effected."

"The earlier we can establish," says Mr. BARNARD, in his *American Journal of Education*, for Dec. 1856, "in every populous district, primary schools, under female teachers, whose hearts are made strong by deep religious principle,—who have faith in the power of Christian love steadily exerted to fashion anew the bad manners, and soften the harsh and self-willed perverseness of neglected children,—with the patience to begin every morning, with but little if any perceptible advance beyond where they began the previous morning,—with prompt and kind sympathies, and ready skill in music, drawing, and oral methods, the better it will be for the cause of education, and for every other good cause."

"Where are we," asks Prof. READ, "to find teachers for our schools? Here is the great difficulty. From our male population, we cannot have suitable teachers for our primary schools. There are so many other fields of enterprise in a rapidly growing community, that few young men are willing to embark in the humble, toilsome, and thankless vocation of teaching, and especially to embark in it as a profession, as a life business."

"What is the remedy? I answer, females must be employed as the teachers of all our primary schools, and as the teachers of their own sex in all schools. Is the question here asked, will not this deteriorate our schools? I answer, no. It will raise them. This is uniform experience. It is, too, but the simplest justice to restore to the female sex that business for which God Almighty has peculiarly fitted them. They were designed by the great Creator himself to be the early instructors of the whole human race. What man ever knew how to

teach children as woman? Let any one who doubts on this subject, read the reports of State Superintendents of Education, of school visitors, of all, indeed, having the oversight of public education. The visitors of the Cincinnati schools, in their report of last year to the Council of that city, declare that their experience is conclusive as to the propriety and importance of employing a very large proportion of female teachers in all their schools; that in the power of controlling and softening the feelings of their pupils, in the forming of a correct and delicate taste, and in the still higher power of giving tone to the moral sentiments, the female teacher is indispensable; and that to their corps of female teachers, they attribute a large share of the prosperity and high standing of the Cincinnati schools. In all the States, and every where, precisely as the systems of general education have been improved, has a larger proportion of female teachers been introduced into all the schools."

"Females," says the able Report of the School Committee of Farmingham, Mass., "seem to be better adapted by nature to the work of teaching. There is more truth than hyperbole in a remark recently made to a body of teachers by Dr. Wayland, that 'it is a rare thing to find a man who has a gift for teaching, and it is an equally rare thing to find a woman who cannot teach well.' It is 'a rare thing' to find men who have a peculiar tact for teaching the young. Experience evinces their adaptation to their ordinary and appropriate pursuits. A larger proportion of men are found to distinguish themselves for ability and success in other departments in life than in the profession of teaching. But a small number of male teachers leave their impress clearly marked upon their pupils. They lack the requisite patience and perseverance in little things—the quick discernment of character—the sympathy and sensibility to penetrate the youthful spirit and arouse its dormant faculties. Above all, they are destitute of those delicate arts which are so requisite to win the affections of children, to call forth and direct their earliest aspirations, and to impart the requisite impulse to their minds. Cheerfulness and enthusiasm, courtesy and kindness, and the power of easy, quiet, unconscious influence, are requisites indispensable to the attractiveness, order and efficiency of the school. Females are endowed with a bountiful share of these desirable qualities."

"In our high schools and colleges—where mind, in its maturing state and fuller development, is stimulated by the strongest incentives to study, and subjected to the severest discipline, and led onward into the higher departments of literature and science—it is obviously better to employ permanent male teachers. But in all elementary instruction, the very structure of

her mind fits woman for the task. Nature has marked her out for this great work. Outside of the family, she nowhere seems so truly to occupy her appropriate sphere. All her attainments and powers can here be actively and earnestly employed. The work is adapted to her mental and moral constitution. No occupation harmonizes better with her character, or yields her more genuine pleasure.

"The leading objection to the policy here advocated, is founded on the supposition that delicate and timid women will not succeed so well in the government of a school in which rough and refractory boys are gathered together. This is the most common and plausible objection, and is worthy of respectful consideration. It was formerly supposed that physical strength was a prime characteristic of a good disciplinarian, and that brute force was the chief agency in school government. The objection under consideration has some affinity to this antiquated notion. Horace Mann has well said, 'A man may keep a difficult school by means of authority and physical force; a woman can only do it by dignity of character, and such a superiority in attainment as is too conspicuous to be questioned.' A silent moral power ought to reign in the school-room, rather than ostentatious and coercive measures. Its influence is more happy, effective and permanent. Corporeal punishments may be used as a *dernier resort* in extreme cases. But true wisdom and skill in school government consists in the prevention, rather than in the punishment, of offences—in cultivating the better feelings of our nature—truthfulness, generosity, kindness and self-respect. Such influences women are pre-eminently fitted to wield. Refined and lady-like manners, with a mellow and winning voice, will exert a peculiar sway even upon the rudest and most unmannerly youth. There is a silent power in the very face of a teacher beaming with love for her pupils, and enthusiasm in her noble work."

"It has often been remarked," observes Hon. H. H. BARNES, in his Report as State School Commissioner of Ohio, in 1854, "that females make better teachers for young children than the other sex; for they have more talent for oral or conversational teaching, more quickness of perception in seizing the difficulties which embarrass the mind of a child, and more mildness of manner in removing them. They are more ingenious in introducing little devices calculated to animate and encourage children, and relieve the monotony of school exercises. They attach more importance to the improvement of morals, and pay more attention to cleanliness and good manners, than men. They have a peculiar faculty for awakening the sympathies of children, and inspiring them with a desire to excel."

They possess warmer affections, more delicate taste, greater confidence in human nature, more untiring zeal in behalf of those committed to their charge. When the mind of a child has gone astray, they will lead it back into the right path more gently and more successfully than men. 'How many a tender child is injured by the stern administration of a male teacher; by harsh decisions formed in haste, where there was not time to consider all the circumstances of the case; and by the ill-treatment and rough language of the older scholars. The intellect of children stands in need of the training which women is best qualified to give. She paints to the imagination, when the male teacher defines the reasons. She gives form, and color, and life to what the male teacher treats as an abstract principle. The male teacher is prone to take too long steps in his instruction, so which the minds of the pupils are not yet adequate, and has not the patience to graduate his elementary instructions by so minute a scale, and to advance by so slow a pace as is required by the conditions of the young mind.'

"Females," observes Hon. A. G. CURTIS, late Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, "possess those delicate arts which win the love of children; their constancy and kindness; give them that easy and unconscious influence, which is indispensable to the attractiveness and efficiency of the school. The occupation is in harmony with the female character; and her ambition cannot be flattered by the hope of greater success in other branches of human pursuit. It yields her more profit than any other art or occupation; her affections are concentrated on her pupils; and her enthusiasm is excited in her noble work. Her winning voice, and smile of love, will correct where punishment would fail; and she succeeds by the cultivation of the better feelings of our nature."

Such evidences of women's appreciation for the teacher's office, is truly gratifying. Females are almost universally employed in the public schools of the larger cities of the Union, as principals or assistants, with salaries ranging from \$850 to \$700 per annum. In our own State, while nine years ago female teachers received on an average but \$6.92 per month, or \$82.04 per year, their wages have since attained to \$15.16 per month on an average, or \$181.92 per year; and, in at least one instance, to \$29.00 per month, or \$348.00 per year. With a more thorough preparation in our Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes, we may confidently expect to see females take a yet higher rank in our noble army of educators, and receive an increased corresponding reward. Possessing, as woman does, a more graceful and affectionate disposition, an exhaustless patience, a keen and quick power of perception, and a ready

adaptation to circumstances, she is eminently fitted to mould the impressible minds of youth—and for this noble office, the purity and gracefulness of her character, the generous sympathies of her nature—“last at the cross and first at the grave”—point her out as the chosen of God.

I cannot, in closing the topic of females as teachers, refrain from citing the eloquent tribute to WOMAN by the historian Bancroft: “It may seem to be at variance with our theme, that as republican institutions gain ground, WOMAN appears less on the theatre of events. She, whose presence in this briary world is as a lily among thorns; whose smile is pleasant like the light of morning, and whose eye is the gate of Heaven; she, whom nature so reveres, that the lovely veil of her spirit is the best terrestrial emblem of beauty, must cease to command armies or reign supreme over nations. Yet the progress of liberty, while it has made her less conspicuous, has redeemed her into the possession of the full dignity of her nature, has made her not man’s slave, but his companion, his counsellor, and fellow-martyr; and, for an occasional ascendancy in political affairs, has substituted the uniform enjoyment of domestic equality. The avenue to active public life seems closed against her, but without impairing her power over mind, or her fame. The lyre is as obedient to her touch, the muse as coming to her call, as to that of man; and truth in its purity finds no more honored interpreter.”

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Constitution of our State provides, that “the supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent, and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct.” “Public instruction” is, evidently enough, that instruction designed for the public benefit, and over which the public, through its chosen representatives in the Legislature, and other officers constituted for the purpose, have a controlling supervision and direction—hence, unquestionably, the Common Schools, the Normal Schools, and the State University. So far as the State Superintendent is concerned, he has “the supervision,” which the Constitution declares “shall be vested” in him, except in the matter of the Normal Schools, in the management of which he has only a *nominal*, not any *actual* part. These three departments of our State educational system, are under separate and distinct management; and while each department is devoted to its own special sphere, there is no general aim at concert and harmony of action and purpose in the system. It is not merely my own opinion, but that of many distinguished educators with

whom I have conversed—Hon. HENRY BARNARD, among the number—that the Common Schools, Normal Schools, and State University, could best be managed, and all their aims and purposes more fully harmonized, by a single Board—a STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION. Then there could, and would be, no clashing of interests, by the three departments of our educational system; and such a Board would, in all its action, study how best to subserve the general interests of the whole. Such Board should have all powers now conferred on the respective Boards of Normal and University Regents, with further power to select and approve suitable books for School Libraries, whenever so directed by law, and perhaps recommend text books for Common Schools, and advise with the State Superintendent, relative to the educational interests of the State, whenever desirable by the Board or that officer.

Under the Constitution, the State Superintendent would necessarily be made a member of such Board; the Chancellor of the University should be another; and, I should suppose, it would be eminently proper, that the Governor, and one or all of the Commissioners of the School, University and Normal Funds, should also be made *ex officio* members of such Board. And that six members, in addition, should be elected by the Legislature, holding their offices, after the first election, for six years, to be elected by classes, as the Legislature may designate—the Governor to fill all vacancies; and absence, from any cause, on the part of those members elected by the Legislature, from three successive regular meetings of the Board, to vacate their office. Pay should be provided for those members who would necessarily have to make journeys to attend the meetings of the Board; but it would be cheaper for the State to pay one such Board, than two, as is now the case with the Normal and University Regents. No geographical limits should be specified from which the Legislature should select the Board, except those embracing the whole State; for it would behoove the Legislature, in making such selection, to act wisely, and make choice of the *very best men* that could possibly be found in the State, without special regard to their locality.

The State Superintendent, at meetings of the Board, should bring forward matters for consideration relative to his department; the Chancellor of the University, relative to that institution, and the State Normal School Agent, relative to the Normal Schools under State patronage and supervision; and the Chancellor of the University, and State Normal Agent, to prepare the annual reports of those respective departments, for the approval of the Board, and submission to the Legislature.

With such a STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, neither too large

to be unweildy, nor too small to lose its *prestige*, I should hope for a marked improvement, and harmony of action, in the administration of the several educational interests of the State; and that each of these separate interests, would receive its share and *only* its proper share, of attention and encouragement. The Legislature would then feel, that whatever recommendations and suggestions might be made by the State Board, would have the merit of having been carefully matured, with a view to the general good of the whole educational system of the State, and not run the risk of advancing one interest at the expense, or to the detriment of the others. And never, perhaps, could there be a better time than the present, to inaugurate the new Board—when the Normal School system is just fairly going into operation, and the University is to commence its career under the administration of the newly chosen Chancellor, with a re-arrangement of its schools, or departments. Our educational policy needs to be fairly adjusted, and placed in charge of an able and experienced State Board, who should study how to give uniformity, stability and completeness to the system.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Pennsylvania, each county has a Superintendent; in New York each Assembly District; and in Indiana Circuit Superintendents have been recommended, each circuit to embrace nine counties, or about ninety-four townships.

Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, long the County Superintendent of Courtland county, New York, and subsequently Superintendent of Public Instruction of that State, has given us the result of his personal experience while County Superintendent; and his testimony carries with it the highest evidence of the great importance of such a school officer:

Speaking of the legal powers and judicial jurisdiction conferred on the State and County Superintendents, Mr. RANDALL remarks, that of the school system of New York, this was "the most important feature of the whole, at least that one without which all the rest amounted to comparatively nothing. You must clothe your school officers with authority if you wish them to have weight in the community and be looked up to; and then again, there can be no such thing as successful schools where any quarrelsome man in the State can plunge a school district into contention and litigation in the ordinary courts of law. Our laws did not prevent an aggrieved party in very many cases from going to a court of law.

"But it opened another class of courts to him where there were no lawyers, no costs or fees, and no wire drawn technicali-

ties; in short, where a man familiar with schools, and who ought to be familiar with school laws—who ought to be above local excitements and paltry prejudices—acted as a judge, a jury—a court of conciliation—a court of law, a court of equity, and finally, as a firm and sensible *friend of all the parties!* Our County Superintendents answered to a county court, and the few appeals that went up from their decisions, went to the State Superintendent, who in school cases, (commenced before a County Superintendent, or before himself,) answered to a court of appeals.

"In our State the State Superintendent was and is an officer within his jurisdiction, the most absolute known to our laws. No Legislature, perhaps, would ever at once and directly have conferred such powers. It grew gradually out of circumstances, and out of the necessity of the case—*unless* the schools were to be swamped by litigation, and unless the vast machinery necessary to carry on nearly 12,000 schools, and to annually pay from the public treasury over a million of dollars, was to be left to fall into irregularity or inefficiency. And never have our people complained of the high and summary powers of the State Superintendent. In the few questions ever raised on the subject, they have invariably stood by him. Indeed, I hardly now recollect an instance of such a question getting to any extent before the public, unless in the case of my decision, in the case of *Quigley vs. Gifford*, on the subject of compelling Catholic children to read the version of the Bible used by Protestants, and to attend Protestant religious services.

"This is a question on which so much sensitiveness exists in the public mind, that my decision called out a few public murmurs, but the newspapers of the State, almost in a body, without reference to any party or sect, rushed to my defense and sustained me triumphantly. Our State Superintendent always has the flood-tide of public sympathy in his favor—and he must decide *outrageously* not to have the entire community at his side.

"I don't remember, and have no statistical table to show, before me, how many cases were appealed annually from the county officers to the State Superintendent, while we had County Superintendents. I know however they were very few. I can speak for this county, for the two terms in which I held its Superintendency. There was not a single case appealed during those two terms. Nay, there was scarcely a case carried out in form before me. When I found one was arising, I always asked the parties to wait until I could come on the ground and talk with them all face to face on the subject. In nineteen cases out of twenty they assented to this, and I have not a single case in

recollection where I failed to settle the matter to the comparative, and frequently the entire satisfaction of all. I presume this was very much the same over the entire State. I would not give a farthing for a system where the officers are not armed with proper powers. I do not mean with the mere power of advising, (if that can be called a power,) but with authority to enforce, by removals from office, by withholding the public money, &c. It is the sheet-anchor of any efficient system.

"Our County Superintendency operated admirably. No intelligent man will now deny this. When the law first went into effect, that very able man, John C. Spencer, was State Superintendent. Through his efficient deputy, Mr. Samuel S. Randall, he solicited able and public spirited men throughout the State to become candidates for the local Superintendencies. Many a man did so, and was elected, (by the Supervisors,) who 'would not have looked at' what many at the time would have considered much more important offices. Many of them were or had been teachers, but they were not a band of opinionated, crotchetty pedagogues; they were of general information—of knowledge of the world—of standing. They were not men who could be sunk down into agents and puffers for book publishers! Two dollars a day (and no margin for 'roast beef,') paid their horse hire, and for their time and efforts they found their pay in the good which they daily saw themselves accomplishing! Oh, sir, I look back with delight to a period of my life when I was facing storms, breaking through winter drifts, going without regular meals, to bear what I may term the missionary cross among the hills and valleys of this county.

"How the 'new officer' was dreaded at his first approach by fossil school-masters and jealous town officers! They had some occasion to dread him. I remember well my first visit to the town of——to examine teachers. That was before we had Town Superintendents, and while we had three commissioners and three inspectors in each town. In the town of——these were all my political and personal friends, and therefore came out very cordially to meet me at the examination. They were the leading men of the town; two of them decidedly its magnates. One of the magnates had a daughter, and another a sister, to be examined. Both of the young ladies had taught for several seasons, and were not aware that it was necessary for *them* to think of looking over their studies or 'brightening up' for the examination. Their father's and brother's friend, —the man whom their fathers and brothers had supported for office,—reject them? The idea was preposterous! I prolonged the examination half an hour, revolving bitterly in my mind how I should perform my duty with any degree of grace. Seeing

no way to do this, I finally shut my eyes and took the leap. I rejected the entire class! Had a stunning clap of thunder broke from that clear April sky, there would not have been such a momentary look of surprise. The next instant, mortification and wounded feelings filled the room with sobs. I escaped; but then I had accepted an invitation to take tea and stay over night with magnate number one. Here was a new trial. I marched over, as cool (just about) as a soldier mounting 'the deadly imminent breach,' with Hyder Ali or a Russian garrison on the other side. We got down to the tea table. The Squire evidently had a terrible choking sensation about the throat. Finally he thought he must relieve his mind, and he said—'Randall, what did you reject — — — for?' At that moment — — — entered the room, with eyes redder than another Niobe's. Said I, 'You hear your father's question; can you answer it for me?' 'I suppose, sir, because I was not qualified,' was the reply. 'Exactly,' said I; 'Squire, be good enough to pass me the bread?'

"The next morning — — — and the two other rejected and dejected ones were started off by their parents for the Academy. I told them 'I thought with two or three weeks of rubbing up, they would 'pass muster.' But no, they had made up their minds that they would be beholden to no man's lenity in future. They went to the Academy. They staid until they became polished scholars, and on two of them I afterwards conferred State certificates, as teachers of the highest grade of attainment and practical skill. Now for the moral of this anecdote. I knew that the law creating County Superintendents was terribly unpopular in the town of — — —, even before I came down on them 'like a wolf on the fold!' They thought it a terrible thing in theory to clothe a 'central' officer with such powers, and certainly they had found it no joke in practice! So when a few months afterwards I turned my horses' heads into the quiet little valley of the — — —, I could not but reflect with what secret if not open aversion I should be received in the schools. However remembering 'faint heart never won' anything worth having, I drove straight to the Squire's and 'put up.' His nephew, a fine young man, was the new Town Superintendent. On I went for two or three days through the schools, calmly and firmly administering praise or censure as I thought circumstances demanded. The teachers quivered and blanched a little at the outset, but all were deeply respectful, and finally a good many of them got on pretty good terms with themselves and me before the examination of their schools closed. The Trustees and people turned out to meet me. They bore the rebukes I administered where I thought it necessary, for the bad condition of the school houses,

libraries, &c., with a capital grace, and many asked me home with them. Finally, I remarked to the Town Superintendent that I met a more cordial reception than I expected, after such an *opening* in the town. 'Oh, sir,' said he, 'that opening revolutionized our town. A petition has been sent here from abroad for signers, to have the Legislature abolish the County Superintendency. Our people have mostly signed a remonstrance against its abolition. They say when disinterested officers are sent in, and justice comes even-handed on big and little, and teachers are made to earn the worth of the money, the law must be a good one, and they are ready to meet the extra expense.' The next time I entered that town I was met by a convocation of schools, arranged in their holiday bravery, banners waving and a band of music alternating its strains with songs and hymns, written for the occasion, pealed forth by the entire body of the children of the town. And foremost in the demonstration, were the rejected teachers of the preceding season!

"Indifference warmed into interest, and interest swelled into enthusiasm in our schools. Such I believe to have been the history of the County Superintendency in a large proportion of the counties of the State—everywhere where competent men filled the office."

Such was the admirable working of the County Superintendency in New York. In an evil hour, the system was abolished, but after a while the great error was made so manifest, that the system was restored by providing for a Superintendent for each Assembly District—which are nearly three times as populous as our Wisconsin Assembly Districts—and the largest measure of success has attended the restoration.

The annual reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania for the years 1856 and 1857, give a synopsis of the working of the system of County Superintendency in that State, after only two years' trial, as shown in the well administered Counties, which exhibit the following most cheering results:

"1. Organized, well attended and efficient Institutes and Associations by teachers for self-improvement.

"2. Largely increased interest by Directors in the duties of their office.

"3. Improvement in school houses and furniture.

"4. Great increase in uniformity of text-books, and improvement in classification.

"5. The enlargement of the number of promising qualified teachers in the profession, and the retirement of by far more, who were found to be incompetent.

"6. Increase in the salaries of teachers, and in their standing and influence as members of society.

"7. Manifest improvement in the schools, with a strong tendency towards grading them, and the introduction of a more liberal course of study.

"8. More frequent visits to the schools by parents, and a greater interest on their part in the means provided by the State, for the intellectual culture of their children.

"9. Numerous public examinations and exhibitions, at the close of the term, well attended by parents, and showing a noble conviction on the part of teachers, that their duty has been so discharged as not to fear the public eye.

"10. Strong emulation not only between neighboring schools and districts, but between neighboring counties, and different and distant sections of the State.

"11. Marked improvement in the *methods* of teaching, and more interest in the literature of the profession.

"12. A pervading consciousness of the necessity of more and better means for the education of teachers, as such, and a determination to secure them at the earliest possible period."

This office of County or District Superintendent, appears to fill a gap in the School system, that will sooner or later be demanded in Wisconsin. At present, the Clerks of our Boards of Supervisors make an annual return of the school statistics of their respective counties, but farther than this, they do nothing—nothing more being required of them. Perhaps this is all that could reasonably be expected of that officer, who has other duties to perform, this matter of making an annual report on school statistics, being merely an isolated and secondary consideration. I can see very clearly, that a powerful stimulus would be given to the cause of popular education, if there were a County or District Superintendent, to devote his whole time to the educational interests of his special district, exercising a thorough supervision of the schools, examining, with others associated with him, candidates for teachers' certificates, furnishing to the State Superintendent statistics and detailed statements of the condition and progress of the common school interests of his district, arranging for, and assisting in, Teachers' Institutes, adjusting controversies, lecturing on educational subjects, and using every possible means to inspire in the schools, school officers, and people of his district, a generous enthusiasm in the noble work and objects of education.

There are four of the matters here indicated as appropriate duties for such a County or District Superintendent, of such paramount importance, that I must not dismiss them without further reference.

1. *Supervision*.—The school officers, under our present system, whose duty it is made to visit and inspect schools, do very

little in this exceedingly important matter. A proper visitation of schools, by intelligent and able visitors, is productive of unspeakable good, to both teachers and pupils. In Europe, from despotic Russia, down to the smallest canton of republican Switzerland, there are able officers, who exercise an active and provident supervision over the public schools. It is so in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Upper Canada, and elsewhere. This school visitation and inspection, if done by thoroughly competent men, gives an opportunity of discovering errors of practice, and suggesting remedies, as to the organization, classification, and methods of teaching—securing uniformity in the use of the best text books, school management, and modes of instruction—examining the pupils, animating and encouraging the teachers in their arduous work, and stirring up the parents and school officers to a deeper interest in the noble work of education. Too much importance cannot be attached to such school inspection. "Holland," says Hon. E. RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of Public Instruction of Upper Canada, "is probably superior to every other country in the world, in its system of inspection. With some of these Inspectors it was my good fortune to meet in Holland; they accompanied me to various schools under their charge; their entrance into the schools was welcomed by the glowing countenances of both teachers and pupils, who seemed to regard and receive them as friends, from whom they expected both instruction and encouragement; nor were their expectations disappointed, so far as I had an opportunity of judging; the examinations and remarks in each instance, showed the Inspector to be intimately acquainted with every department of the instruction given, and imparted animation and delight to the whole school." The importance attached to this class of officers, may be inferred from the admonition of the venerable Vanden Ende, late Chief Commissioner of Primary Instruction in Holland, to M. Cousin, in 1836, "*Be careful in the choice of your Inspectors; they are men who ought to be sought for with lantern in hand.*" No such supervision is possible on the part of the State Superintendent; for if he were to devote his entire time to visiting the schools of the State, to the utter neglect of every other duty, and should visit two schools a day, it would require *between six and seven years* to get once around—more than three times the length of his term of office.

2. *Teachers' Certificates.*—It is not necessary to dwell upon the inefficiency and want of uniformity in the present mode of each Town Superintendent examining teachers and granting certificates. Many of these Town Superintendents are not themselves qualified to properly examine a candidate for a teacher's

certificate; and where one is capable and faithful, and the candidate is rejected as wanting in the necessary qualifications, it is but too frequently the case, that the rejected candidate will pass on to the next Town Superintendent, and readily succeed in passing an examination, or securing a certificate without being subjected to any ordeal whatever. This practice of certifying unworthy teachers is ruinous to the best interests and hopes of education, and calls loudly for redress. Could a County or District Superintendent, chosen with special reference to his peculiar fitness for the office—perhaps a man of long and eminent experience as a teacher—with perhaps two practical teachers, selected by the Teachers' Association of the district, form an Examining Board, to visit—if a County Board—each town in the County, at least twice in each year, to examine and grant certificates to properly qualified teachers, I have no doubt that this, or some similar plan, would have an admirable effect upon the whole school system of the State; and doubly so, if a graded system of certificates could be established. "Our graded Provisional certificates," states Hon. H. C. HICKOK, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, "which are good for only one term or one year, indicate the exact qualifications of inferior applicants, and stimulate self-improvement and progress. The Professional or Permanent certificate, sometimes called a County certificate, is of a much higher character, and is granted only after a *thorough* examination in the branches named, and actual observation in the school, of the holder's skill and success in the 'Art of Teaching.' Both of these certificates are granted by the County Superintendent, and limited to the County in which issued. It is not proposed to issue any other certificates, except the two classes of State certificates provided for in our Normal School act, viz: 1st, a State certificate of *scholarship*, to be granted to the graduates of the Normal Schools, or to common school teachers of equal qualifications, after a public examination by not less than three, nor more than five principals of Normal Schools; 2nd, a full State certificate of competence in the *practice of teaching*, by the same authorities, to the holders of the certificate of scholarship, after the expiration of two years, and two full terms of successful teaching in the common schools; so carefully is it intended to protect and elevate the *professional* character of the vocation. In no case will a certificate, either State or County, be granted to a teacher as a matter of compliment; no applicant, whatever his pretensions, can receive these passports to the profession from favoritism in any quarter; but only as evidence of intrinsic merit, after the thorough and unrelenting scrutiny, which I have indicated."

3. *Furnishing Statistics and Information.*—A County or District Superintendent could furnish all statistics and school information needed from his district by the State Superintendent; and thus these necessary statistics would not be, as they now very frequently are, so erroneous as to make it necessary to return them repeatedly for correction, and sometimes utterly fail of securing the corrections desired. Such County or District Superintendent could collect and embody in his annual report a full statement of facts relative to the condition, progress and wants of his district—a sad want for which no means of supplying is now provided. The State Superintendent constantly feels the need of some such officer, familiar with a special locality—a county, for instance—to whom to apply for much needed information. The reports of the County Superintendents of Pennsylvania, appended to the State Superintendent's Annual Report, are full of interest, information, and suggestions, alike to the State Superintendent, the Legislature, and readers in general.

4. *Adjusting Controversies.*—Whoever knows any thing of the difficulties under which the State Superintendent now frequently labors in appeal cases—perhaps some important fact improperly or obscurely stated, which if fully known, might produce a very different decision—whoever knows any thing of such difficulties, knows very well how much more understandingly such cases could be examined and decided on the spot, with all the facts brought fully to view—perhaps relating to a school-house site, the propriety of which could only be determined by a personal inspection. This would be a very important part of the labors of a County or District Superintendent, and from his impartial decision, few appeals would ever be made to the State Superintendent.

All things considered, I should think a County Superintendent, at least for many years to come, would prove more suitable to our condition than one for an Assembly District or Judicial Circuit. The most of the Assembly Districts would be unable to maintain such an officer in service for any useful period; and a Judicial Circuit would be too large for a Superintendent to properly visit and inspect the schools, examine candidates for teachers' certificates, thoroughly learn the condition of the schools, adjust wranglings and difficulties, and infuse a spirit of emulation and enthusiasm among the people on the subject of popular education. Let the County Superintendent be elected by the people at the Spring election, so as to keep the office as distinct as possible from party politics; or let him be appointed by the County Board of Supervisors, or by the State Board of Education upon proper recommendations of fitness and qualification; to serve for three years,

subject to removal, for just cause, by the State Superintendent or State Board of Education; and the State to appropriate out of the School Fund income, or General Fund, as the Legislature may direct, one hundred dollars annually to each County Superintendent, on condition that the county should pay at least as much more, and such County Superintendent should devote at least three months exclusively to the duties of his office; and the State to appropriate an additional one hundred dollars annually to each County Superintendent who should devote at least six months during the year exclusively to the duties of his office, and the county pay him at least as much more; and for the purposes here specified, such sparsely settled counties as Douglas and La Pointe, could be coupled together, at least until the next Legislative apportionment, and one Superintendent made to serve for the united counties. As remuneration for the two members of the Examining Board, to be associated with the County Superintendent, for the purpose of examining and granting certificates to teachers, a reasonable fee could be charged for each such examination—not for granting certificates, for that might possibly prove a temptation to grant them to unworthy aspirants; or the county could allow them a reasonable compensation.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

There is a revolution going on in our country regarding the division of Townships into geographical districts. The district system has been so long in general use, that the people are slow to discover its inequalities and inconveniences, and hesitate to make a change, even when convinced of a better arrangement. That the Township system of school government has many and decided advantages over the old district plan, let facts and experience testify:

“As a general fact,” says HORACE MANN, in his *Tenth Annual Report* as Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, “the schools of undistricted towns are greatly superior to those in districted towns;—and for obvious reasons. The first class of towns,—the undistricted,—provide all the school-houses, and, through the agency of the school committee, employ all the teachers. If one good school house is provided for any section of the town, all the other sections, having contributed their respective portions of the expense to erect the good house, will demand one equally good for themselves; and the equity of such a demand is so obvious, that it cannot be resisted. If, on the other hand, each section were a separate district, and bound for the whole expense of a new house, if it should erect one, it would be tempted to continue an old house, long after it had ceased to be comfortable; and, indeed, as expe-

lence has too often and sadly proved, long after it has ceased to be tenable. So, too, in undistricted towns, we never see the painful, anti-republican contrast of one school, in one section, kept all the year round, by a teacher who receives a hundred dollars a month, while, in another section of the same town, the school is kept on the minimum principle, both as to time and price, and, of course, yielding only a minimum amount of benefit,—to say nothing of probable and irremediable evils, that it may inflict. In regard to supervision, also, if the School Committee are responsible for the condition of all the schools, they are constrained to visit all alike, to care for all alike, and, as far as possible, to aim, in all, at the production of equal results; because any partiality or favoritism will be rebuked at the ballot-box. In undistricted towns, therefore, three grand conditions of a prosperous school,—viz., a good house, a good teacher, and vigilant superintendence,—are secured by motives which do not operate, or operate to a very limited extent, in districted towns. Under the non-districting system, it is obvious that each section of a town will demand, at least, an equal degree of accommodation in the house, of talent in the teacher, and of attention in the Committee; and, should any selfish feelings be indulged, it is some consolation to reflect that they, too, will be harnessed to the car of improvement.

"I consider the law of 1789, authorizing towns to divide themselves into districts, the most unfortunate law, on the subject of Common Schools, ever enacted in the State. During the last few years, several towns have abolished their districts, and assumed the administration of their schools in the corporate capacity; and I learn, from the report of the School Committees, and from other sources, that many other towns are contemplating the same reform."

Speaking of Mr. Mann's opinion of the unfortunate law of 1789, authorizing the division of towns into districts, Rev. Dr. SEARS, Mr. Mann's successor as Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, observes, in his Report of 1850,—"The justness of the above observation is illustrated every day by the evils which are forcing themselves upon the public attention from every quarter."

Hon. H. H. BARNEY, in his Report of 1855, as Commissioner of Common Schools of Ohio, gives the following synopsis of the able argument of Dr. Sears, in favor of the township system, and the evils incident to the old district plan: After explaining, at great length, the nature of these evils, he sums up the whole matter, by saying that the schools ordinarily maintained in the districts into which they are divided, are no longer capable of giving the education required by the character of the times; that they preclude the introduction of a system of proper

gradation in the schools; that the classification of the pupils is necessarily imperfect, and the number of classes altogether too great for thorough instruction by a single teacher; the fact that the district schools without any of the advantages of gradation, once answered their purpose very well, does not prove that we need nothing better now; that the old system is much more expensive in proportion to what it accomplishes than the other; that by means of it, hundreds of schools are kept in operation, which would otherwise be abandoned, as they ought to be; that in 1849 there were in Massachusetts 25 schools, whose highest average attendance was only *five* pupils; 205, whose highest average attendance was only *ten*; 548, in which it was only *fifteen*; 1,009, where it was only *twenty*; and 1,456, where it was only *twenty-five*; that most of these schools were of so low an order as not to deserve the name, and that the impression which they made upon the agents of the Board of Education while visiting them, was that the money of the districts, and the time of the teachers and pupils, were little better than wasted; that while some schools thus gradually dwindled into comparative insignificance and worthlessness, others became too large for suitable instruction by one teacher; that another evil almost invariably resulting from the division of the townships into independent school districts, was the unjust distinction which it occasioned in the character of the schools, and in the distribution of the school money; that when there was no responsible township School Committee authorized to act in the name of the township, there could not be that equality in the schools which the law contemplated; that the inhabitants of one district, being more intelligent and public-spirited than those of another, would have better school houses, more competent, zealous and devoted School Directors, and consequently better teachers and better schools; that the smaller and more retired districts, which stood in greatest need of good common schools, because entirely dependent on them, were more likely to languish for want of public spirit and good management than to be prosperous; that inasmuch as the theory of popular education is founded upon the principle that the public security requires the education of all the citizens, and that it is both just and expedient to tax the property of the people for the education of all the children of the people, and inasmuch as the school tax is levied equally upon all parts of the township, and as the object contemplated, which alone justifies such taxation, is the education of the whole mass of the population, without distinction, nothing short of an equal provision for all, should satisfy the public conscience.

With such facts and arguments presented and enforced, through a series of years, by two of the most accomplished and experi-

enced friends of popular education in this country,—Horace Mann and Dr. Sears—gentlemen who have carefully observed, thoroughly studied, and minutely noted the practical workings of the various school systems of this country and of Europe, the people became aroused at last to the importance of the change which had been so ably advocated, and the utility of which had been so completely demonstrated.

In a recent report of the Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, the following important statement is found, viz :

“A very considerable number of the townships have dropped the former mode of dividing the schools according to districts, and have placed the whole matter of their organization and distribution in the hands of the School Committee of the township. This change has already been made in about sixty townships of the Commonwealth, and the subject is now, more than ever before, engaging the attention of other townships, so that the year to come is likely to show greater results than any preceding year. The perceptible improvement of the schools in those places which have made the change, is an argument before which nothing can stand, and which is now acting upon the minds of the people at large, with silent but resistless power.

“The clear intelligence, steadiness and sobriety with which the people are beginning to pursue their object, as contrasted with the adventurous and uncertain efforts in the same direction in former years, is one of the many pleasing indications that the days of turmoil and confusion in settling great questions of school policy, are passing away, and a wise regard for the interests of posterity is becoming more and more controlling in the management of this branch of our public interests. It is hardly too much to say that, under the guidance of such lofty sentiments, all the townships of the State will, within a short period, be found adopting that policy in the management of their public schools, which experience shows to be the best.

“The gradual abandonment of the district system as here stated, results in no small degree from its connection with another measure, which has been regarded by the people with great favor, namely, the gradation of the schools. The districts are known to stand directly in the way of this improvement, and are receiving judgment accordingly. It was not until somewhat recently that a subject so important, so fundamental as that of establishing schools of different grades, for pupils of different ages and attainments, received much consideration from those who alone possessed the power to make the change. Distinguished men had written on the subject, and those who had studied the philosophy of education, were generally agreed in respect to it. But it was known chiefly as a theory passing,

in only a few instances, except in the cities, from the closet to the school room. By degrees, the results of these few experiments became known. Measures were taken to communicate them to the people, the majority of whom were still without any definite information on the subject. From this time, a course of action commenced in the townships which were favorably situated for trying the experiment, and has been followed up with increasing vigor ever since.

"But what particularly distinguishes the present state of education amongst us from that of former times, is the existence of so many free High Schools. Until quite recently such schools were found only in a few large towns. The idea of a free education did not generally extend beyond that given in the ordinary district schools. All higher education was supposed to be a privilege which each individual should purchase at his own expense. But at length the great idea of providing by law for the education of the people in a higher grade of public schools prevailed. The results have been most happy. High Schools have sprung up rapidly in all parts of the Commonwealth; and within the last six years, the number has increased from scarcely more than a dozen to about eighty.

"The effect of this change in the school system, of this higher order of schools, in developing the intellect of the Commonwealth, in opening channels of free communication between all the more flourishing towns of the State, and the colleges or schools of science, is just beginning to be observed. They discover the treasures of native intellect that lie hidden among the people; making men of superior minds conscious of their powers; bringing those who are by nature destined to public service, to institutions suited to foster their talents; giving a new impulse to the colleges, not only by swelling the number of their students, but by raising the standard of excellence in them, and finally, giving to the public, with all the advantages of education, men who otherwise might have remained in obscurity, or have acted their part struggling with embarrassments and difficulties."

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, the present Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, remarks in the *Twentieth Annual Report*: "In many districts, the number of pupils is too small to constitute a good school. This evil was fully discussed by Dr. Sears, in the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education. The evil, however, continues, without much alteration for the better; nor is there great hope of improvement while the present system remains. A district, however small it may be, is anxious to preserve its existence, and especially unwilling to be united with, or merged in a larger

one. As the district provides its own house, the town is comparatively without interest in the matter, and therefore is slow to exercise its power. Hence the district for generations is allowed to continue a small school, comparatively valueless under the most favorable circumstances, in charge, probably, of a cheap, and necessarily incompetent teacher, in a house entirely unfit for the custody, to say nothing of the education of children. Now transfer the support of the school-houses to the town, and at once a general interest takes the place of local custom or prejudice, and small schools are abolished as far as is consistent with the public convenience, and the erection of one suitable house is likely to be followed by a successful, because just, demand for equal accommodations for all."

A similar change from the old system to the new, is slowly progressing in Connecticut. Referring to an enactment authorizing and facilitating this change, the Superintendent, in a recent report, remarks: "Among the objects proposed to be accomplished by this act are, to simplify the machinery of the system, by committing to the hands of one board of school officers what is now divided between three; to equalize the advantages of the schools, by abolishing the present district lines, and placing all the schools under one Committee, thereby also facilitating the gradation of schools and the proper classification of scholars, and the establishment of schools of a higher grade in towns containing a sparse population, and substituting a simpler and more efficient organization."

Hon. CALEB MILLS, when Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana, declared in his Report of 1855, that the township feature of the school law of that State was "one of the crowning excellences of the system." Hon. HENRY C. HICKOK, the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, remarked to me in conversation, "The crowning glory of the Pennsylvania school system, in addition to its County Superintendency, is its new township plan of government, and the consequent avoidance of the ensmalling of districts."

As Indiana has faithfully tried both systems, and is a sister State of the great North-West, I shall freely cite the results of its Township experience, as contrasted with the old district plan:

"Under the old district system," says Hon. W. C. LARRABEE, in his report as Superintendent of Public Instruction in that State, in 1852, "heretofore in use in this State, and until lately in all the Eastern States, serious inconveniences, and sometimes insurmountable difficulties could but exist. I myself came near being wholly cheated out of an education by this most injudicious and iniquitous system. The township was

mapped off into districts by geographical lines. The district boundaries could not be passed. A family must send only to the school to which they might be geographically assigned, though a swamp or a river be in the way, though unluckily they might live on the very frontiers of the district, and there might be in another district a school-house provokingly near them.

"Under our present system these districts are utterly abolished. Each civil township forms a corporation for school purposes. The township Trustees are authorized and required 'to establish, and conveniently locate in the township a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children therein.' Each family may send to any school in the township most convenient or agreeable. Whenever any person can be more conveniently accommodated at the school of some adjoining township, or even in an adjoining county, than in his own township or county, he is at liberty to make his own selection, and attend where he pleases.

"This repudiation of arbitrary district lines, and this liberty to the family of choosing a school according to its own convenience and pleasure, is one of the most admirable features of our system. It gives, wherever it has been put in practice, unbounded satisfaction. It only needs, in order to become universally popular, to be understood in its practical advantages. One of the committee who reported the law last winter, a gentleman, whose services and experience in the cause of education render his opinions of great weight, thus writes to me of the operation of this principle in his own county: 'The people express much satisfaction at the provision of the new law, which enables them to make their own selection of schools, unrestrained by geographical lines. A few days ago, I met a farmer, whose name had by accident been omitted in our enumeration. I requested him to give me the number of his children, which he said he would do, as it might be of some advantage to us, although it was of no use to him. I asked him, why? He said the school in his own district was so remote, and the road so difficult, that he had altogether given up sending his children. I told him that districts no longer existed, that he could send his children, without charge, to any public school he might select. On this his countenance directly brightened up. 'Well,' said he, 'there is sense in that. I shall send my children to-morrow.' Another venerable man, nearly seventy years old, as he was paying his tax yesterday to the Treasurer, said, 'I have been paying a heavy school tax for several years, and have derived no benefit therefrom.' I asked him, why? He answered, 'I reside in a remote part of the school district. It is utterly impracticable for me to send to our school-house.

There is a school-house in an adjoining township close at hand, but I have no right to its privileges.' I told him that senseless obstacle had been removed under our new system. He could now send to school, if more convenient, in an adjoining township, or even in an adjoining county. 'Well,' said he, 'I shall hereafter derive some benefit from the school system.' Wherever this principle is understood by the people, it is popular.'

"In such a territory as ours, in many parts nearly roadless, and intersected by bridgeless streams, and in some of the northern counties, obstructed in communication by impassible swamps, such a system is the only one promising any success. It is indeed strange, that the people have so long submitted to the district system, so replete with inequalities, injustice, and inconveniences, and so deficient in redeeming qualities. So true it is, that we often remain, for a long time, unaware of the serious inconvenience and injury we suffer from imperfections and abuses to which we are accustomed. But when the remedy is discovered, and the corrective applied, we wonder how we could so long overlook so simple a remedy for so serious evils."

"Indiana," says Mr. LARRABEE, in his report of 1853, "was the first State to abolish the old district system. But not the last. Ohio has followed in her footsteps. Massachusetts is preparing to follow, and in a few years the township system will be the rule, and the district system only the exception, in more than half the States of the Union. It is conceded on all hands, that this system will, in the end, when fully developed, work out the most favorable results. It is the only system by which we can make any tolerable approach to equality in educational advantages for all parts of the State."

"Unequal burdens and unequal privileges," says Hon. CALLEB MILLS, of Indiana, in his report as Superintendent of Public Instruction in January, 1857, "in the same township, cease to vex and annoy. These sources of complaint and dissatisfaction will be dried up, and these inseparable concomitants of the district feature will be numbered among the things that were and are not. The superiority of the present over the former system, in the equity of its requisitions, is very striking and manifest. Under the former system, districts in the same township, having an equal number of children, and consequently needing school-houses of similar size and accommodations, would be very unequally taxed to erect these structures. The property in one district would not be assessed for this purpose more than fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, while the wealth in the other must respond to the demand of not less than three times that amount. Is that right, equitable, and in accordance with the principle that demands equality of assessment for gen-

eral interests and common benefits, in the same corporation? Should such a *gross inequality of burdens* be tolerated any longer? Should neighbors, living in daily intercourse with each other, be subject to such unrighteous levies? The present system protects us against all such inequitable assessments, and provides that each district shall have, at the common expense of the township, a comfortable, commodious and tasteful house, whose associations shall be pleasant and instructive. Such is the contrast, in reference to equality of burdens, presented by the past and present educational codes of Indiana.

"An *inequality of privilege*, equally gross and manifest, existed under the old district system, which disappears by the operation of the township principle. Districts of equal geographical area in the same corporation will often be exceedingly diverse in comparative population at different periods of their history. One may have twenty-five, another fifty, a third seventy-five, and a fourth one hundred pupils. On the district system, the educational funds were necessarily distributed on the *per capita* basis. These funds, converted into tuition, would be represented by one, two, three, or four month's instruction. Should friends, perhaps even brothers, living in the adjacent angles of the aforesaid districts, be subject to such an inequitable participation of a common patrimony? Should the children of these families be so unequally cared for by her who claims the name and assumes to be their educational foster-mother? Such palpable injustice was the inevitable result, the legitimate sequence of the district system. Weak districts seemed only the weaker by contrast with the adjacent strong ones. What could be more annoying to those thus situated in the same township, citizens of that miniature republic, where we first begin to govern ourselves politically, where are first awakened those official aspirations which extend, perhaps, through a series of coveted elevations till they culminate in the Presidency. It has existed, still exists, is deplored and lamented elsewhere. Our own experience attests the reality of the evil. Various prescriptions have been suggested for the disease, termed weak districts, by distinguished physicians, but the honor of discovering an effectual remedy for this wasting malady belongs to the Indiana faculty, who have nobly made it patent to the world. It is found in the 27th section of our revised School Law, and reads thus: 'The schools in each township shall be taught an equal length of time, without regard to the diversity in the number of pupils in the several schools.' It just meets the exigencies of the case, and will prove an effectual and permanent correction of the aforesaid evil. It is pre-eminently wise, just and honorable, for it secures an equitable participation of the

educational provisions furnished by the State, as completely as human wisdom and sagacity could devise. It involves no injustice in the operation, for the commonwealth, pledged by her fundamental law to educate all her youth, as a wise and judicious parent, provides for the training of the twenty-five of one district, and the seventy-five of another, during an equal period of time. If she can give them only six months tuition annually, none, enjoying that amount of instruction, are wronged, because others, numerically less, receive a similar favor. It is not *money* that the State proposes to give her youths. It is something better, more enduring, and pertaining to both worlds, mental and moral culture. This she designs to distribute equally, and, by the aforesaid provision, effects as nearly as human ingenuity will admit."

Hon. H. H. BARNEY, in his Report as Commissioner of the Common Schools of Ohio, in 1855, remarks of the School Law of that State of 1853, that it "constitutes each and every organized township in the State but one school district for all purposes connected with the general interests of education in the township, and confides its management and control to a Board of Education. The law also contains provisions for introducing a system of Graded Schools into every city, town, incorporated village and township in the State. In accordance with the same principles, and for the purpose of accomplishing the same beneficial object, the Legislature of Indiana, in 1852, enacted a School Law abolishing all the school districts, and declaring each civil township in the several counties a township for school purposes, and the Trustees for such township, Trustees for school purposes; and the Clerk and Treasurer, Clerk and Treasurer for school purposes; and that 'the Board of Trustees shall take charge of the educational affairs of the township, employ teachers, establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of the children therein,' and that 'they may also establish Graded Schools, or such modifications of them as may be practicable.'

"Whatever diversity of opinion may exist among educationists, as to the best manner of constituting Township Boards of Education, there can be but one opinion as to the propriety of having a township school organization. Facts, experiments, the observations and opinions of those competent to judge, have fully settled this matter. It is not, however, so clearly determined whether the School Committees or Boards of Education of townships should consist of three or six persons; one-third to be elected, and the other third to go out of office annually; or whether they should be elected by the township at large, or by the sub-districts. Nor is the principle fully settled, whether

a township should be divided, for certain specific purposes, into sub-districts or not. But it is fully settled that if a township is thus divided, the lines of the sub-districts should not in the least interfere with the proper classification, gradation and supervision of its schools.

"It is thought by some that to provide the same amount of means and facilities for educating those who reside in the poorer and less populous portions of a township, as for those in the wealthier and more thickly settled portions, would deprive the latter of their rights; just as if the taxes for the support of schools were levied upon sub-districts, and not upon the State and townships.

"If all the property of the State and of the townships is taxed alike for the purposes of educating the youth of the State, there is no principle plainer than that all should share equally, so far as practicable, in the benefits of the fund thus raised, whether they reside in sparse or populous neighborhoods."

I trust I have adduced an array of facts, experiences, and authorities that are well calculated to carry great weight with them. Suppose, then, the County Superintendency, and County Examining Board, should be adopted, and the district system abolished, what would be the necessary Township school officers? A Town Superintendent, a Town School Treasurer, and a Town School Clerk, would be sufficient, and would form the Town Board of Education; at the first election, the Clerk to be chosen for one year, the Treasurer for two, and the Superintendent for three years, and thereafter each officer for three years, thus giving experience and stability to the Board. They should have the entire control of the school-houses, their sites, erection, repairs, supply of fuel, &c.; should personally attend the examinations of the County Examining Board in their town, and acquaint themselves with the scholastic fitness and qualifications of the several teachers who should obtain certificates, so as to judge their respective adaptations to the several schools for which they would be employed, and to which assigned; and the Town Board should alone employ the teachers for all the schools of the town. They should also serve as overseers or inspectors of the schools, and unite with the County Superintendent in his visitations of the schools of the town; and have the control of the Township School Library. They should make the annual report of the statistics and condition of the schools of the town to the County Superintendent, and furnish any educational information desired of them by either the State or County Superintendent. Appeals from their action should be the privilege of any person or persons aggrieved, to the County Superintendent, if made within a reasonable time; and

also from the action or decision of the County Superintendent to the State Superintendent.

Such a system of Township school government, with the abrogation of the district system, would produce, among others, the following beneficial results, viz :

1. The provision of the Constitution of our State, which requires "the establishment of district schools as nearly uniform as practicable," would, by constituting the Township as the district, be more fairly carried out; and hence the State School Fund income would be much more equally distributed than it now is.

2. Taxation for school purposes would be better equalized, for, under the present district system, the people of some districts, owing to the smallness of both their numbers and taxable property, pay two or three times as much as their neighboring wealthier districts, and get no more—often much less in quantity and value, for it; and in joint districts, the several parts composing them, are, from the necessity of the case, very unequally taxed.

3. All the primary schools of the town would be held the same length of time, thus producing an equality of school privileges which does not, and cannot, exist under the old district plan; for instances are not wanting in our State, where a poor and weak district, with great difficulty, and heavy taxation, manages to maintain a three months' school, and that kept by a cheap and perhaps almost worthless teacher; while the adjoining wealthy district, with comparatively light taxation, easily sustains a ten months' school, with an able and successful teacher. This is exceedingly unequal, and bears heavily and unjustly upon the poor, and fails to carry out the heavenly injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

4. By the Township plan, there would be a juster distribution and equalization of teachers, suitable to the several localities; and less of the favoritism practised, as under the present district system, in employing relatives to teach the schools—for in a Town Board of only three members, there would be less opportunity of practising it than by the present half a dozen to a dozen District Boards in the town.

5. There would be more uniformity and adaptation in school-houses; for they would be built economically, by the lowest and best bidder, and not, as is now too often the case, by one or more members of the District Board, on pretty much his or their own terms; and such localities as now neglect to provide good, comfortable school-houses, would have them provided for them, and the children of such stingy, miserly souls would no longer suffer for a suitable place in which to acquire an education, which would be worth vastly more to them than all the

wealth, without it, which their ignorant and niggardly parents could ever heap together.

6. It would not only be a far better, but a far cheaper system to maintain, lopping off the weak, inefficient and worthless schools, and dividing the larger and unwieldy ones; lessening the number of officers, as the Town Board of three officers would perform all the necessary school duties of the town, and do it cheaper and better than the half a dozen or more local Boards of at least six times as many officers; and instead of selecting eighteen or more persons in a township, as is now the case, for these local boards, the people would select three of the *very best and most efficient* for the Town Board. Here would be a great saving of expense, and the objects sought more equally obtained, better in quality, and far more useful to the people.

7. By abrogating the district and joint district system, we should be doing away at once with one of the most fruitful sources of troubles, wranglings, contentions, and petty jealousies, incident to the district system; and would, at the same time, put an end to that greatest bane of the system, the constant ensmalling of districts, to gratify whims and caprices, and oftentimes to adjust an angry controversy, thus steadily lessening the ability of such dismembered districts to either employ a good teacher, or maintain a school even the legal requirement of three months.

8. It would give to the people all over the State the perfect freedom, while taxed in their own town, to send their children to any public school, without regard to district, township, or county lines—thus, in the enlightened spirit of progressive legislation, doing away with an oppressive restriction already too long and too patiently borne by the people, and which has only been productive of inconvenience, injustice and inequality, and deprived many a worthy tax-paying family of invaluable school privileges.

9. And lastly, but not least in importance, while the primary schools generally cannot well be graded, and but little effected in the way of properly classifying the pupils, yet under the Township system, each town containing a specific number of inhabitants, or a certain amount of taxable property, or both, could have its Central Graded High School, free to all of a certain age, say between ten or twelve and twenty years of age—this Central School to be kept in session at least ten months in each year. With such a Graded School in each town, for the more advanced youth, the accruing benefits would be of so decided and general a character, that the plan could not but meet with the most universal favor.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

So important do I regard a Central Graded High School for each town in Wisconsin, that I shall venture to cite a few experienced authorities upon their necessity and value:

"In the Fourteenth Report," says Dr. SEARS, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, "I have endeavored to show how difficult it is, even for a good teacher, to give a thorough and systematic course of instruction in a school made up of scholars of every diversity of age and attainment. In a mixed district school, the classification of the pupils is necessarily imperfect, and the number of classes must be altogether too great for thorough instruction by one teacher. During the past year, teachers have been found in some of our public schools having at the rate of thirty-six recitations a day. In graduated schools, a few large classes may be formed, to pursue all their studies together, and the teacher having no others under his charge, will have a much greater amount of time for each. But where nothing of this simplicity and order exists, and teachers are changed, or liable to be changed, every term, the best methods of instruction are of but little avail; for they could not be successfully introduced, even if a good teacher were employed. There is not time enough in the daily exercises for thoroughly teaching each class, nor is the ordinary term of service long enough to lay the foundations of knowledge, and to rear a fabric which shall prove the hand of a master. The teacher feeling compelled to win a reputation, and secure the good opinion of his employers before the term expires, or is even far advanced, seeks to create a sensation, and adopts methods which the character and organization of the school will best allow, and which, at the same time, will make the speediest show of progress. Only in this way can he hope to be re-appointed, or to be recommended to another school. Thus the district system tends to check that improvement in modes of teaching which it is the object of the State to promote.

"Let it not be supposed that these evils, resulting from the district organization, can be remedied by grading the schools of the several districts. There are but few districts that admit of different grades of schools. Large and compact districts are usually divided into two, after which they cannot be associated together for the classification of their schools. A district may be too large for one school, and not large enough for two. Two adjoining districts may both be in this condition, and yet the line which divides them will effectually prevent any mutual arrangement for the accommodation of both. It is an iron system, that admits of no yielding to circumstances, whereas its

opposite is like vulcanized India rubber, which may adjust itself to ever varying circumstances, by contraction or expansion. If the impassible boundaries of districts did not preclude the enlargement or curtailment of the schools of a town, it would be easy, in most cases, to organize them in such a manner as to equalize the number of children in each school, and to distribute them according to their ages and attainments. But now it is exactly as if a tailor, instead of having whole pieces of cloth from which to cut his garments, had nothing but remnants, sometimes too large, and sometimes too small, and rarely or never exactly fitted for his purpose. Suppose the different wards of our cities were to constitute so many school districts, each having its own schools, is it not evident that more schools and more school-houses would be necessary than upon the present plan? There would be a liability in each ward to have a remnant for which no provision could be made without over-crowding the schools, or establishing smaller ones at a disproportionate expense. In the rural towns, it often happens that parts of three or four districts need be taken off and united to form one new school. All such changes in districted towns are effected only after long delays, and with infinite trouble; and even then they are not accommodated to graded schools, as they result in simply adding one to the number of the same kind of districts. If the districts were abolished, the School Committee could, from time to time, according to circumstances, unite small schools and divide large ones, and adapt them to the wants of the pupils, and then adapt the teacher to both.

"The resort to union [or joint] districts is a poor relief from these embarrassments. However urgent the necessity which leads to it, the arrangement is an inadequate one, and the operation of it exceedingly inconvenient. The best union district is that in which all the districts of the town are united into one. Then there is an effectual relief from one class of difficulties without plunging into another. In general, union districts are a perpetual source of trouble and of contention. They make confusion worse confounded. The two districts remaining distinct for certain purposes, while they are united for others, add to the complexity of the system, not merely by adding one to the number of incorporated districts, but by introducing a joint jurisdiction. The points on which differences may arise are multiplied. The choice of a site for the union school, the dimensions, style, and expense of building, and the appointment of the teacher, are matters in regard to which each party will be likely to have its own preferences. When we consider that neighborhood feuds and district jealousies are the vultures that most frequently gnaw at the vitals of our rural schools, it will

not appear unimportant to remove the decision of controverted points as far as possible from the contending parties.

"Such is the difficulty of providing for the suitable education of the young in the common district school, and such the necessity of establishing schools of a different order. The fact that the district schools, without any of the advantages of gradation, once answered their purpose very well, does not prove that we need nothing better now. The application of science to the arts, now so universal, the connection of business of all kinds with the progress of knowledge, and the opening of a much wider sphere of thought than existed formerly, to all the people, by means of the easy and rapid communication now existing between different parts of the world, thus taking away the provincial life of the people, and rendering it cosmopolitan; demand an increased amount of knowledge, in order to a corresponding respectability and usefulness. Furthermore, such is the eagerness with which young men rush into business, that their school education is closed at a much earlier period than was that of their fathers. It, therefore, becomes doubly necessary to organize the public schools in such a way as to prevent the loss of any time or labor, and to adopt methods of instruction which produce the greatest amount of solid education in a given time."

"To enable children," says Hon. HENRY BARNARD, "to derive the highest degree of benefit from their attendance at school, they should go through a regular course of training in a succession of classes, and schools arranged according to similarity of age, standing, and attainments, under teachers possessing the qualifications best adapted to each grade of school. The practice has been almost universal in New England, and in other States where the organization of the schools is based upon the division of the territory into school districts, to provide but one school for as many children of both sexes, and of all ages from four to sixteen years, as can be gathered in from certain territorial limits, into one apartment, under one teacher; a female teacher in summer, and a male teacher in winter. The disadvantages of this practice, both to pupils and teachers, are great and manifold.

"There is a large amount of physical suffering and discomfort, as well as great hindrances in the proper arrangement of scholars and classes, caused by crowding the older and younger pupils into the same school-room, without seats and furniture appropriate to either; and the greatest amount of suffering and discomfort falls upon the young, who are least able to bear it, and who, in consequence, acquire a distaste to study and the school-room.

"The work of education going on in such schools, cannot be

appropriate and progressive. There cannot be a regular course of discipline and instruction, adapted to the age and proficiency of pupils—a series of processes, each adapted to certain periods in the development of mind and character, the first intended to be followed by a second, and the second by a third,—the latter always depending on the earlier, and all intended to be conducted on the same general principles, and by methods varying with the work to be done, and the progress already made.

“With the older and younger pupils in the same room, there cannot be a system of discipline which shall be equally well adapted to both classes. If it secures the cheerful obedience and subordination of the older, it will press with unwise severity upon the younger pupils. If it be adapted to the physical wants, and peculiar temperaments of the young, it will endanger the good order and habits of study of the more advanced pupils, by the frequent change of posture and position, and other indulgences which it permits and requires of the former.

“With studies ranging from the alphabet and the simplest rudiments of knowledge, to the higher branches of an English education, a variety of methods of instruction and illustration are called for, which are seldom found together, or in an equal degree, in the same teacher, and which can never be pursued with equal success in the same school-room. The elementary principles of knowledge, to be made intelligible and interesting to the young, must be presented by a large use of the oral and simultaneous methods. The higher branches, especially all mathematical subjects, require patient application and habits of abstraction, on the part of the older pupils, which can with difficulty, if at all, be attained by many pupils, amid a multiplicity of distracting exercises, movements and sounds. The recitations of this class of pupils, to be profitable and satisfactory, must be conducted in a manner which requires time, discussion and explanation, and the undivided attention both of pupils and teachers.

“From the number of class and individual recitations, to be attended to during each half day, these exercises are brief, hurried, and of little practical value. They consist, for the most part, of senseless repetitions of the words of a book. Instead of being the time and place where the real business of teaching is done, where the plough-share of interrogation is driven down into the acquirements of each pupil, and his ability to comprehend clearly, remember accurately, discriminate wisely, and reason closely, is cultivated and tested,—where the difficult principles of each lesson are developed and illustrated, and additional information imparted, and the mind of the teacher brought in direct contract with the mind of each pupil,

to arouse, interest, and direct its opening powers—instead of all this and more, the brief period passed in recitation, consists, on the part of the teacher, of hearing each individual and class, in regular order and quick succession, repeat words from a book; and on the part of the pupils, of *saying their lessons*, as the operation is significantly described by most teachers, when they summon the class to the stand. In the mean time the order of the school must be maintained, and the general business must be going forward. Little children without any authorized employment for their eyes and hands, and ever active curiosity, must be made to sit still, while every muscle is aching from suppressed activity; pens must be mended, copies set, arithmetical difficulties solved, excuses for tardiness or absence received, questions answered, whisperings allowed or suppressed, and more or less of extempore discipline administered. Were it not a most ruinous waste of precious time,—did it not involve the deadening, crushing, distorting, dwarfing of immortal faculties and noble sensibilities,—were it not an utter perversion of the noble objects for which schools are instituted, it would be difficult to conceive of a more diverting farce than an ordinary session of a large public school, whose chaotic and discordant elements have not been reduced to system by a proper classification. The teacher, at least the conscientious teacher, thinks it any thing but a farce to him. Compelled to hurry from one study to another, the most diverse,—from one class to another, requiring a knowledge of methods altogether distinct,—from one recitation to another, equally brief and unsatisfactory, one requiring a liveliness of manner, which he does not feel and cannot assume, and the other closeness of attention and abstraction of thought, which he cannot give amid the multiplicity and variety of cares,—from one case of discipline to another, pressing on him at the same time,—he goes through the same circuit day after day, with a dizzy brain and aching heart, and brings his school to a close with a feeling, that with all his diligence and fidelity, he has accomplished but little good.

“But great as are the evils of a want of proper classification of schools, arising from the causes already specified, these evils are aggravated by the almost universal practice of employing one teacher in summer, and another in winter, and different teachers each successive summer and winter. Whatever progress one teacher may make in bringing order out of the chaotic elements of a large public school, is arrested by the termination of his school term. His experience is not available to his successor, who does not come into the school until after an interval of weeks or months, and, in the meantime, the former teacher has left the town or State. The new teacher is a stranger to

the children and their parents, is unacquainted with the system pursued by his predecessor, and has himself but little or no experience in the business; in consequence, chaos comes back again, and the confusion is still worse confounded by the introduction of new books, for every teacher prefers to teach from the books in which he studied, or which he has been accustomed to teach, and many teachers cannot teach profitably from any other. Weeks are thus passed, in which the school is going through the process of organization, and the pupils are becoming accustomed to the methods and requirements of a new teacher—some of them are put back, or made to retrace their studies in new books, while others are pushed forward into studies for which they are not prepared; and at the end of three or four months, the school relapses into chaos. There is constant change, but no progress.

"This want of system, and this succession of new teachers, goes on from term to term, and year to year—a process which would involve any other interest in speedy and utter ruin, where there was not provision made for fresh material to be experimented upon, and counteracting influences at work to restore, or at least obviate the injury done. What other business of society could escape utter wreck, if conducted with such a want of system,—with such constant disregard of the fundamental principle of the division of labor, and with a succession of new agents every three months, none of them trained to the details of the business, each new agent acting without any knowledge of the plan of his predecessor, or any well settled plan of his own! The public school is not an anomaly, an exception, among the great interests of society. Its success or failure depends on the existence or absence of certain conditions; and if complete failure does not follow the utter neglect of these conditions, it is because every term brings into the schools a fresh supply of children to be experimented upon, and sweeps away others beyond the reach of bad school instruction and discipline; and because the minds of some of these children are, for a portion of each day, left to the action of their own inherent forces, and the more kindly influences of nature, the family and society.

"Among these conditions of success in the operation of a system of public schools, is such a classification of the scholars as shall bring a larger number of similar age and attainments, at all times, and in every stage of advancement, under teachers of the right qualifications, and shall enable these teachers to set upon numbers at once, for years in succession; and carry them all forward effectually together, in a regular course of instruction.

"The great principle to be regarded in the classification, either of the schools of a town or district, or of scholars in the same school, is equality of attainments, which will generally include those of the same age. Those who have gone over substantially the same ground, or reached, or nearly reached, the same point of attainment in several studies, should be put together, and constitute, whenever their numbers will authorize it, one school. These again should be arranged in different classes, for it is seldom practicable, even if it were ever desirable, to have but one class in every study in the same grade of school. Even in very large districts, where the scholars are promoted from a school of a lower grade to one of a higher, after being found qualified in certain studies, it is seldom that any considerable number will have reached a common standard of scholarship in all their studies. The same pupil will have made very different progress in different branches. He will stand higher in one, and lower in another. By arranging scholars of the same general division in different classes, no pupil need be detained by companions who have made, or can make less progress, or be hurried over lessons and subjects in a superficial manner, to accommodate the more rapid advancement of others. Although equality of attainment should be regarded as the general principle, some regard should be paid to age, and other circumstances. A large boy of sixteen, from the deficiency of his early education, which may be his misfortune and not his fault, ought not to be put into a school or class of little children, although their attainments may be in advance of his. This step would mortify and discourage him. In such extreme cases, that arrangement will be best, which will give the individual the greatest chance of improvement, with the least discomfort to himself, and hindrance to others. Great disparity of age in the same class, or the same school, is unfavorable to uniform and efficient discipline, and the adaptation of methods of teaching, and of motives to application and obedience. Some regard, too, should be had to the preferences of individuals, especially among the older pupils, and their probable destination in life. The mind comes into the requisitions of study more readily, and works with higher results, when led onward by the heart; and the utility of any branch of study, its relations to future success in life, once clearly apprehended, becomes a powerful motive to effort.

"Each class in a school should be as large as is consistent with thoroughness and minuteness of individual examination, and practicable, without bringing together individuals of diverse capacity, knowledge and habits of study. A good teacher can teach a class of forty with as much ease as a class of ten, and

with far more profit to each individual, than if the same amount of time was divided up among four classes, each containing one-fourth of the whole number. When the class is large, there is a spirit, a glow, a struggle which can never be infused or called forth in a small class. Whatever time is spent upon a few, which could have been as profitably spent on a larger number, is a loss of power and time to the extent of the number who were not thus benefited. The recitations of a large class must be more varied, both as to order and methods, so as to reach those whose attention would wander if not under the pressure of constant excitement, or might become slothful from inaction or a sense of security. Some studies will admit of a larger number in a class than others.

"The number of classes for recitation in the same apartment, by one teacher, should be small. This will facilitate the proper division of labor in instruction, and allow more time for each class. The teacher intrusted with the care of but few studies, and few recitations, can have no excuse but indolence, or the want of capacity, if he does not master these branches thoroughly, and soon acquire the most skillful and varied methods of teaching them. His attention will not be distracted by a multiplicity and variety of cares, pressing upon him at the same time. This principle does not require that every school should be small, but that each teacher should have a small number of studies and classes to superintend.

"In a large school, properly classified, a division of labor can be introduced in the department of government, as well as in that of instruction. By assigning the different studies to a sufficient number of assistants, in separate class-rooms, each well qualified to teach the branches assigned, the principal teacher may be selected with special reference to his ability in arranging the studies, and order of exercises of the school, in administering the discipline, in adapting moral instruction to individual scholars, and superintending the operations of each class-room, so as to secure the harmonious action and progress of every department. The talents and tact required for these and similar duties, are more rarely found than the skill and attainments required to teach successfully a particular study. When found, the influence of such a principal, possessing in a high degree, the executive talent spoken of, will be felt through every class, and by every subordinate teacher, giving tone and efficiency to the whole school."

To facilitate the introduction of these, and similar principles of classification, into the organization and arrangements of the schools of a town, as fast and as far as the circumstances of the population will admit, Mr. Barnard suggests that the following, among other provisions, should be engrafted into the school sys-

tem of every State, viz: That "every town should be clothed with all the powers requisite to establish and maintain a sufficient number of schools of different grades, at convenient locations, to accommodate all the children residing within their respective limits—irrespective of any territorial division of the town into school districts."

"It seems not unconnected with this subject," says HORACE MANN, "to inquire, whether in many places out of our cities a plan may not be adopted to give greater efficiency to the means now devoted to common school education. The population of many towns is so situated as conveniently to allow a gradation of schools. For children under the age of eight or ten years, about a mile seems a proper limit, beyond which they should not be required to travel to school. On this supposition, one house, as centrally situated as circumstances will permit, would accommodate the population upon the territory of four square miles, or, which is the same thing, two miles square. But a child above that age can go two miles to school, or even rather more, without serious inconvenience. There are many persons whose experience attests, that they never enjoyed better health, or made greater progress, than when they went two miles and a half, or three miles, daily, to school. Supposing, however, the most remote scholars to live only at about the distance of two miles from the school, one house will then accommodate all the older children upon a territory of sixteen square miles, or four miles square. Under such an arrangement, while there were four schools in a territory of four miles square, i. e., sixteen square miles, for the younger children, there would be one Central School for the older. Suppose there is \$600 to be divided amongst the inhabitants of this territory of sixteen square miles, or \$150 for each of the four districts. Suppose, farther, that the average wages for the male teachers is \$25, and for female \$12 50 per month. If, according to the present system, four male teachers are employed for the winter term, and four female for the summer, each of the summer and winter schools may be kept four months. The money would then be exhausted; i. e., four months summer school at \$12 50 = \$50, and four months winter, at \$25 = \$100; both = \$150. But according to the plan suggested, the same money would pay for six months summer school instead of four, in each of the four districts, and for a male teacher's school eight months, at \$35 a month, instead of four at \$25 a month, and would then leave \$20 in the treasury.

"By this plan, the great superiority of female over male training for children under eight, ten or twelve years of age, would be secured; the larger scholars would be separated from the smaller, and thus the great diversity of studies and of classes in

the same school, which now crumbles the teacher's time into dust, would be avoided; the female schools would be lengthened one half; and the length of male schools would be doubled, and for the increased compensation, a teacher of four-fold qualifications could be employed. * * * We have not yet brought the power of united action to bear with half its force upon the end or the means of education. I think it will yet be found more emphatically true in this department of human action, than in any other, that adding individual means multiplies social power."

"By the establishment in each society," says Mr. BARNARD, "of one Central School, or one or more union schools, for the older children, and more advanced studies, the district school will be relieved of at least one half the number of classes and studies, and the objections to the employment of female teachers in the winter, on account of their alleged inability to govern and instruct the older boys, will be removed. As the compensation of female teachers is less than one half that paid to males, every instance of the employment of a female teacher in place of a male teacher in the district school, will save one half of the wages paid to the latter, which can be expended in increasing, partly the wages of the former, and partly the wages of the male teacher in the Union or Central School. It will be found that the same amount of money now expended in three districts, on three female teachers in summer, and three male teachers in winter, will employ three female teachers for the whole length of the summer and winter school, and one male teacher for the winter, at an advance of one third or one half of the average rate of wages paid to each.

"This arrangement will thus lead to the more permanent employment of a larger number of female teachers, at an advanced compensation, thus holding out an additional inducement to females of the right character and qualifications, to teach in the district school. It will also reduce the demand for male teachers, except of the highest order of qualifications, and increase the wages of those who are employed. In both ways it will diminish the expense, the loss of time, and other evils of a constant change of teachers in the same school, and give permanence and character to the profession of the teacher. It will enable the teachers of the several schools to introduce studies, discipline and instruction appropriate to each. In the district primary school, the younger children need no longer be subjected to the discomforts and neglects which they now experience, or primary studies be crowded one side, to make room for the higher branches. In the Union or Central School, the scholars, coming, as they would, from the primary school, well

grounded in the fundamental branches, will be prepared to enter profitably upon studies which are now pursued to advantage only in Academies and other private schools of a similar grade. Thus, all that is now accomplished in the district school, will be better done, the course of study very much extended, and the advantages of a more thorough and complete education be more widely diffused."

A GRADED SYSTEM FROM THE PRIMARY SCHOOL TO THE UNIVERSITY.

If it should be found impracticable for each town to maintain a Central School, whose highest department should be able to fit youths to enter our Colleges and Universities, then a County High School should be provided for that purpose; and in both the Town Central School, and the County High School, tuition should be equally free as in the primary schools, and provision should be made for their sharing in the School Fund apportionment. Then we should have a complete public educational system, graded from the primary school to the State University—in which, too, at the earliest possible period, instruction should also be made entirely free. By such a graded system, Academies and private schools would necessarily be supplanted by cheaper and better educational institutions; and they ought to be, as from their very nature, the poor would necessarily be excluded from their privileges and benefits—for we do not often find such a friend of his race as J. L. PICKARD, of the Plattville Academy, who has generously educated, free of charge, many a poor youth thirsting after knowledge. With such a system, we should soon find not only our State University, but all our other Colleges and Universities, filled to overflowing with the noble-hearted, ambitious youths of Wisconsin, earnestly seeking the highest intellectual attainments within their reach, preparatory to entering upon the largest sphere of human usefulness.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

In 1853, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law providing for forty-eight State scholarships—each of these scholars properly prepared to enter college, and having undergone a thorough examination, is selected by the State Board of Education, and is entitled from the State to \$100 per year for his four years collegiate course in any college within the State he may select for the purpose. Twelve are chosen annually from districts in their proper order; and so, in the course of four years, the full complement is made up; and ever after, as twelve grad-

- uate yearly, that number must be annually chosen to supply the vacancies. At the close of each year, each of these State scholars, before being able to draw his hundred dollars, must produce a certificate from the President of the college he is attending, to the effect that he ranks, in point of scholarship, with the first half of students of the institution; and failing in this, his scholarship is declared vacated, and is filled by the appointment of some one prepared to enter the same class left vacant, so as to keep up the regular number of annual graduates. Preference in the selection is given to those most meritorious and most needy.

"Sufficient time has not elapsed," says the Report of the State Board of Education of 1856, "to justify an opinion of the merits of this measure, based upon experience; yet every circumstance known to the Board of Education leads to the conclusion that the expectations of the State will be fully realized. The specific object of the Act is to furnish competent teachers for the High Schools; and there has never been a time when the demand for such teachers was greater. There are probably one hundred High Schools in Massachusetts, and the number of towns required by law to maintain such schools is annually increasing. These schools ought all to be supplied with well educated, thorough teachers. In addition to this manifest want of our own, there is a constant, and in some cases, pressing demand, for teachers of different grades to go into other States. This demand has in a few instances borne hard upon our own schools. It is not, of course, the primary object of our system to furnish teachers for other States, nor does it seem to be wise to attempt any restriction. It is no trifling compliment to our system of public instruction, that it furnishes teachers whose services are desired by the citizens and governments of other States."

Something of the kind, I venture to suggest, would prove exceedingly useful and desirable in our State. It would stimulate the youth in our primary and higher schools to noble emulation. The State scholarship, while it would assist and encourage many a poor young man to pursue a thorough collegiate course, should yet be regarded as a reward of the highest merit. Let there be established one hundred State scholarships, one for each Assembly district, and the remainder to be chosen from the State at large—twenty-five to be appointed annually, by the State Board of Education, upon recommendation of the County Superintendents, or other proper persons, after due examination, and thorough preparation to enter college; and for a period of four years, if a certain required scholarship be maintained, in the State University, or other regular College or

University in the State, each State scholar to receive from the State fifty dollars annually, on condition that he pledge himself to engage in the business of teaching, within the State, for a term of time equal to that for which he shall have received such bounty; and if he shall fail so to teach, if in competent health, he shall refund the money so received from the State, or render himself liable to an action at law for its recovery.

This would require the sum of \$5,000 annually, and, I doubt not, its appropriation in this direction, would prove a powerful stimulus to the youth of the State to seek these State scholarships, and would eventually secure a noble annual addition to the number of highly qualified teachers for our High, Central and Normal Schools. Every such encouragement on the part of the State, would tend to elevate the standard of Common School education among us, foster and encourage our Universities and Colleges, and provide for our future wants, a class of superior instructors for our higher graded schools.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

The frequent incapacity of Town Superintendents to properly examine and determine the qualifications of candidates for teachers' certificates, has been already referred to; and a County Examining Board of three persons, composed of the County Superintendent, and two practical teachers, has been suggested as, in my opinion, the best remedy for this great evil. Could this, or some similar change be adopted, a multitude of evils would at once be obviated. But if such change be deemed impracticable or premature, I would suggest that for the purpose of examining teachers and granting certificates, that two practical teachers in each town be recommended by the teachers of such town to the Town Board of Supervisors for their approval and appointment, to be associated with the Town Superintendent for the purpose of examining and granting certificates to qualified candidates for the teacher's profession. While I should regard this as a step in an improved direction, I should still look upon it as infinitely inferior to an able County Examining Board who would make thorough and impartial work of their examinations, and grade the certificates according to merit.

If neither a County nor Town Examining Board be provided, then some legislation will be needed with reference to the removal of a Town Superintendent for refusal or neglect to perform his duties. When a member of the District Board refuses to perform his duty, or declines to obey a decision of the State Superintendent, his office is declared vacant, and filled accord-

ingly. But a Town Superintendent may—as has actually been done—refuse, out of mere spite, to examine a candidate for a teacher's certificate, to whom he has two or three times previously granted a certificate, whose moral character is good, and whose services as teacher are greatly desired by his district; and though the aggrieved party appeals to the State Superintendent, and the latter should decide against the action of the Town Superintendent as unjust and arbitrary, yet I know of no way of enforcing such decision—no way of declaring the office vacant. It is true, the Town Board of Supervisors have power to make a temporary appointment whenever a Town Superintendent “may be *unable*” to perform the duties of his office; but there is, so far as I know, no power to remove for unwillingness or refusal to perform those duties. As the law now is, the State Superintendent's decision may be mocked at, a petty tyranny exercised over a worthy citizen, and the reasonable wishes of a whole district oppressively denied, and all without a remedy. Such power is not in accordance with the genius of our free institutions—equal and exact justice to all, and a remedy for every wrong.

CHANGE OF TIME FOR MAKING REPORTS.

Section sixth of the School Law passed the last night of the last session of the Legislature contained, when published, some unaccountable blunders and incongruities which the authors of the law never designed. It was intended to specify the time for the District Clerks to make their annual reports *not* between the first and fifteenth days of July, in each year, and bearing date the first of July, but between the *first and tenth days of September*, bearing date the *first of September*—thus making the school year close, as formerly, the 31st of August. This arrangement of dates best corresponds with the time now designated by law for the Town Superintendent to make his report, which is between the *fifteenth and twenty-fifth days of September*; the Clerks of the Boards of Supervisors to make theirs on or before the *tenth day of October*, and the State Superintendent on or before the *tenth day of December*.

If the school year were to close the 30th of June, as the law now erroneously provides, it would prove a serious hardship upon such districts as are unable to maintain a winter school, and depend upon the summer for their three months' school. It leaves a long and unnecessary gap between the 15th of July and 25th of September in which for the Town Superintendent to make his report, when ten days would be sufficient, and was so

intended. In view of the difficulties which the law, in this particular, if enforced, would involve the districts, I directed the District Clerks, with the approval of the Governor, to make their reports the past year between the first and tenth days of September, bearing date the first of that month, and they accordingly did so. If the present district system is adhered to, it will be necessary to remedy the defects in the law here pointed out.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this body of educational laborers is subserving a very useful and important purpose both to themselves and the people. If there could be an auxiliary Association formed in every county in the State, to report to the State Association; and the full proceedings of the latter, including such essays of merit as are read before it, together with an abstract of the reports of the County Associations, be reported to the Legislature for publication, or to the State Board of Education, or State Superintendent, to be appended to the Annual Report of the latter, if deemed worthy of it,—if this could be done, much additional information of a useful and interesting character would be disseminated among the teachers themselves, and spread before the people, upon the subject of the teachers' vocation, labors and usefulness. The State of Massachusetts provides for the annual publication of the proceedings of the Teachers' Association of that State. Our *State Journal of Education*, with the variety of matter it is expected to furnish, and the space accorded to the State Superintendent for notices, opinions and decisions, has not sufficient room for the publication of the proceedings, essays and reports of the State Teachers' Association; and to be published in an embodied form as a State document, would give to it a far wider range of circulation and usefulness, and at a cost comparatively trifling.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS.

At the instance of D. Y. KILGORE, Esq., City Superintendent of the public schools of Madison, there has been organized in this city a *Public School Association*, comprising the patrons and friends of the public schools. The officers consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Reader, and an Executive Committee of five persons. A weekly meeting is held, each Saturday evening, with the following order of exercises: 1st; reading the minutes of the last meeting; 2d; reports of com-

mittees; 3d, report of the Superintendent; 4th, lecture, or discussion, or both; 5th, reading communications and selections; and 6th, miscellaneous business.

The object of the Association is to create a greater interest in the minds of parents with regard to the education of their children at the public school, and to awaken a spirit in the minds of the people which should, to some extent, appreciate the labors of the teachers, and co-operate with them in securing that intellectual training which would result in the highest good to all concerned. It was rightly judged, that by bringing the schools as much as possible under the supervision of parents, and the patrons and teachers into a more intimate relation, offering frequent opportunities of friendly interchange of opinion, advantages of a practical character would result to the children profitable alike at school and at home.

The results have, thus far, been in the highest degree satisfactory. Several lectures have been delivered, and the discussions of educational questions have elicited an interest amounting almost to enthusiasm. Committees have been appointed each week to visit the several schools of the city, and report the result to the Association. Thus is increased attention paid to the public schools, and both teachers and pupils encouraged. Instead of becoming eloquent with indignation over some fancied or exaggerated grievance, parents are more inclined to sympathize with the teacher in his difficult, pains-taking and responsible labors, and contribute what they can to lighten his burdens and increase his joys—for the public appreciation of his labors, is to the earnest, faithful teacher his "exceeding great reward." Judging the future of this new organization by the past, we may confidently expect that it will become a fixture in our educational system, destined to confer mutual benefits and lasting blessings upon both schools and families.

I would earnestly recommend the organization of a similar Association in every city and township in the State. We need by every possible means in our power to encourage the public teacher, and elevate the standard of public education. The common school—the *free* school, is the hope of the State. "Like the dew of heaven," says President LOREN ANDREWS, of Ohio, "it distills alike its blessings upon the poor and the rich. It practically carries out those glorious principles of *Liberty* and *Equality* of which we so much boast. Every child in this broad land has a God-given right to claim from the powers that be, *moral* and *intellectual*, as well as physical development. We imprison in the deepest, darkest dungeon the wretch who has brutally crippled his child or ward; but we inconsistently

permit thousands of our *respectable* citizens to cripple and starve, with impunity, the deathless energies of the minds of our children, and wantonly to deface the image of God from their souls. The *free school*, and the *free school alone*, affords to *every* child the privileges of intellectual and moral culture, and hence in principle, and practice too, it is right."

EDUCATIONAL TRACTS.

Several of the States have made appropriations for the wide dissemination of ably written tracts upon educational topics of great public importance. These tracts are designed to contain a brief, yet strong, pointed, condensed argument, and generally limited to eight pages, and never exceeding sixteen pages. The type-setting, therefore, costs comparatively nothing—the cost being almost exclusively confined to paper, press-work, and folding, no stitching being necessary. As many as *thirty thousand* copies of an eight page tract have been furnished in the Eastern States for the small sum of two hundred dollars. Tracts like that of Charles Northend's *Teacher's Appeal to the Parents of his Pupils*, on Graded Schools, School Libraries, Consolidation of School Districts, Improved Qualifications in Teachers, Superiority of Female over Male Teachers for Primary Schools, on School Visitation, Education in its relations to Health, Insanity, Labor, Pauperism and Crime, on Vocal Music in Schools, Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes, and many subjects of this kind, could be tersely and pointedly presented in a small tract—a large edition published, scattered over the State through the medium of Teachers' Conventions and Institutes, and other modes of distribution, that would enter many families destitute of such information, and give a new direction to the future career of many a parent and his children, and accomplish a vast amount of good. So important did Mr. Barnard, when Commissioner of Common Schools of Rhode Island, deem this mode of reaching the mass of the people, that he caused upwards of ten thousand copies of Educational Tracts to be stitched to the Almanacs circulated in that State, which were sold during the winter of 1844-'45, and thus they found access to many a family they would otherwise never have reached.

In the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of Maine, last year, it is thus observed: "It is the testimony of other States, that a free circulation of Educational Tracts has prepared the public mind for some of the most decisive and beneficent measures in behalf of popular education." While the Press is universally conceded to be the mighty lever

which moves the world, we should make a wise use of its influence in awakening our people to the never-ceasing necessity of public education, and the best methods for its advancement. I respectfully submit, whether it would not be true policy to authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction, under the advice of the State Board of Education, if one be formed, to cause the publication through the State Printer, of one or more Educational Tracts annually, not exceeding sixteen pages each, in such quantity as he may judge necessary.

SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

This subject has been already casually adverted to; but such is its conceded importance, that further reference to it seems necessary. "The subject," says Mr. BARNARD, in the preface to his valuable work on *School Architecture*, "was forced on the attention of the author, in the very outset of his labors in the field of public education. Go where he would, in city or country, he encountered the district school-house standing in disgraceful contrast with every other structure designed for public or domestic use. Its location, construction, furniture and arrangements, seemed intended to hinder, and not promote, to defeat and not perfect the work, which was to be carried on within and without its walls. The attention of parents and school officers was early and earnestly called to the close connection between a good school-house and a good school, and to the great principle that, to make an edifice good for school purposes, it should be built for children at school and their teachers; for children differing in age, sex, size and studies, and, therefore, requiring different accommodations; for children engaged sometimes in study, and sometimes in recreation; for children, whose health and success in study require that they should be every day, and frequently, in the open air, for exercise and recreation, and at all times supplied with pure air to breathe; for children, who are to occupy it in the hot days of summer, and the cold days of winter, and to occupy it for periods of time in different parts of the day, in positions which become wearisome, if the seats are not in all respects comfortable, and which may affect symmetry of form and length of life; if the construction and relative heights of the seats and desks which they occupy are not properly attended to; for children, whose manners and morals, whose habits of order, cleanliness and punctuality, whose temper, love of study and of the school, are, in no inconsiderable degree, affected by the attractive or repulsive location and appearance, the out-door arrangements, and the internal construction of the place where they spend, or

should spend, a large part of the most impressible period of their lives. This place, too, it should be borne in mind, is to be occupied by a teacher, whose own health and daily happiness are affected by most of the various circumstances above alluded to, and whose best plans of order, classification, discipline and recitation may be utterly baffled, or greatly promoted, by the manner in which the school-house may be located, lighted, warmed, ventilated and seated."

"If any one doubts," says Hon. H. H. BARNEY, in his Report as Commissioner of Common Schools of Ohio in 1855, "the intimate connection between good school-houses and good schools, let him consider how difficult it generally is to induce a good teacher to go into a district where the school-house is too small, badly constructed, improperly seated, unpleasantly located, without the requisite means of ventilation, destitute of play grounds and out-buildings; and, more important still, how difficult it is to secure regularity of attendance, and render the school attractive. If he still doubts the indispensable agency of good school-houses in creating good schools, let him, as he travels through the State, stop and contemplate the forlorn, gloomy and repulsive aspect of some of those ancient '*squatters*' on the public highway; let him enter them, and note their diminutive size, rough and filthy floors, low ceilings, dilapidated desks, slab seats, dingy walls, and their unhappy and cheerless inmates; and after he has observed the slovenliness, disorder, coarseness, vulgarity, and the marks of obscenity on the very walls of the building, let him listen to the recitations, and observe how perfectly they correspond with the condition of things already noticed. Then let him pass on until he comes to one of those tasteful, attractive, elegant school-houses, with which the State is beginning to be honored and blessed; and after viewing its fine proportions, pleasant site, and ample playground, let him enter it and examine its superior facilities for the successful prosecution of study, its excellent arrangements for promoting the convenience, health and comfort of the teacher and pupils, for forming in them habits of neatness, order, taste and purity, and for exciting them to make high attainments, and aim at honorable distinction. Let him extend his observations still further, and he will find not only the building located and constructed with special reference to the laws of health, mind and morals, replete with everything that can delight the eye and gratify the taste, and admirably adapted to cultivate courteous manners, to inspire refinement of feeling, and to promote habits of study and thought, but he will actually find neatness and order among the pupils, skillful teaching, prompt and accurate recitations, refined manners, and good morals.

"The explanation of this striking contrast in the character and condition of the two schools is easy. The cheerless and forbidding appearance of the school-house first described, its utter destitution of every convenience and comfort, had, from time immemorial, repelled from it all good teachers, while the other had been equally effective in attracting them. Show us a school-house where you will, which by the combined action of time and ruthless hands has become a monument of dilapidation and ruin, presenting, in its dingy and repulsive aspect, the perfect image of desolation and cheerless poverty, and we will show you a school in perfect keeping with the tenement which it occupies.

"How gratifying, then, to be able to assure the friends of popular education throughout the State, that a large majority of our common school houses are reported '*good*,' and that in many of our cities, towns and villages, a large number of school-houses may now be seen, to which the following beautiful description of a model school-house in another State, will substantially apply: 'Its generous size, its graceful proportions, and the good taste displayed in the finish, produce the most agreeable impression. Taken together with its pleasant grounds, it constitutes a view which charms the beholder, and renders it the fairest ornament of the village which it blesses. Within, every thing is in keeping with the perfection which reigns without.

" 'The preservation of health, the demands of taste, and the requirements of convenience, are equally regarded in all its provisions and arrangements. For each scholar there is a separate desk and chair, mounted on iron supports, and combining, in a high degree, elegance, comfort and durability. The scholars are seated facing the north, and on that side of the room which is occupied by the teacher, the wall is covered with black-boards and maps. There, too, we find, ready at hand, all needed apparatus and a library, in a safe and convenient repository. The light is not admitted in front, to the great injury of the eyes, as is too often the case, but is received from the east and west, thus falling, as it should, upon the sides of the pupils, and affording the greatest supply when most needed, namely, in the morning and afternoon. The warming apparatus is so constructed as to diffuse an equable temperature throughout the room, without subjecting any part to extremes of heat and cold; while the apparatus for ventilation effectually removes the air as fast as it becomes unfit for breathing, and supplies its place with the pure, unadulterated atmosphere of heaven. Mats, scrapers, clothes-closets, and a suitable place for fuel, are all supplied.

" 'And there it stands, the beautiful structure, with its shrubbery, its flower-pots, and all other needed appurtenances

and ornaments. There it stands, the surest guaranty of the future happiness and prosperity of the community among whom it is located.

" 'It is itself a teacher. It teaches neatness and order, it promotes good manners and morals. It instills into the tender mind of childhood a love of the beautiful in nature and art, and proclaims to every passer-by the dignity and importance of education. It is not a cold abstraction; it is a living epistle to be read of all.

" 'But this fit home for the school to dwell in, did not spring up out of the ground, like Jonah's gourd, in a night. It cost treasure, and it cost labor, but it amply compensates for both. Such a school-house is far more economical than those of the poorest class. By a few simple operations in addition and subtraction, it may be shown that no district can afford to support a poor school-house. If any one doubts it, let him sum up the cost of keeping up such a concern. Let him reckon the sums of money annually sunk in paying teachers to work without suitable tools and means, not forgetting the fact that the district will be compelled to employ the poorest teachers, for the best will not put up with such accommodations without extra compensation.

" 'Add to this the loss of half or three-fourths of the school-time of the children. Calculate the value of that knowledge and intellectual culture which the pupils are deprived of forever. Compute the loss sustained in injured lungs, and spines, and eyes; in colds and fevers, and consumptions, and all the train of evils generated or aggravated by the defects of the bad school-house; and to this, add its unhappy effect upon the taste and the moral sentiments, those faculties which are so intimately connected with whatsoever is lovely, and whatsoever is of good report.

" 'Bring together these items in one grand sum total, and then say whether any community can afford to support a poor school-house.' "

It has been elsewhere shown, that the total value of school-house property in Wisconsin, is over one million, one hundred thousand dollars, and the increase in value of this year over the last, is over two hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars. During the past year, the amount paid for teachers' wages alone exceeds three hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars; and the aggregate of the increase in school-house property, and the amount paid for teachers' wages, reaches, during the past year, nearly six hundred thousand dollars. Is it not, then, of vast importance, that we everywhere have suitable school-houses, the very best adapted to the purpose we can possibly secure, in order that this immense annual expenditure may realize the largest re-

turns in the intellectual advancement of our children? We want good, comfortable, convenient, school-houses—not miserable exclosures, or mere hovels, worse than we provide for our cattle or horses; we need pleasant locations for them, and attractive surroundings—we need to have them warm in winter, and yet at all times properly ventilated. How true is it,

“We must have air and exercise,
To live, and thrive, and grow.”

Standard works on *School Architecture* are what is so much needed to guide and instruct our people in the size, style, and adaptation of their school houses. Several States have wisely provided works upon this subject, for their several townships; and to illustrate the effect, it may be stated, that, in 1852, the Legislature of Ohio authorized the purchase and distribution of a copy of *Barnard's School Architecture* to every township Board of Education, and local directors, in the State. This distribution was followed by the construction of many new houses, and the thorough repair of old structures, on tried and approved plans of arrangement and furniture—over half a million of dollars were expended for these objects in the single year of 1854.

If provision is made for Township Libraries, I would by all means have placed in each a copy of the three standard works on School Architecture—the pioneer work of its kind, *Barnard's School Architecture*, *Burrowe's Pennsylvania School Architecture*, and *Johonnot's Country School Houses*. If such a library system should find no favor with this Legislature, I would still earnestly suggest an appropriation from the School Fund Income sufficient to furnish each township in the State with a copy of each of these works, to be deposited with the Town Superintendent, to loan out for the use of districts erecting or repairing school houses. A State like ours, erecting annually nearly five hundred school edifices, and expending for that purpose over a quarter of a million of dollars, ought to have safe, judicious and economical guides in a matter of such momentous importance, both in a pecuniary and intellectual point of view. These works on School Architecture are the guides we need, and all three, finely illustrated, could be obtained at wholesale rates, for about four and a half dollars.

WISCONSIN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

This periodical, under its present able and efficient management, has better succeeded in its aims and purposes during the past year, than at any former period. Expressions of general satisfaction and approval have come up from all parts of the State, since the opinions and decisions of the Department have been regularly published in its columns. It has been made the

medium of circulars from the Department to Town and District school officers, and has thus served a very beneficial purpose. Such a medium of communication between the Department of Public Instruction and the twelve thousand Town and District school officers in the State, is of the utmost value and convenience. As no other State Department has such a constant and increasing correspondence to carry on, every such aid as the *Journal of Education* affords, is, and must continue to be, regarded as a valuable source of relief, as well, at the same time, as a real service to the public. The State thus far has paid but fifty cents per copy—but half the ordinary subscription price—for the necessary number to supply one to each Town Superintendent and District Clerk in the State,—a sum which has, most of the time, been *less than the actual cost*. I think it but an act of justice, that the State should pay a fair and just equivalent for this really useful *Journal*; and as some of the school officers to whom it is sent, complain that they have the postage to pay, and some few even refuse to take it out of the post-office on that account, I would suggest, that the State Superintendent be authorized to allow its publisher fifteen cents in addition per copy, on the express condition that he pre-pays the postage on the entire number sent out in behalf of the State.

SCHOOL REGISTERS.

The States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and many other States, furnish the School Registers for the use of the public schools. It tends to give more system and uniformity, than where left, as at present, for the District Clerks to provide them at the expense of the district. It is extremely probable, that very many District Clerks fail to comply with this very important provision of law. When printed forms are furnished, they must cost the people many times over, in the aggregate, what they would if the State had a large quantity printed from the same form, at one time; and so long as the people have the expense to pay in either case, it would not only prove true economy to have the State furnish the School Registers, through the Department of Public Instruction, but would produce more systematic uniformity, and hence greatly increase their usefulness.

TRAVELING FUND.

In compliance with the requirement of law, I would report, that with a view to making thorough inquiries in regard to the School Library systems of other States, and other matters pertaining to public education, I spent part of the past summer and autumn in visiting the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Ken-

tacy, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of Upper Canada. After full consultations with the Superintendents of Public Instruction of most of these States, and many of the most distinguished educators of the Union, I feel far better prepared than I otherwise should, to speak understandingly of the wants and defects of our own system; and in pointing them out, as I have faithfully endeavored to do, I have generally aimed to fortify my positions and suggestions with such authorities and experiences of other States as were calculated, in my estimation, to carry weight with them. I feel confident, therefore, that my educational tour abroad of two months has resulted, and is likely to result, in far more practical benefit to the public school interests of the State, than if many years had been spent in traveling and lecturing in the State.

Owing to the time necessarily devoted to the preparation and publication of the new edition of the School Laws, and my own absence from the State, less opportunity has been had for traveling and lecturing in the State, than would otherwise have been desirable. My able, faithful, and efficient Assistant State Superintendent, S. H. CARPENTER, Esq., has found time during the year, amid the pressing cares and heavy correspondence of the Department, to attend Teachers' Institutes in the counties of Dane, Dodge, Columbia, Washington, Adams, Iowa, and Richland, as well also to visit other portions of the State, and lecture upon educational subjects. The total amount expended in traveling expenses during the year, has been \$412.70.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

In April last, I made a special report to the Legislature, by requirement of law, relative to the distribution of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary*. In order to a full understanding of the matter, I will repeat some of the statistics then furnished, making such additions as the facts in the case call for. I have received the following copies of the work since I came into the office, viz:

January 4, 1858, from former State Superintendent,.....	204
March 18, 1858, from Bliss, Eberhard & Co., in store,.....	232
March 24, 1858, from Clerk of Board Supervisors, Dane Co.,.....	1
March 26, 1858, from Register of Deeds, Dane Co.,.....	2
June 6, 1858, from Town Superintendent, Ixonia, Jefferson Co.,.....	2
June 26, 1858, from Register of Deeds, Washington Co.,.....	5
July 8, 1858, from Town Superintendent, Semers, Kenosha Co.,.....	1
Total,.....	557

Of this number, 550 have been distributed, according to law, upon affidavits furnished, and receipts taken therefor. These

were all distributed to the several towns and districts in the order of their application; and the seven copies on hand, have been assigned to towns entitled to them, but have not been sent for, nor directions given as to the mode of forwarding them to their destination.

There are now on file in this Department applications for 332 Dictionaries, and these do not include all the unsupplied towns and districts. It is now nearly four years since the State commenced the policy of supplying each school district with a copy of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary*; and those districts which have, from various causes, been so long delayed, ought not surely to be put off any longer. As the larger portion of the State has been supplied at the expense of the School Fund Income, it is but just and proper that the remainder should be promptly supplied from the same source.

The State has, altogether, purchased and paid for, 8,350 copies at four dollars each. I should think it safe to presume that 100 copies, before the commencement of my term of office, never reached the districts, and remain unaccounted for; some, I have reason to think, were stolen before their delivery from the railroad ware-houses; others are known to have been, in some instances, squandered or misappropriated by County Registers and Town Superintendents; and yet others unsatisfactorily accounted for by the careless and loose manner in which they formerly were distributed by this Department. I should say, then, after a careful examination of the report of the investigating committee of September, 1857, and such records as I find of their distribution in this Department, including a few copies distributed by order of the investigating committee in August and September, 1857, and including also the seven copies yet on hand, that 8,250 are all that have reached, or will be likely to reach, the districts of the State.

By the recent reports, the number of separate districts in the State is shown to be 3,181, and 1,566 parts of districts, which form joint districts; and estimating two and a half parts as equal to a district, we shall have 626 to add to the 3,181 whole districts, making a grand total of 3,807 districts in the State. Allowing that 3,250 of these have been supplied with Dictionaries, then we should, in round numbers, require 550 more copies to supply the deficient districts. To this should be added something for new districts; and something, too, for the several departments of public schools, each of which is entitled to a copy.

I should think, therefore, that 600 additional copies will be required to meet the existing demand; and as the increase of districts has been 245 the past year, we may calculate on at

least an equal increase the coming year, and no provision would be made for their supply—and so long as the district system is maintained, and the dividing and ensmalling process continues, another year will be very sure to bring forth the usual crop of weak and puny districts, each of which will be entitled to a Dictionary. It will be for the Legislature to determine what provision, if any, shall be made for this class of districts; and I would respectfully suggest, that a law be passed authorizing the purchase of such number as the Legislature may direct, on terms at least as favorable to the State as those formerly purchased.

THE SCHOOL CODE.

The edition of 5,000 copies of the School Laws, directed by the last Legislature to be prepared and published, has been complied with, and the whole edition is already exhausted. Applications are constantly being made for more. I anticipated that the edition published would be entirely inadequate to supply the demand from school officers. According to my understanding of the law, I have already sufficient authority to direct the printing of a new edition whenever the interests of education demand it. I shall think it best to await the adjournment of the Legislature, so as to incorporate whatever revisions or amendments may be made during the session.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

The Library of this Department, after deducting historical, miscellaneous and school books, is exceedingly meagre. In such a Library, there should be found, for the use of the State Superintendent, and such educators as might wish to consult them, all the distinctive standard works on education in the English language. I regard this as a matter of vital interest. We need to know, and to avail ourselves of whatever is found to be of practical progress, pertaining to popular education, whether made in this country or in Europe. As it is, there are, I am sorry to say, not a dozen distinctive works on education in the Library, aside from a few volumes of bound reports and periodicals.

There is a law on our Statute book authorizing the purchase of books for the Library, to the amount of fifty dollars per year, but it has no appropriating clause; and there have been no additions made to the Library for the past five years. I respectfully ask the Legislature to appropriate \$300 for this purpose, including the year 1869—which, I believe, is none too much for this important object.

THE OFFICE OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

The duties of this officer involve an amount of care, anxiety and responsibility of no ordinary character. The management and superintendence of nearly four thousand school districts, with more or less official intercourse and correspondence with over twelve thousand Town and District School Officers and Clerks of Boards of Supervisors—supplying them with School Laws, Blanks and Dictionaries,—returning their reports for correction of errors, so that their districts may not lose their share in the State School Fund apportionment—deciding appeal cases, with an earnest wish and aim to render equal and exact justice to all—hundreds and thousands of letters, upon almost every conceivable subject relating to common school jurisprudence, to answer—some requiring specific points of law to be determined, and many simply calling for judicious advice to settle and harmonize discordant elements—to keep informed, and properly study the school systems of our own and other States—circulars to prepare and send out to the towns and districts—statistics to collect and arrange—the annual and special reports to make, together with a large amount of miscellaneous labors and duties to discharge,—if all these matters, when faithfully performed, do not demand of the State Superintendent, and his Assistant, the most constant care and unceasing labor, then I confess I have yet to learn in what care and labor consist.

In an address delivered by Prof. DANIEL READ, now of our State University, before the Legislature of Indiana, in Dec., 1851, he thus speaks of the importance of this office: "The question of who shall be the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana, concerns the character of the State, and its true and permanent prosperity, more, far, than who shall be the first Governor under the new Constitution, or who shall be the Supreme Judges, or who shall be our next United States Senator. If a man is to be selected chiefly because he belongs to this sect or to that sect, and I may say, to this or that political party, I shall regret any humble part which I may have had, in giving the office a permanent Constitutional existence.

"We want a man for this office glowing with enthusiasm on the great subject of popular education: one capable of awakening in the breasts of others the same feelings which are fervid in his own; a man wise in counsel and efficient in action, of an industry which shall never tire, of amenity of manners and address, and a practical good sense which shall win the confidence of the people; a man who holds the pen of a ready writer, whose circulars and addresses to school officers and teachers, and

whose educational tracts for the people, shall, as was said of those of Guizot, late Minister of Public Instruction in France, carry with them to every part of the State, the power of a constant personal presence and influence; a man who shall know all that elsewhere has been done, or is doing, on the subject of education, but who shall possess that sound discriminating judgment which will point out what is best adapted to Indiana. Such a man we want for our Superintendent, and one, too, of a character too lofty for mere party or sectarian influences.

"Where—where shall we find such a man? We may find twenty men who would make good Governors, or Supreme Judges, or Senators, where we could not find one suited to this office. Much, very much will, in my opinion, depend upon the first Superintendent—much of all our success in the great undertaking of universal education; besides he should be an example and a model to all who shall succeed him.

"I here declare that, did I deem myself in any adequate degree possessing the qualifications for this office, and were I ambitious of a name; did I wish to secure a standing and reputation in Indiana and out of it; a reputation which should cross the Atlantic, a reputation which should go down to posterity; above all, did I wish to be a public benefactor, and to have the blessings of the people of Indiana, old and young, male and female, resting upon my head, give me the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, rather, far rather, than offices which will be much more coveted.

"Here allow me to say, to this officer let us give a compensation which will show in what estimation, as a people, we hold the office, and what we expect of the man holding it. Surely, he who holds this great trust, and superintends an interest dearer to us than all other earthly interests, and performs labors the most arduous that can task the powers of man, ought to be paid not less than we pay for superintending a canal.

"In the choice of this officer, then, we are called as a people, to the exercise of one of the first, and most important duties, in regard to a system of general education. It is a duty, too, which will have a bearing upon all else that is done in this great concern."

HON. CALEB MILLS, of Indiana, now a Professor in Wabash College, thus frankly spoke of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his last Annual Report, in January, 1857, on retiring from that office: "He must be permitted to say with all plainness, that there is nothing more disastrous to personal comfort and official success, than for that functionary to go forth to his work under the auspices of party triumph. If a strong

and bitter partisan himself, he will awaken prejudice by his very presence, provoke opposition by the mere recollection of the recent conflict, and soon discover his plans for progress more or less thwarted by influences originating in partisan intolerance. Even if his political antecedents have not created animosities, yet his party affinities will be sufficient, in the estimation of not a few, to entitle him to a cool reception, and to a heartless co-operation. While there may be noble exceptions to the above remark, yet the general tendency is all in that direction. Such are the proclivities of human nature, that we can scarcely expect any other result.

"Politics should have nothing to do with the selection of the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. It should not intrude into the sacred precincts of education, nor lay its unsanctified hands on her ark. As well and wisely might it arrogate the power and province of dictating who should be the religious teacher of a community, as to claim the right of applying political shibboleths to educational servants. If it would be the consummation of folly to make the school-master's political faith the basis of his employment, how much more unwise and absurd to act on that principle, in the selection of the individual, who shall have the supervision of both the work and the workman? Why subject that officer to such adverse influences, why compel him to encounter and struggle with such relentless foes, why embarrass the work and unnecessarily impede the progress of an enterprise, which, by no inquisitorial torture, can be made to assume a partisan character, or accomplish a partisan mission?"

Speaking of the constitutional brevity of the official term of service of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana, Prof. MILLS adds: "It is a serious loss to the educational interests of the State, to be subject to such changes, as practically deprive the commonwealth of all the benefits of the experience of the Superintendent's two years' labor. Though the aforesaid term may be as long as the ceaseless toil and the unremitting pressure of responsibility will make the office an object of desire to any one, who faithfully discharges its arduous duties, yet the State loses not a little by the withdrawal from her service of the practical experience, facility of labor, and minute acquaintance with the details of the system, necessarily involved in the changes incident to the aforesaid constitutional infelicity."

Citing these views because I fully endorse them, I should be glad to see them put in practice in Wisconsin. Our Constitution makes the office of State Superintendent elective by the people, and provides that his salary "shall not exceed the sum

of twelve hundred dollars annually." *When* he shall be elected, and *how long* he shall serve, are wisely left for the Legislature to determine. The framers of our Constitution, in order to remove the choice of our Supreme, Circuit, and County Judges, as far as possible, from party influences, provided that their election should not take place in connection with that of other State officers; and our people have fully endorsed the wisdom of this provision. The office of State Superintendent should be equally kept aloof from party politics and party influences. Were not the constitutional inhibition in the way, I would wish to see that officer chosen by a State Board of Education for a period of three years. As it is, I would respectfully suggest, that his term of office be extended to three years, and his election take place at the time of the spring Town meetings. In New York, the Legislature elects by joint ballot the Superintendent for a term of three years; in Pennsylvania, the Governor appoints the Superintendent for a term of three years; in Ohio, the people elect the School Commissioner for a term of three years; in Massachusetts the State Board of Education annually elect their Secretary, whose office is the same as State Superintendent elsewhere, but he is practically continued during good behavior, without reference to party changes or influences; and in Upper Canada, the present able and distinguished Chief Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. EGERTON RYERSON, has, for the past fourteen years, been continued in office during all the changes in the administration of the Province.

As I have always contended for the principle of paying public officers adequate salaries, and then holding them strictly accountable for the honest and faithful performance of their duties, I have no hesitation in suggesting, for the benefit of those who may succeed me in the office, that the State Superintendent's salary be increased to the constitutional limit, \$1,200 per annum, and that the \$600 allowed him per year for traveling expenses, be granted him unconditionally, for that purpose—the same as the appropriation is made to the Governor for visiting and inspecting the public institutions of our own and other States. California pays her Superintendent of Public Instruction a yearly salary of \$3,500; New York, \$2,500; Louisiana, \$2,000; Massachusetts, \$1,900; Pennsylvania, \$1,750; Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, each \$1,500; Indiana, \$1,800; Iowa, \$1,200; and even Rhode Island, scarcely larger in territory than the single county of Dane, pays her State School Commissioner \$1,200. Yet here in Wisconsin, with labors and responsibilities not less arduous or important than those of any other civil or judicial officer in the State, we pay our State Su-

perintendent—who, in addition to his other multifarious duties, serves, in all school matters, as a Court of Appeals—a salary of only a thousand dollars a year, while we pay the Governor's Private Secretary, Assistant Secretary of State, and Assistant State Treasurer, \$1,200 per year; and our Supreme Court and Circuit Judges, \$2,500; the State Controller and Bank Controller, each \$2,000; and other State officers, in addition to their regular salaries, receive liberal perquisites. I think any candid man, who has any just knowledge of the duties of the several State officers, civil and judicial, will feel constrained to acknowledge that, excepting the Governor—whose salary is so meagre as to be a standing disgrace to the State—the State Superintendent receives the least salary of them all. Whether our diversified educational interests—"so unpretending," said SILAS WRIGHT, "yet so all pervading—so little seen, yet so universally felt—so little feared or courted, yet so powerful"—whether these vast interests are of less importance, and hence require a less amount of talent and application, than those pertaining to State finance, banking interests, auditing accounts, and adjudging criminals, I leave for others to determine.

The office of Assistant State Superintendent has in New York a salary of \$1,500 attached to it; and in Pennsylvania, \$1,400. Here, in Wisconsin, we pay other Assistant State officers \$1,200 per year; and it is no disparagement to those faithful and worthy officers to say, whose salary is none too much for their responsible positions, that a dozen suitable men could be found to fill their places, while you would find one suitable to worthily fill the office of Assistant State Superintendent. Yet he is only allowed \$800 per year. It should be \$1,200, and I respectfully suggest, that it be increased to that amount.

For clerk hire, the State Superintendent is allowed but \$600 per year. This is too small, by at least \$200, for the amount of faithful labor the clerk is required to perform. New York and Pennsylvania pay the clerks in their School Department \$1,000 each, and there are two in each State. I hope a reasonable increase in the salary of clerk will be cheerfully granted; for his present allowance is absolutely insufficient for the decent support of himself and family.

I have thus endeavored to lay before the Legislature of Wisconsin a full, true, and faithful picture of our common school educational interests in all their diversified relations and bearings. In all the suggestions for the modification and improvement of our system, I have earnestly and steadily kept this one leading idea in view: "The machinery of a school system," as justly asserted by Hon. CALLEB MILLS, one of the most devoted and experienced educators in this country, "should be

simple in character, and effective in its operation. Let there be no unnecessary multiplication of offices, but a concentration of duties and responsibilities, which will do more to render it successful than almost anything else. Let these be clearly defined, and the manner of performing so plain and simple, that there can be no reasonable doubt of what is expected of all."

Thus have I recommended the concentration of School Libraries into a single collection for each town, thus increasing their power for good six-fold, and lessening the number of Librarians from nearly four thousand, if each district had one, to about six hundred and fifty. Thus have I urged the adoption of the system of County Superintendents, and a County Examining Board, and the total abrogation of the district system, to be supplanted by the simpler, cheaper, and more efficient Township system—thus while creating about 1,250 new school officers in the whole State, at the same time doing away with 11,400 others, showing a clear diminution of over ten thousand officers; and providing for a more economical, more equal, and better grade of public education—better teachers, better school-houses, and better supervision; and above all, cutting up by the roots the suicidal policy of dividing and ensmalling districts, and leaving all to attend freely, "without money and without price," whatever school should be most convenient to them, without regard to arbitrary district, township, or county lines. Thus, also, have I urged the concentration of the management of the State University, the Normal Schools, and, to some extent, the Common Schools, also, in a Single State Board of Education, so as to adjust and harmonize the entire system of public education as a whole—and not parcel out these mighty interests to different Boards, who might, and doubtless frequently would, entertain and put in practice diversified, and perhaps even clashing, methods of accomplishing the objects committed to their charge.

I have suggested and urged these reforms because I have thought they were demanded by the progressive spirit of the age, and by the earnest longings of the people. "Wherever," says BANCROFT, "a permanent reform appears to have been instantaneously effected, it will be found that the happy result was but the sudden plucking of fruit which had slowly ripened. Successful revolutions proceed like all other formative processes from inward germs. The institutions of a people are always the reflection of its heart and its intelligence; and in proportion as these are purified and enlightened, must its public life manifest the dominion of universal reason.

"The statesman, whose heart has been purified by the love of his kind, and whose purpose, solemnized by faith in the immuta-

bility of justice, seeks to apply every principle which former ages or his own may have mastered, and to make every advancement that the culture of his time will sustain. In a word, he will never omit an opportunity to lift his country out of the inferior sphere of its actual condition, into the higher and better sphere that is nearer to ideal perfection.

"The course of civilization flows on like a mighty river through a boundless valley, calling to the streams from every side to swell its current, which is always growing wider and deeper, and clearer, as it rolls along. Let us trust ourselves upon its bosom without fear; nay, rather with confidence and joy. Since the progress of the race appears to be the great purpose of Providence, it becomes us all to venerate the future. We must be ready to sacrifice ourselves for our successors, as they in their turn must live for their posterity."

That noble patriot, JOHN ADAMS, when in his eightieth year, observed in a letter to JEFFERSON: "Education! oh, education! the greatest grief of my heart, and the greatest affliction of my life! To my mortification, I must confess, that I have never closely thought, or deliberately reflected upon, the subject, which never recurs to me now without producing a deep sigh, a heavy groan, and sometimes tears." How such a confession, by such a man, should quicken the sensibilities, and nerve the efforts and patriotism of every legislator, every public officer, and every person connected in any manner with the making or executing our school laws, to redouble their energies in the noblest work in which they can possibly be engaged. Let us all prayerfully adopt the consecrated sentiment, and imitate its spirit and example, of the great Prussian School Counsellor, DINTER, who commenced his forty years of prodigious labors, self-denials and charities, with this solemn engagement: "I promised God that I would look upon every Prussian peasant child as a being who could complain of me before God, if I did not provide for him the best education, as a man and a Christian, it was possible for me to provide."

LYMAN C. DRAPER,
Sup't. of Public Instruction.

MADISON, Dec. 10th, 1858.

EDUCATIONAL HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

OBLIGATIONS OF PARENTS TO SOCIETY.—A parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, does a great injury to mankind as well as to his own family, for he defrauds the community of a useful citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance.—*Chancellor Kent.*

A FORCIBLE TRUTH FORCIBLY PUT.—The mobs, the riots, the burnings, the lynchings perpetrated by *the men* of the present day, are perpetrated because of their vicious or defective education when *children*. We see and feel the havoc and the ravage of their tiger passions now, when they are full grown, but it was years ago when they were whelped and suckled.—*Kent.*

STRIKING THOUGHT.—If poor children are not trained up in the way they should go, they will certainly be trained up in the way they should not go, and, in all probability, will persevere in it, and become miserable themselves and mischievous to society, which, in event, is worse, upon account of both, than if they had been exposed to perish in their infancy.—*Bishop Butler.*

ELEVATE THE MASSES.—The plan of this nation was not, and is not, to see how many *individuals* we can raise up, who shall be distinguished, but to see how high, by Free Schools and Free Institutions, we can raise *the great mass* of population.—*Rev. John Todd.*

EDUCATION OF A THREEFOLD CHARACTER.—Education is the proper training of *the whole man*—the thorough and symmetrical cultivation of all his noble faculties. If he were endowed with a mere physical nature, he would need—he would receive—none but a physical training. On the other hand, if he were

a purely intellectual being, intellectual culture would comprehend all that could be included in a perfect education. And were it possible for a moral being to exist without either body or intellect, there would be nothing but the heart or affections to educate. But man is a complex and not a simple being. He is neither all body, nor all mind, nor all heart. In popular language, he has three natures, a corporeal, a rational, and a moral. These three, mysteriously united, are essential to constitute a *perfect man*; and as they all begin to expand in very early childhood, the province of education is to watch and assist, and shape the development; to train and strengthen, and discipline neither of them alone, but each according to its intrinsic and relative importance.—*President Humphrey.*

VALUE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE.—Every person should be acquainted with the organization, structure and functions of his own body—the house in which he lives: He should know the conditions of health, and the causes of the numerous diseases that flesh is heir to, in order to avoid them, prolong his life, and multiply his means of usefulness. If these things are not otherwise learned, they should be taught—the elements of them, at least—in our primary schools.—*Dr. Combe.*

MERE CULTIVATION OF INTELLECT NOT SUFFICIENT.—Most men leave out, or regard as of very little importance, some of the essential elements of a good education. They seem to forget that the child has a *conscience* and a *heart* to be educated, as well as an *intellect*. If they do not lay too much stress on mental culture, which, indeed, is hardly possible, they lay by far too little upon that which is moral and religious. They expect to elevate the child to his proper station in society—to make him wise and happy—an honest man—a virtuous citizen and a good patriot, by furnishing him with a comfortable school-house, suitable class books, competent teachers, and, if he is poor, paying his quarter bills, while they greatly underrate, if they do not entirely overlook, that high moral training, without which knowledge is the power of doing evil rather than good. It may possibly nurture up a race of intellectual giants, but like the sons of Anak, they will be far readier to trample down the Lord's heritage than to protect and cultivate it.—*President Humphrey.*

CHILDREN MUST BE TRAINED SOMEWHERE.—Let it be borne in mind, that all the children in every community, will be edu-

cated somewhere and somehow; and that it devolves upon citizens and parents to determine whether the children of the present generation shall receive their training in *the school-house* or in *the streets*; and if in the former, whether in good or poor schools.—*Prof. Mayhew, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan.*

THE WORK OF EDUCATION.—I fear we do not fully realize what is meant when we speak of the improvement of the mind. I fear it is not yet enough considered by legislators or parents, that there dwells in every rational being, an intellect endowed with a portion of the faculties which form the glory and happiness of our nature, and which, developed and exerted, are the source of all that makes man to differ essentially from the clod of the valley. Neglected and uncultivated, deprived of its appropriate nourishment, denied the discipline which is necessary to its healthy growth, this divine principle all but expires, and the man whom it was sent to enlighten sinks down, before his natural death, to his kindred dust. Trained and instructed, strengthened by wise discipline, and guided by pure principle, it ripens into an intelligence but a little lower than the angels. This is the worth of education. The early years of life are the period when it must commonly be obtained; and, if this opportunity is lost, it is too often a loss which nothing can repair.—*Edward Everett.*

CULTIVATE THE MORAL NATURE.—Keeping all the while in view the object of popular education, the fitting of the people, by *moral* as well as intellectual discipline, for self-government, no one can doubt that any system of instruction which overlooks the training and improving of the moral faculties, must be wretchedly and fatally defective. So far from crime and mere intellectual cultivation being dissociated in history and statistics, we find them, unhappily, old acquaintances and tried friends. *To neglect the moral powers in education is to educate not quite half the man.* To cultivate the intellect only is to unhinge the mind and destroy the balance of the mental powers; *it is to light up a recess, only the better to see how dark it is.* And if this is all that is done in popular education, then nothing, literally nothing, is done toward establishing popular virtue, and forming a moral people.—*Hon. Daniel D. Barnard.*

EDUCATION DISSIPATES THE EVILS OF IGNORANCE.—Ignorance is one principal cause of the want of virtue, and of the immoralities which abound in the world. Were we to take a

survey of the moral state of the world, as delineated in the history of nations, or as depicted by modern voyagers and travelers, we should find, in almost every instance, that ignorance of the character of the true God, and false conceptions of the nature of the worship and service he requires, have led, not only to the most obscene practices and immoral abominations, but to the perpetration of the most horrid cruelties.—*Dr. Dick.*

EDUCATION INCREASES THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF LABOR.—Education has a power of ministering to our personal and material wants beyond all other agencies, whether excellence of climate, spontaneity of production, mineral resources, or mines of silver and gold. Every wise parent—every wise community, desiring the prosperity of its children, even in the most worldly sense, will spare no pains in giving them a generous education.—*Horace Mann.*

MONEY VALUE OF INTELLIGENCE.—In proportion as man's intelligence increases, is his labor more valuable. A small compensation is the reward of mere physical power, while skill, combined with a moderate amount of strength, commands high wages. The labor of an ignorant man is scarcely more valuable than the same amount of brute force; but the services of an intelligent, skillful person are a hundred fold more productive.—*Prof. Mayhew.*

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE EDUCATED.—The hand is found to be another hand, when guided by an intelligent mind. Individuals, who, without the aid of knowledge, would have been condemned to perpetual inferiority of condition, and subjected to all the evils of want and poverty, rise to competence and independence by the uplifting power of education. In great establishments, and among large bodies of laboring men, where all services are rated according to their pecuniary value—where there are no extrinsic circumstances to bind a man down to a fixed position, after he has shown a capacity to rise above it—where, indeed, men pass by each other, ascending or descending in their grades of labor, just as easily and certainly as particles of water of different degrees of temperature glide by each other—under such circumstances it is found, as an almost invariable fact, other things being equal, that those who have been blessed with a good common school education, rise to a higher and a higher point in the kinds of labor performed, and also in the

rate of wages received, while the ignorant sink like dregs, and are always found at the bottom.—*Prof. Mayhew.*

IT IS THE INTEREST OF PROPERTY TO EDUCATE ALL.—Property is deeply interested in the education of all. There is no farm, no bank, no mill, no shop—unless it be a grog-shop—which is not more valuable and more profitable to its owner, if located among a well educated, than if surrounded by an ignorant population. *Simply as a matter of interest, we hold it to be the duty of Property to itself, to provide Education for All.*—*Horace Greeley.*

EDUCATION THE PARENT OF MATERIAL RICHES.—A mass of facts, collected by Horace Mann from the most authentic sources, seem to prove incontestably that education is not only a moral renovator, and a multiplier of intellectual power, but that it is also the most prolific parent of material riches. It has a right, therefore, not only to be included in the grand inventory of a nation's resources, but to be placed at the very head of that inventory. It is not only the most honest and honorable, but the surest means of amassing property. Considering education, then, as a producer of wealth, it follows that the more educated a people are, the more they will abound in all those conveniences, comforts and satisfactions, which money will buy; and, other things being equal, *the increase of competency and the decline of pauperism will be measurable on this scale.*—*Prof. Mayhew.*

THE GERM OF CRIME.—He is no more physically blind, or bereft of his natural senses, who cannot see a culprit in the hands of a sheriff, or a criminal court with its officers, or a prison with its armed guards, than he is morally blind who does not see criminal manhood in neglected childhood.—*Horace Mann.*

EDUCATION DIMINISHES PAUPERISM AND CRIME.—Education is to be regarded as one of the most important means of eradicating the germs of pauperism from the rising generation, and of securing, in the minds and in the morals of the people, *the best protection for the institutions of society.*—*English Report to Home Department.*

HOW EDUCATION DIMINISHES CRIME.—Great as is her poor tax, New York contributes annually an immensely greater sum

for the support of her criminal police; for the erection of court houses, and jails, and penitentiaries, and houses of correction; for the arrest, trial, conviction, punishment of criminals, and for their support in prison, and at the various landingplaces on their way to the gallows, and to a premature and ignominious death. Now, had one half of the money which this State has expended in these two ways been judiciously bestowed in the early education of these unfortunate persons, who can question that the poor and criminal taxes of that State would have been reduced to less than one tenth of what they now are, to say nothing of the fountains of tears that would thus be dried up, and of the untold happiness that would be enjoyed by persons who, in every generation, lead cheerless lives and die ignoble deaths?

Lest some persons may labor under an erroneous impression in relation to this subject, I will give the statistics of education and crime in New York, as derived from official reports, for the last few years. Of eleven hundred and twenty-two persons—the whole number reported by the sheriffs of the different counties of the State as under conviction and punishment for crime during the year 1847—twenty-two only had a common education, ten only had a tolerably good education, and only six were *well* educated. Of the thirteen hundred and forty-five criminals so returned in the several counties of the State for the year 1848, twenty-three only had a common school education, thirteen only had a tolerably good education, and only ten were considered well educated! The returns for other years give like results. Had the whole eleven or thirteen hundred of these convicts been *well educated* instead only of *six* or *ten*—and the moral and religious education of even these was defective—how many of them would society be called upon to support in prisons and penitentiaries? In all probability, as we shall hereafter, I hope, be able to show, NOT ONE. And what is true of the city and county of Philadelphia and of the State of New York, will apply to other cities, counties and States of this Union.—*Prof. Mayhew.*

STRIKING RESULTS.—The different countries in the world, if arranged according to the State of education in them, will be found to be arranged also according to WEALTH, MORALS AND GENERAL HAPPINESS; at the same time, the CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE EXTENT OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE AMONG THEM, FOLLOW A LIKE ORDER.—*National Education, by Fred. Hill.*

THE EDUCATION REQUISITE FOR THE PEOPLE.—The education required for the people is that which will give them the

full command of every faculty, both of mind and of body; which will call into play their powers of observation and reflection; which will make thinking and reasonable beings of the mere creatures of impulse, prejudice and passion; that which in a moral sense will give them objects of pursuits and habits of conduct favorable to their own happiness, and to that of the community of which they will form a part; which, by multiplying the means of rational and intellectual enjoyment, will diminish the temptations of vice and sensuality; which, in the social relations of life, and as connected with objects of legislation, will teach them the identity of the individual with the general interest; that which, in the physical sciences,—especially those of chemistry and mechanics,—will make them masters of the secrets of nature, and give them powers, which even now tend to elevate the moderns to a higher rank than that of the demi-gods of antiquity. All this, and more, should be embraced in that scheme of education which would be worthy of statesmen or of a great nation to receive; and the time is near at hand, when the attainment of an object, thus comprehensive in its character, and leading to results, the practical benefits of which it is impossible for even the imagination to exaggerate, will not be considered a Utopian scheme.—*Westminster Review*.

POLITICAL NECESSITY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.—In proportion as public opinion gives force to the structure of government, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.—*Washington*.

I do not hesitate to affirm, not only that a knowledge of the true principles of government is important and useful to Americans, but that it is absolutely indispensable to carry on the government of their choice, and to transmit it to their posterity.—*Judge Story*.

The stability of this government requires that universal education should precede universal suffrage.—*Prof. Mayhew*.

EDUCATION AN INSURANCE OF PROPERTY.—The people do not yet seem to see, that the intelligence and the morality which education can impart, is that beneficent kind of insurance which, by preventing losses, obviates the necessity of indemnifying for them; thus saving the premium and risk.

What is engulfed in the vortex of crime, in each generation, would build a palace of more than oriental splendor in every school district in the land; would endow it with a library be-

yond the ability of a life-time to read; would supply it with apparatus and laboratories for the illustration of every study and exemplification of every art, and munificently requite the services of teachers worthy to preside in such a sanctuary of intelligence and virtue.—*Horace Mann.*

INFLUENCE OF AN IGNORANT MAN.—To send an uneducated child into the world is injurious to the rest of mankind; it is little better than to turn a mad dog or a wild beast into the streets.—*Paley.*

DUTY OF THE STATE TO EDUCATE.—In Prussia it is said that every child is "due to the school." Here it may be laid down as one of our social principles, that, as the best services of all her children are due to the State, so it is the duty of the State to bring out, to their fullest extent, all the talents and powers for good, of all her children.—*Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, formerly Supt. of Pub. Instruction of Penn.*

CULTIVATE THE MINOR MORALS.—Cleanliness of person, decency of conduct and propriety of manners, are as essential to the comfort and happiness of the social state, as a cultivated intellect and a well ordered store of practical knowledge are to individual success. When regarded in their relation to society, those decencies, which have been aptly denominated "the minor morals," rise at once to importance, and demand the utmost care at the hands of those to whom the training of the youth of a country is intrusted.—*Burrows.*

THE BLESSING OF FREE SCHOOLS.—When the rich man is called from the possession of his treasures, he divides them, as he will, among his children and heirs. But an equal Providence deals not so with the living treasures of the mind. There are children just growing up in the bosom of obscurity, in town and in country, who have inherited nothing but poverty and health, who will, in a few years, be striving in generous contention with the great intellects of the land. Our system of free schools has opened a straight way from the threshold of every abode, however humble, in the village or in the city, to the high places of usefulness, influence and honor. And it is left for each, by the cultivation of every talent; by watching with an eagle's eye, for every chance of improvement; by bounding forward, like a greyhound, at the most distant glimpse of honorable opportunity; by redeeming time, defying temptation, and scorning

sensual pleasure, to make himself useful, honored, and happy.
—*Edward Everett.*

A MOMENTOUS RESPONSIBILITY.—Under the soundest and most vigorous system of education which we can now command, what proportion, or per-centage, of all the children who are born can be made useful and exemplary men, honest dealers, conscientious jurors, true witnesses, incorruptible voters or magistrates, good parents, good neighbors, good members of society? In other words, with our present knowledge of the art and science of education, and with such new fruit of experience as time may be expected to bear, what proportion, or per-centage, of all the children must be pronounced irreclaimable and irredeemable, notwithstanding the most vigorous educational efforts which, in the present state of society, can be put forth in their behalf?

What proportion, or per-centage, must become drunkards, profane swearers, detractors, vagabonds, rioters, cheats, thieves, aggressors upon the rights of property, of person, of reputation, or of life?

In a single phrase, what proportion must be guilty of such omissions of right, and commissions of wrong, that it would have been better for the community had they never been born? This is a problem which the course of events has evolved, and which society and the government must meet.—*Horace Mann.*

BETTER THAN SOIL, OR CLIMATE, OR GOVERNMENT.—That vast variety of ways, in which an intelligent people surpass a stupid one, and an exemplary people an immoral one, has infinitely more to do with the well-being of a nation, than soil, or climate, or even than government itself, except so far as government may prove to be the patron of intelligence and virtue.—*Horace Mann.*

GOD-LIKE POWERS OF INTELLECT.—**LE VERRIER**, the discoverer of the planet Neptune, wrote a letter to **GALLE**, of Berlin, in which he said: "This star no one has seen, but it exists. I have measured its distance. I have estimated its size. I have calculated its diameter. It is there. Look for it, and you will find it." He looked—it was discovered from the observatory of Berlin, on the 23rd of September, 1846, *just where the student, in his closet, had told the practical Astronomer to look!*

A FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY.—If, with such educational means and resources as we can now command, eighty, ninety, ninety-five, or ninety-nine per cent. of all children can be made temperate, industrious, frugal, conscientious in all their dealings, prompt to pity and instruct ignorance, instead of ridiculing it, and taking advantage of it, public-spirited, philanthropic, and observers of all things sacred; if, I say, any given portion of our children, by human efforts, and by such a divine blessing as the common course of God's providence authorizes us to expect, can be made to possess those qualities, and to act from them; then, just so far as our posterity shall fall below this practical exemption from vices and crimes, and just so far as they shall fail to possess these attainable virtues, just so far will those who frame and execute our laws, shape public opinion, and lead public action, *be criminally responsible for the difference.*—*Horace Mann.*

LOVE OF CHILDREN.—He is not worthy to have the care of children, either as officer or teacher, whose heart does not yearn toward them with parental fondness and solicitude.—*Horace Mann.*

CHILDREN'S TIME FOR EDUCATION.—It would be more rational to talk about not affording seed corn, than to talk about not affording our children as much of their time as is necessary for their education. What! shall a man plant his field, and allow his child's intellect to run to weeds? It would be as wise to eat up all the wheat, and sow the husks and the chaff for next year's crop, as, on a principle of thrift, to sow ignorance and its attendant helplessness and prejudices in your children's minds, and expect to reap an honorable and a happy manhood. It would be better husbandry to go, in the summer, and clatter with a hoe in the bare gravel, where nothing was ever sown, but the feathered seed of the Canada thistle, which the west wind drops from its sweeping wings, and come back, in autumn, and expect to find a field of yellow grain nodding to the sickle, than to allow your son to grow up without useful knowledge, and expect that he will sustain himself with respectability in life, or, if consideration must be had of self-interest—prop and comfort your decline. Not spare our children's time! Spare it, I might ask you, from what? Is anything more important? Spare it for what? Can it be better employed than in that cultivation of the mind which will vastly increase the value of every subsequent hour of life? And to confine them in the morning of their days, to a round of labor for the meat that perisheth, is it not, when our children ask for bread, to give

them a stone? When they ask for a fish, to give them a serpent, which will sting our bosoms as well as theirs?—*Edward Everett.*

EDUCATION THE GREAT QUESTION.—I may safely appeal to every person who hears me, and who is in the habit of reflecting at all on the character of the age in which we live, whether, next to what directly concerns the eternal welfare of man, there is any subject which he deems of more vital importance than the great problem, how the whole people can be best educated. If the answer of the patriot and statesman to this appeal were doubtful, I might still more safely inquire of every considerate parent who hears me, whether the education of his children, their education for time and eternity—for, as far as human means are concerned, these objects are intimately connected—is not among the things which are first, last, and most anxiously upon his mind.—*Edward Everett.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—I hold that the State has a right to compel parents to take advantage of the means of educating their children. If it can punish them for crime, it should have the power of preventing them from committing it, by giving them the habits and the education that are the surest safeguards.—*Hon. Josiah Quincy.*

THE REDEEMING POWER OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—If all our schools were under the charge of teachers possessing what I regard as the right intellectual and moral qualifications, and if all the children of the community were brought under the influence of these schools for ten months in the year, I think that the work of training up THE WHOLE COMMUNITY to intelligence and virtue would be accomplished as completely as any human end can be obtained by human means.—*Rev. Jacob Abbott.*

NECESSITY OF MORAL EDUCATION.—The exaltation of talent, as it is called, above religion and virtue, is the curse of the age. Education is now chiefly a stimulus to learning, and thus men acquire power, *without the principles which alone make it good.* Talent is worshipped; but if divorced from rectitude, it will prove more of a demon than a god.—*Channing.*

DUTY OF PARENTS.—That parent who refuses to send his children to the school established and opened in his neighborhood, does to those children a cruel injustice, and commits a

flagrant wrong upon the community and the State.—*Governor Briggs.*

A STRIKING PICTURE.—Were we to visit all the Primary Schools of the commonwealth, we should be sure to find nearly all the ministers, lawyers, physicians, judges, legislators, professors and other teachers, merchants, manufacturers, and, in short, all the most intelligent, active and useful men of the next generation in these schools. We cannot now point them out by name. We cannot tell who of them will be governors and judges, and merchant princes, but they are all there.

They are receiving the rudiments of their education under such teachers as we provide for them, and in the period of life when the most lasting impressions are made. I will venture to say, *more is done, during the first ten or twelve years, in the humble district school-house, to give tone and shape to the popular mind, than in all the years that follow.*—*President Humphrey.*

AN ANSWER TO THOSE WHO MURMUR AT THE SCHOOL TAX.—For the support of our State Government many of us pay, in the course of years, large sums of taxation, for which we personally receive little benefit. I know not how much I may have paid during the last thirty years, for the judiciary administration of the laws; yet I have never availed myself of the Courts as a means of obtaining personal justice. And there are many citizens who never had a case in Court, and perhaps never will have. Yet we all cheerfully submit to taxation for the support of the Judiciary Department, because the public good is supposed to require it. We voluntarily act on this unselfish and philanthropic principle in all our religious and charitable associations. We build churches, employ and pay religious teachers, and support religious institutions, not for our own personal benefit. We usually fancy we can be devotional and religious in our own quiet way. But the good of society requires expensive organizations for religious purposes, and we are all willing to bear our part.

These principles of sacrifice of selfishness—of submission to taxation of some kind for the public good,—must lie at the foundation of every form of civilized society on earth. If we prescribe the principle, we must go back to a state of natural society—to barbarism—to savage independence. Our people are a liberal, a generous, a magnanimous people, and when the general interests of public education in the State require some sacrifice from the more successful individuals in favor of the

poorer families, who will hesitate to act the part which honor and magnanimity require?—*Hon. W. C. Larrabee, State Superintendent of Indiana.*

ARGUMENT FOR THE PAYMENT OF SCHOOL TAXES.—Some persons who are willing to pay taxes in proportion to their property, for general State purposes, object to any species of taxation for educational purposes. This objection is founded on a radically wrong notion of the relation of the children, and the education thereof, to the State. The State, within Constitutional limits, has sovereign power over the property within its jurisdiction. The children within the State are, in a certain sense, the children of the State. The State taxes her property for the education of her children, not for the personal interest of the children, nor for the interest of their parents, *but for her own interests as a State.* This is the American idea, and whoever cannot become reconciled to this idea, had better emigrate to some other country.—*Hon. W. C. Larrabee.*

A HOME THRUST.—You say *you have no children to educate, and why should you be taxed to educate the children of your neighbors?* So, perhaps, you have no occasion to travel over a particular country road, and why should you be taxed to build it? You have no case in court, why then should you be taxed to build the court house, or pay the salary of the Judge? You have no criminals of your own family to try, and to put in jail, why then should you be taxed to pay the expenses of trying criminals raised by your neighbors, and to build jails to hold them?

You answer, the good of society requires court-houses and courts. So does the good of society require school-houses and schools. You say that the good of society requires that criminals should be tried and punished. So does the good of society require children to be educated. The criminal, you say, is not tried and punished for his own benefit, or the benefit of his family, so much as for the protection of society. So, the child is not educated so much for his own benefit, or the benefit of his family, as for the protection and good of society.—*Hon. W. C. Larrabee.*

FOR THOSE WHO OBJECT TO THE SCHOOL TAX.—A gentleman was complaining to me of his School Tax. He said "he had educated his own children at his *own* expense, and yet he was annually paying tax to educate others." I told him he was indirectly compensated four-fold for all his expenditure. He ridiculed the idea. Said I, there are two farms of one hundred

acres each; intrinsically of the same value. One is located in an intelligent and virtuous community, the other in Heathendom, or where ignorance and vice prevail. How much more would you give, per acre, for the former than the latter? "Ten dollars," said he. The interest on one thousand dollars is sixty dollars per annum—your school tax is six dollars. Your compensation is ten-fold. The argument was conclusive.—*J. V. Gibson's Report.*

YOUNG CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE CONFINED.—It would be infinitely better and wiser to employ suitable persons to superintend the exercises and amusements of children, under seven years of age, in the fields, orchards and meadows, and point out to them the richer beauties of nature, than to have them immured in crowded school-rooms, in a state of inaction, poring over torn books and primers, conning words of whose meaning they are ignorant, and breathing foul air.—*Dr. Caldwell.*

FREQUENCY OF RECESS.—A law of the muscular system requires that relaxation and contraction should alternate, or, in other words, that rest should follow exercise. In accordance with this law, it is easier to walk than to stand; and in standing, it is easier to change from one foot to the other than to stand still. This explains why small children after sitting awhile in school become restless. Proper regard for this organic law requires that the smaller children be allowed a recess as often, at least, as once an hour; and that all be allowed and encouraged frequently to change their position.—*Prof. Mayhew.*

EFFECTS OF BAD VENTILATION IN SCHOOLS.—Both irritability of the nervous system and dullness of the intellect are unquestionably *the direct and necessary result of a want of pure air*. The vital energies of the pupils are thus prostrated, and they become not only restless and *indisposed to study*, but *absolutely incapable of studying*. Their minds hence wander, and they unavoidably seek relief in mischievous and disorderly conduct. This doubly provokes the already exasperated teacher, who can hardly look with complaisance upon good behaviour, and who, from a like cause, is in the same irritable condition, of both body and mind, with themselves. He, too, must needs give vent to his irascible feelings somehow. And what is more natural, under such circumstances, than to resort to the use of the ferule, the rod and the strap?—*Prof. Mayhew.*

VALUE OF VOCAL MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.—I here introduce a fact which has been suggested to me by my profession, and that is, that the exercise of the organs of the breast, by singing, contributes very much to defend them from those diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor have I ever known but one instance of spitting blood among them. *This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music,* for this constitutes an essential branch of their education.—*Dr. Rush.*

EVILS OF BADLY CONSTRUCTED SCHOOL FURNITURE.—There is a radical defect in the seats of our school-rooms. Malformation of the bones, narrow chests, coughs, ending in consumption, and death in middle life, besides a multitude of minor ills, have their origin in the school-room. To the badly constructed seats and writing desks, are we to look, in some measure, for the cause of so many distortions of the bones, spinal diseases and chronic affections, now so prevalent throughout the country.—*Dr. J. V. C. Smith.*

ACT UPON IT.—High and narrow seats are not only extremely uncomfortable for the young scholar, tending constantly to make him restless and noisy, disturbing his temper and preventing his attention to his books, but they have a direct tendency to produce deformity of his limbs. Seats without backs have an equally unfavorable influence upon the spinal column. If no rest is afforded the backs of the children while seated, they almost necessarily assume a bent and crooked position. Such a position, often assumed and long continued, tends to that deformity which has become extremely common among children of modern times, and leads to diseases of the spine in innumerable instances, especially with delicate female children.—*Dr. Woodward.*

ON IMPARTING COLLATERAL KNOWLEDGE.—We cannot remind teachers too often of the signal benefits they may confer upon their pupils, by communicating collateral knowledge to them;—that is, such knowledge as is directly connected with the subject of their lessons, though rarely, if ever, found in a text-book. This practice should be commenced with a child the first day he enters the school room, and should never be discontinued until the day when, for the last time, he leaves it.

The whole business of the school room, from morning till night, should, in this way, be made attractive and profitable.

Children do love information which is adapted to their capacities, and they will desire to go where it can be found, as naturally as bees to flowers. An absurd objection is sometimes urged against such a course; namely, that it will only amuse children, turn what should be toil into pastime, and create a disrelish for close, pains-taking, solitary application. This objection is theoretic, merely. It is never made by those who have tried the experiment. It is urged only by such as are too ignorant or too indolent to make the necessary preparation. Not only reason, but experience, proves that it is the best possible means of kindling a desire for knowledge in the bosoms of the young; and when this desire is once kindled, the teacher has only to direct the car instead of dragging it.—*Horace Mann.*

THE TEACHER'S MISSION.—Do not undervalue the importance of your mission. Although the career of a primary teacher is without *eclat*—although his cares are confined to, and his days spent in, the narrow circle of a country parish—his labors interest society at large, and his profession participates in the importance and dignity of a great public duty. It is not for the sake of a parish only, nor for the mere local interests, that the *law wills* that every native of France shall acquire the knowledge necessary to social and civilized life, without which human intelligence sinks into stupidity, and often into brutality. It is for the sake of the State also, and for the interests of the public at large. It is because liberty can never be certain and complete, unless among a people sufficiently enlightened to listen on every emergency to the voice of reason.

Universal education is henceforth one of the guarantees of liberty, and social stability. As every principle in our Government is founded on justice and reason, to diffuse education among the people, to develop their understandings, and enlighten their minds, is to strengthen our constitutional government; and secure its stability. Be penetrated, then, with the importance of your mission. Let its utility be ever present to your mind, in the discharge of the difficult duties which it imposes on you.—*M. Guizot, long Minister of Public Instruction in France.*

VALUE OF EDUCATION.—Education makes the man; that alone is the parent of every virtue; it is the most sacred, the most useful; and, at the same time, the most neglected thing in every country.—*Montesquieu.*

NO FREEDOM WITHOUT INTELLIGENCE.—If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was, and never will be. The functionaries of every government have propensities to command at will the liberty and property of their constituents. There is no safe deposit for these but with the people themselves; nor can they be safe with them, without information. Where the press is free, and every man is able to read and write, all is safe.

The object of the establishment of common schools, is to bring into action that mass of talent which lies buried in poverty in every country, for want of the means of development, and thus give activity to a mass of mind which, in proportion to the population, shall be double or treble of what it is in most countries.—*Jefferson.*

FREE EDUCATION THE SAFETY OF OUR COUNTRY.—I have no conception of any manner in which the popular republican institutions under which we live could possibly be preserved, if early education were not freely furnished to all by public law, in such forms that all shall gladly avail themselves of it.—*Webster.*

NECESSITY OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.—If I am elected Governor of Virginia, I will give all, and do all, for the agriculture of the State, that we may make a spear of grass to grow where none grew before. There is something more important than this—one that embraces every thing, covers all, bounds all, promotes all, saves all. It is that which reaches the *inner* man of the commonwealth. It is that which is all in all to the people of a republican country. I mean *public education*. If there be any stingy old man in this assemblage, who values his dollars and cents better than women and children; let me tell him, if he does not wish to be taxed to sustain public education, to use every exertion to defeat me; for I tell him I want a full and thorough system of instruction to all and for all classes.

You tell me of the equality of the people—that every man is created equal—when the poor man has to compete with the rich, and, instead of providing food for the *mind*, cold necessity demands he should obtain food for the *mouth*. The only true Democracy is that which will reach down to the lowly and lowest in the distribution of its benefits of learning. Does the owner of property complain to me, that the property he has acquired should not be taken for education? Why, what better guard can he have for his property than the virtue which springs from intelligence? He says he has nothing to do with

the poor man's child, and he should be let alone. Does he not know that his property may, all of it, some day, come before a jury of his countrymen, in which shall be this very child? And then is it not worth all the value of his property to have this child educated, and be able to decide properly and understandingly as a juror? Does he know that this jury may be called upon to say whether his will *was* his will, or whether he died sane or a fool? Does he know that ignorance abases mankind, and leaves them base and dependent? Would he not have the whole mass of the people intelligent choosers of what was best for the State? Are you not an elective people, and have not all to decide for the best interests of the State? How can you do this, unless you provide food for the intellect?—*Hon. Henry A. Wise, speech at Petersburg, Va., Jan. 10, 1855.*

INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION.—I think with you, that nothing is of more importance for the public weal, than to form and train up youth in wisdom and virtue. Wise and good men are, in my opinion, the strength of a State; much more so than riches or arms, which, under the management of ignorance and wickedness, often draw on destruction, instead of providing for the safety of the people. And though the culture bestowed on *many* should be successful only with a *few*, yet the influence of those few, and the service in their power, may be very great. Even a single woman, that was wise, by her wisdom saved the city. I think also, that general virtue is more probably to be expected and obtained from the education of youth, than from the exhortation of adult persons; bad habits and vices of the mind being, like diseases of the body, more easily prevented than cured.—*Dr. Franklin.*

TRANSMISSION OF KNOWLEDGE.—In thirty years, all now in active life will be gone or retired from the scene, and a new generation will have succeeded. This mighty process does not take place at once, either throughout the world or in any part of it; but it is constantly going on,—silently, effectually, inevitably; and all the knowledge, art, and refinement, now in existence, must be either acquired by those who are coming on the stage, or perish with those who are going off, and be lost forever. There is no way by which knowledge can be handed down, but by being learned over again; and of all the science, art, and skill in the world, so much only will survive, when those who possess it are gone, as shall be acquired by the succeeding generation.

The rising generation is now called upon to take up this mighty

weight; to carry it along a little way; and then hand it over, in turn, to their successors.

The minds which, in their maturity, are to be the depositories of all this knowledge, are coming into existence, every day and every hour, in every rank and station of life; all equally endowed with faculties; all, at the commencement, equally destitute of ideas; all starting with the ignorance and helplessness of nature; all invited to run the noble race of improvement. In the cradle there is as little distinction of persons as in the grave.—*Edward Everett.*

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE EDUCATION.—It is the undoubted right, and the bounden duty of Government, to provide for the instruction of all youth. That which is elsewhere left to chance or to charity, we secure by law. For the purpose of public instruction, we hold every man subject to taxation in proportion to his property, and we look not to the question, whether he himself have, or have not, children to be benefitted by the education for which he pays. We regard it as a wise and liberal system of police, by which property, and life, and the peace of society are secured. We seek to prevent in some measure the extension of the penal code, by inspiring a salutary and conservative principle of virtue, and of knowledge, in an early age. We strive to excite a feeling of respectability, and a sense of character, by enlarging the capacity and increasing the sphere of intellectual enjoyment. By general instruction, we seek, as far as possible, to purify the whole moral atmosphere; to keep good sentiments uppermost, and to turn the strong current of feeling and opinion, as well as the censures of the law and the denunciations of religion, against immorality and crime. We hope for a security beyond the law, and above the law, in the prevalence of an enlightened and well principled moral sentiment.—*Daniel Webster.*

EDUCATION OUR NATIONAL SAFETY.—Education, to accomplish the ends of good government, should be universally diffused. Open the doors of the school-house to all the children in the land. Let no man have the excuse of poverty for not educating his own offspring. Place the means of education within his reach, and if they remain in ignorance, be it his own reproach. If one object of the expenditure of your revenue be protection against crime, you could not devise a better or cheaper means of obtaining it. Other nations spend their money in providing means for its detection and punishment, but it is the principle of our government to provide for its never occurring. The one acts by coercion, the other by prevention. On the dif-

fusion of education among the people rest the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. I apprehend no danger to our country from a foreign foe. The prospect of a war with any powerful nation is too remote to be a matter of calculation. Besides, there is no nation on earth powerful enough to accomplish our overthrow. Our destruction, should it come at all, will be from another quarter. From the inattention of the people to the concerns of their government, from their carelessness and negligence, I must confess that I do apprehend some danger. I fear that they may place too implicit confidence in their public servants, and fail properly to scrutinize their conduct; that in this way they may be the dupes of designing men, and become the instruments of their own undoing. Make them intelligent, and they will be vigilant; give them the means of detecting the wrong, and they will apply the remedy.—*Webster.*

WHAT COMPRISES EDUCATION.—I have already expressed the opinion, which all allow to be correct, that our security for the duration of the free institutions which bless our country, depends upon the habits of virtue and the prevalence of knowledge and of education. The attainment of knowledge does not comprise all which is contained in the larger term of education. The feelings are to be disciplined; the passions are to be restrained; true and worthy motives are to be inspired; a profound religious feeling is to be instilled, and pure morality inculcated, under all circumstances. All this is comprised in education.—*Webster.*

SELF-EDUCATED MEN AND BOOKS.—To the poor, ignorant man, I say, let no man tell you that “a little learning is a dangerous thing.” The least of it is not half so dangerous as that ignorance which cannot read and write. If Patrick Henry once said—“*Natural parts are better than all the learning in the world*”—don’t believe it, though he said it. What would he not have been, had he possessed only half the learning of the world? Of what would the power of his “*natural parts*” have stopped short in human greatness, in human eloquence, if he had been possessed of the *purchase* of the lever of learning? The self-made man may boast—I love to admire him rising by the lone power of his genius; but I despise his self-sufficiency, when he boasts against “*the books*.” Not once in an age does it happen that one self-made man stamps the age with his genius. But at last, how can any man be said to be self-made? Those who claim to be self-made, are so made by the *books*, if not by the schoolmaster. Tell me the knowledge that any one of you

all has, which was not derived, directly or remotely, from the books? None,—there is none in law, none in medicine, none in agriculture, none in mechanic arts, not traceable to the books. And, my friends, if you would only yourselves go to the books, they would inform you much better than you are now instructed, by tradition, or second-hand informers. Look for yourselves, learn for yourselves—to the books! to the books! and be self-made yourselves, if you will. But the schoolmaster must teach you *how to read and write*. Remember that the books are sealed to those who cannot read and write. I will not descant upon the pauperism and the crime which “a little learning” would diminish. No; there is a much more interesting class than that of inmates of poor-houses and of jails to be discussed. I mean, one of the best classes of men on God’s earth—a class with whom “the gods” are said to take part in their struggles through life—that class of good men, who, notwithstanding they were never taught, are so endowed by nature with noble instincts as to perform their whole duty worthy of themselves, worthy of the State, and worthy of their eternal destiny. Men whom ignorance does not debase; whom it does not enervate or make to despair; men who work in the world against all odds of ignorance, and win a crown of earthly honor and eternal glory. I know who they are—I know every one of them in my old district by name. I would have a word with them. They are the *good, hard-working, honest* class of men, who, notwithstanding they cannot read and write, can “*make their marks*” in the world. May God bless them!

I know an aged man—small in stature—his head is silvered over with the white frost of years—with a lively joyous face, and a twinkling blue eye that needs no glass for its keen vision—an honest heart, and a hand as hard as axe-helve and plough-handle would have it—who does “not know a letter in the book,” and who yet is rich in the stores of practical wisdom and of real wealth. Some one near Guilford, in Accomack, can guess who I mean. I would have a word with that good old friend of mine. I speak to his noble example—I speak to him because I love him, and he belongs to a class by whom I wish to be heard—I speak to him for his class. Listen to me, good old man. I see you smile and swear you *are not old*. Well, that is exactly like you, but I am serious. You *are great* in my eye. You cannot read and write—you will have to get some one to read what I write to you and all like you—but you have, without learning, achieved a conquest in life. You began a neglected, penniless, friendless boy—you have worked, honestly worked, at hard labor, until your hand is as hard as your heart is soft and tender. “Scorn cannot point her slow-moving finger” at

you. There is no blot on your name. You have dug the earth for your bread, and lived literally by the sweat of your brow. You have lived honestly; you have paid your debts with the cash down; you owe no man any thing but good will; your industry has been untiring; a thousand and a thousand sturdy blows have you struck with a freeman's "right good will" for the "glorious privilege of being independent." Every way by which you have won "geer" is justified by honor. You have oppressed no man, you have been just to every man, and have never robbed the poor, or the widow, or the orphan. You are *a happy old man*—there is jollity in your very eye, and temperate habits have made you healthfully buoyant and cheerful. God has given you children and grandchildren, and your sons and daughters are like a thick forest around you. The kind, hospitable partner of your bosom and of your journey through life, still abides with you on earth; and you have laid up *plenty!* *plenty!* and have *peace* with it for your good old age. This is a mastery, this is a self-made man. Now, tell me, good and great old man, what would you *not* have been, had you held in your grasp the lever of knowledge? Ah! you know what it is to have a hand-spike at a log-rolling or a house-raising. You know what a "*purchase*" of power is. Knowledge, learning, is all that, and more. How many blind licks it would have saved you? How many thousands and tens of thousands more than you have now in your old "blue chest," you would have had, could you have seen by "learning's light" the dark ways of nature? Do you know that learning made your axe-helve, your plough-handle—that it applies in the most proper way that very hand-spike—your ox-chain—that it prepares the very best manure—that it can beat you all hollow in applying it to the soil—that it knows more than you do all about the soil of every field you plough, and can tell you of every plant which grows on it, and the food it craves. Did you know that learning saves labor—sells your grain, fixes the price, and carries it away for you. Ah! you shake your head, and say,—“Well, I would not give my poor weak experience for all your book-learning!” Do you say that? Well, if that be so, if you know something which the books don't teach, I am the more urgent still—you *must write it down* for the rest of the world—for your own posterity—*write it, record it*, you are bound to do so for the sake of some poor fellow who is to come after you in your way of life, and who hasn't your experience. But you *can't write*. Pity! pity! You know something, then, which you can't communicate more than the few who hear the sound of your voice. Learning would enable you to do that much at least. Suppose you go and get some one else to write it down for you, *your experience in culti-*

vating corn, potatoes. You told me tobacco is a valuable medicine for horses once. Write it. I say, and have it printed, and bind it, and what then does it become but *book-learning*? Book-learning to be dispensed by somebody else, perhaps, in the present or coming generation; and what is poor despised "book-learning," at last, but somebody's *discovery*, somebody's *experience* of nature's laws or nature's truths? Don't despise it, my friend; but go to that old, long-used, well-worn leathern bag, or "stocking-leg" purse in that same old blue chest, and take from it *twelve*, just *twelve* of those hard dollars for which you have worked so honestly and so hard, for each and every child and grandchild you have, put it in his satchel and send him to school,
 —*Hon. Henry A. Wise, Address to his Constituents.*

SCHOOL LIBRARY CORRESPONDENCE.

(Circular).

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADISON, Wisconsin, Oct. 28th, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I design to urge upon the attention of the Legislature of this State, at its approaching session, the adoption of a State system of supplying each Town in Wisconsin with a SCHOOL LIBRARY, the books to be selected with great care by competent persons, and to be annually replenished by permanent State provision for that purpose.

I may state as the result of ten years' experience of our present district library system, that only about *one-third* of the districts have any libraries at all, and those generally so small as scarcely to deserve the name,—averaging less than 19 volumes each,—and hence utterly fail to fulfill the great mission of School Libraries. That what few books are thus collected, are procured at high prices of book peddlers, and but too generally relate to *Banditti* and *Robbers*, the *Pirate's Own Book*, and other trashy and injurious works, which could only incite in the minds of children a desire themselves to become desperadoes.

If we continue the *District* Library plan in our State as it now is, and continue to leave the districts to procure a Library or not, as they may elect, so long will the Library system of Wisconsin, it seems to me, prove a failure; but if we can have the *Town* Library plan adopted, as it is in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, have the State provide the Libraries for each town according to some just plan of distribution, carefully selecting books suitable to meet the tastes and wants of all classes of community, replenished annually so as to keep each collection fresh and attractive, we should then have in each Library several times the number and variety of books that any district plan could ever possess. The same amount of money now expended on the district plan would, by a judicious State system, purchase from one-third to one-half more volumes, beside securing a vastly better selection, and having the advantage of a uniform and far more permanent style of binding. According to the present district plan we have small and almost worthless Libraries; by the Township system, we should have large, attractive and invaluable collections; and instead of only about *one-third* of the State, as is now the case, having a few ill-chosen volumes, every town in Wisconsin would, by the new system, have its solid Library of the choicest works to gladden

the young minds of our two hundred and sixty-four thousand children, and furnish mental food for our other three-quarters of a million of people.

If the citizens of the town should deem proper, they could sub-divide their Town Library into two or three sections, and have them placed in as many convenient localities for six months or a year, and then interchange these sections with the other localities; and so in due time, the several sections or subdivisions of the Library would be placed within the convenient reach of every part of the town, thus subserving nearly every facility of the District Library, with the most decided super-added advantages.

I would esteem it a great personal kindness, and a real service to the whole people of Wisconsin, if you would furnish me, at your earliest convenience, your views of this plan, even if but briefly expressed.

Very respectfully,

LYMAN C. DRAPER,
State Sup't. of Public Instruction.

From Hon. HENRY BARNARD.

Mr. Barnard kindly promised a letter on the Town School Library plan, but an unusual pressure of labors has prevented its preparation. In conversation with him on this subject, he expressed his decided preference for Township over District Libraries, and that the State should purchase and distribute the books. And in his address before the State Agricultural Society, at Madison, October 7th, 1858, he strongly recommended the Indiana School Library system—the leading features of which, it will be remembered, are the Township characteristic, and the State selecting and supplying the books.

From Hon. HORACE MANN, long the well-known and distinguished Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education.

Ever since the reception of your Circular, dated October 28, I have diligently sought to find a leisure half hour to comply with your request—for, I think, few can be more important; but such a half hour I have not found, and *could not make it*. My health is breaking down under my labors, and I write this line now only because I hold your *plan* for School Libraries for Wisconsin, to be worth many times more than my life.

As to the value of Libraries, what need for me to say any thing, when everybody knows that they bear the same relation

to the mind, that food does to the body. But as children at an early age cannot always distinguish between nutritious and noxious food, between that which is healthful and that which is poisonous; so in the early hunger for knowledge, there is danger that an undirected appetite, and *certainly* that a depraved one, will long for books, more fatal to the soul than hellebore to the body. If we cultivate as many poisonous weeds in our gardens, as we do wholesome ones, would any mother suffer her little child to run at large in it, and pluck and eat what it might fancy? Why then should the State—the nursing-mother of its children—give them access to all and any books which the market may afford, when we know, that the literature of the present age abounds with the most baneful and pernicious works—with works which do worse than to destroy the moral life, for they substitute a depraved life in its stead.

If over all your fertile and beautiful State, you would not sow Canada thistles instead of wheat and corn, then beware that over the more precious moral domains of your youthful mind, you do not sow bad, ruinous, destructive ideas and sentiments instead of good ones.

From Hon. IRA MAYHEW, author of the work on *Universal Education*, and Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan.

Your Circular of the 28th of October has been received, and I fully concur with the views therein expressed.

There has been no material change in the Library system of our State, from that stated in the pamphlet edition of the School Law of 1848.

From Dr. BARNES SEARS, now President of Brown University, and formerly Secretary of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts.

Your plan of having Town, instead of district Libraries, to be duly superintended and annually replenished, has many things to recommend it. School Libraries have often proved a failure, for the want of regular and systematic supervision, and of the interest awakened by new books and unceasing efforts.

From Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts.

Your communication of the 28th of October last, in regard to Town Libraries, is before me. The experience of Massachusetts is quite limited. A few years since, the State made pro-

vision for the establishment of School District Libraries, but they have not been maintained generally. It is not, however, to be inferred that the attempt was a complete failure. The books were generally read by the children, and often by the parents. Gradually these libraries have disappeared. In 1853, the Legislature authorized each town to raise money for the establishment of a public library. A few towns only, have acted in the matter. There is, however, reason to think that more will soon avail themselves of the opportunity. As far as known, the results have been highly favorable.

In Groton, where I reside, about \$800 have been expended, and the library contains nine hundred volumes. In the year 1857, two thousand and eight hundred volumes were taken from the library. There are, probably, thirty cities and towns in Massachusetts, in which public libraries are established.

From Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, formerly Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York.

My views on Common School Libraries are given in a report on that subject, which I made in 1844, at the request of Col. Samuel Young, then Superintendent of Common Schools in this State; and you will find this paper in his official report of that year. I then thought, and still think, such Libraries are a vital portion of any system of popular education adapted to the wants of an intelligent and self governing people.

My official investigations and experience have amply satisfied me, that if the purchase of Libraries is made optional with the districts—the alternative being that the Library money may be diverted to the payment of teachers' wages, &c.,—the system will prove a failure. There is no doubt that a better method of selecting the books could be devised than having it done by the Trustees of the districts. On the whole, I should be much inclined to favor the plan proposed in your communication. If its details were well adjusted and carried out, I see no reason why it would not succeed, and result in a vast saving of the public money, and a vast improvement of the character of the works placed in the hands of the readers of the Common School Libraries.

From Hon. JOHN D. PHILBRICK, late State Superintendent of Common Schools of Connecticut, and now City Superintendent of Public Schools of Boston.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular respecting the system of School Libraries in Wisconsin. In reply, I have to say:

1. That I am strongly in favor of the establishment and maintenance of free School Libraries by State authority. Without the free Library, no system of public instruction can be considered complete. Some of my views respecting the importance of this element in a system of public schools, are contained in the report which I had the honor to submit to the Legislature of Connecticut in 1855.

2. That I am abstractly in favor of the *Town plan of School Libraries*, though in the Report referred to, I proposed the *district plan*, which was adopted, because in that State, at that time, the towns, as such, had no legal connection with the school system, and had no school officers to manage the affairs of Town Libraries. I favored the district system then from the necessity of the circumstances, and a good district system was adopted. I heartily approve the plan of Town Libraries contained in your Circular, and I have no doubt but that it is the one which will and ought to prevail wherever free schools are established.

From Hon. HENRY C. HICKOK, State Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

The Town School Library proposed in your Circular of Oct. 28th, I regard as every way preferable to your existing district arrangement.

From Hon. W. C. LARRABEE, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana.

I have examined carefully your plan for a State system of supplying each Town in Wisconsin with a School Library, and I highly approve of it. A system very similar has been in operation for several years in this State with very gratifying results.

From Hon. CALB MILLS, now a Professor in Wabash College, and formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana.

I rejoice in the prospect of your young and growing State incorporating into its educational code the Township Library feature. It has worked well with us, and, indeed, we have more satisfactory evidence of its efficiency, as an educational instrumentality, than of any other feature of our system. The reasons for the superiority of the Township over the District Library are too obvious to escape the observation of any one who will devote to the subject a moment's thought. Had the

facts on the subject of the use of the Township Libraries in this State been properly gathered up, the year succeeding my retirement from the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, we should have had for our own use, and that of others, the elements of our unanswerable argument in favor of the Township Library feature. I have some isolated facts on this point, relative to the experience of some townships, authorizing the belief that the Libraries were read even more the year succeeding the one reported by me than during the one I partially reported. In divers instances, the number of volumes taken out in one year, was from *one hundred to six hundred* per cent. of the whole number in the Libraries.

You will accept these hasty lines as an expression of my cordial sympathy with you in your present enterprise.

From Hon. N. BATSMAN, late Principal of the Jacksonville Female Academy, and now State Superintendent elect of Illinois.

I have just received your Circular announcing your purpose to urge the Town-plan of Libraries, upon the notice of the Legislature of your State, instead of the District plan heretofore adopted.

The objections to the latter plan seem to me unanswerable. It has worse than failed, so far as I know, wherever it has been adopted. I say, worse than failed, because while it has not secured the object intended, it has, on the other hand, by the meagre number and wretched character of the books, not only exerted a demoralizing influence upon the minds of the young, but also brought the whole system of School Libraries into utter contempt.

The reasons stated in the Circular, in favor of the plan proposed, are, I think, conclusive, and the advantages claimed could hardly fail to be secured by its adoption.

Of the right of the Legislature of a State to make such appropriations, and of the eminently beneficent and salutary effect of such legislation upon the intellectual and moral interests of the people at large, and especially of the young, there surely can be no doubt.

Good books are a blessing which we cannot afford to be deprived of—bad books are a curse. I repeat, it seems to me that the measure you suggest, is the best that can be adopted to secure the former and banish the latter.

I wish you all success in your efforts in behalf of this important branch of your public duties.

The duty of *selecting* the books is the most difficult and delicate—one that cannot be so performed as to meet the views of all. But many methods will readily suggest themselves, which are as free from objections, as the nature of the case will admit.

From Hon. ANSON SMYTH, State Commissioner of Common Schools of Ohio.

In reply to your communication and enquiries, I have to say that our experience in Ohio has been such as to commend *Township*, rather than *sub-district* Libraries. Wherever sub-district Libraries have been attempted, they have failed to realize the expectations of their friends; the books in each Library have been so few as to become objects of contempt, and from want of regard and care they have very generally been scattered, and have come to nought. The *Township* plan has proved far more successful, and, for the future, books will be distributed only to Townships.

In regard to your other point of inquiry, I feel some delicacy. From my official position it might be supposed that I would favor the plan of having books for our Libraries selected and purchased by the State School Commissioner, rather than by local school officers. Aside from all personal motives, I am decidedly in favor of this plan. The books will be selected with more care, and a deeper sense of responsibility; and they will be purchased on much more favorable terms. Much more could be said in favor of this plan, but for obvious reasons I choose to be excused from the further consideration of the subject.

I sincerely hope that the Legislature of your young and vigorous State will soon enact an efficient Library law; and that the time is not far distant, when all our North-Western States will enjoy the advantages of carefully selected and wisely managed Township Libraries.

From Hon. J. S. ADAMS, Secretary of the State Board of Education of Vermont.

I am now so pressed with work, that I can only say, that I most heartily wish you "God speed" in your plan of urging the matter of Town Libraries upon the attention of your Legislature. The establishment of such Libraries in every town will tend to occupy the minds of community, give them a taste for books, a love of knowledge, and consequently an interest in

the schools; and this *active interest in schools* is everywhere the great desideratum—for in its wake follow benefits innumerable.

From Hon. DAVID N. CAMP, late Principal of the Connecticut State Normal School, and now Superintendent of Common Schools, of Connecticut.

The Library System of Connecticut works well. The books must be approved by the School Visitors, who are generally men of intelligence and of high moral and christian character. I have drawn nearly four hundred Library orders, in a year and six months. Our plan has been in operation but a short time, and though working well, unless there were town libraries generally established, I am of opinion that, for matter of books for general reading, the town plan would be preferable.

From Hon. MATURIN L. FISHER, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Iowa.

There are as yet but few School Libraries in Iowa. The act for the Public Instruction of Iowa, passed at the last session of the Legislature, contemplates the establishment of *Township* not *District* Libraries. I recommended the Township system, for the reasons you well express in your Circular. I am happy to find that my opinion is corroborated by your judgment.

From Hon. SAMUEL S. RANDALL, long Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, and now City Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of New York.

I have perused, with great pleasure, your Circular of the 28th ult., in reference to the establishment of Town School Libraries throughout your State, and cordially approve the substitution of this system for that of District Libraries. In our State, the latter plan has been in existence for some twenty years. And although great good has undoubtedly been accomplished, by the diffusion of comparatively a few volumes in every district, yet it is manifest, that an infinitely greater amount of benefit would have been accomplished by the consolidation of the funds apportioned to the several districts of each town, and the purchase and gradual expansion of a Town Library, centrally located, and easily accessible to all. These views I have repeatedly and earnestly urged upon the Legislature, but as yet without success. I consider the funds comparatively frittered away upon a few cheap books in each district, as little better than wasted;

while by the adoption of the Township plan, large and valuable libraries would speedily spring up, the worth of which would be inappreciable to the rising generation, and to the citizens of the State generally. I sincerely trust the Legislature of Wisconsin will adopt your enlightened views and suggestions in this regard,—as I am sure they could do no act of greater and more lasting importance to the interest of Popular Education, than thus to bring within the reach of every individual and family, a well selected collection of English and American literature, keeping pace with the advancing civilization of the age, and the practical wants of the community.

From Hon. AMOS DEAN, LL. D., of Albany, N. Y., Chancellor elect of the Iowa State University, and author of the revised School Law of that State.

I have just received and read your Circular of the 28th ult., relative to Town Libraries for District Schools, and am delighted with the plan you briefly unfold. The idea of small districts providing themselves with Libraries that will be of any real value, is, in my judgment, perfectly idle. They will not, half of them, have any books at all, and those that they do have, may stand a great chance of doing more harm than good. If the quality of food that nourishes and sustains the body is at all worth attending to, much more is that which builds up and gives force to the mind, the spiritual principle. Your plan, if well matured and carried out, will place in every town a valuable and useful collection of books; with a power of increase in proportion to the ratio of increase of the population—these may, to a large extent, be the same in every town. Their selection will, of course, be of the first importance. The plan of sub-division and distribution in different sections about the town; will enable each in turn to have the benefit of the whole Library. It will thus be an ever-flowing stream, fertilizing in turn every part of the town. The discussions in the different parts of the town to which this division and these changes will naturally give rise, will necessarily keep the subject of books and libraries constantly before the minds of the people, and thus lead to a greater extent and variety of reading.

If your Legislature will carry that plan out fully, I entertain no doubt but that it will ultimately result in sending such enlightening and civilizing influences into every family, as will continually be felt more and more among your people, as time continues to move onward through his generations and centuries.

From Rev. Dr. FRANCIS WAYLAND, late President of Brown University, and author of works on *Moral Science*, *Political Economy*, *Intellectual Philosophy*, etc.

I am happy to learn, that the importance of furnishing abundance and good reading for the whole people, is now under consideration in the State of Wisconsin. Our system of general education seems to render some provision of this kind an imperative duty. To teach our people to read, is to accomplish but half our work; or, rather, to leave our work unfinished, precisely at the point where what we have done may prove a curse instead of a blessing. We can only realize the benefits of our system of general education when we not only teach the people to read, but also provide them with such reading as shall cultivate the intellect and improve the heart. When this shall have been done for our whole country, and it will be done in all the free States, a population will rise up among us such as the world has never yet seen.

Massachusetts has already taken the lead in this matter. By an act passed a few years since, every town is authorized to tax itself for the purchase and increase of a Library. The people are availing themselves of this act, and Libraries of a most valuable character are springing up in all the cities and towns of that commonwealth.

From Dr. ELIPHALET NOTT, President of Union College.

Those connected with the educational provisions of the older States, sympathise in the trials and triumphs of those connected with the educational provisions of the younger States.

The perfecting and continuance of our free institutions, depends on the intellectual and moral training of the rising generations. As the physical system can never be developed without food, so neither can the mental. But books are the appropriate aliment of the mind; and the guardians of our children, and of the Republic, are bound to furnish, in convenient localities, Libraries containing such books as are necessary for providing the future men and women of America with the means requisite for qualifying them for the performance of the duties incumbent on American citizens. And we are happy to learn, that the guardians of Wisconsin are not behind the guardians of sister States in the discharge of this important duty.

From Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, formerly Chancellor of the University of New York, and now President of the Rutgers's College, New Jersey.

I duly received your Circular on the subject of School Libraries for every town in Wisconsin; and desiring a word from me in regard to your proposed improvement of the *Town* in place of the *District* Library. I take it for granted that your plan brings the Library *nearer* in locality to the people, and therefore I agree with your views fully and heartily. A well selected Library, excluding all books of *immoral* or doubtful tendency—and, I would add, the whole mass of romances, excepting a very few—and the less in number, the better—cannot be of too easy access to the people.

I rejoice to find your Western States giving such early attention to the cultivation of the mind. With the Bible, an open volume, on every shelf of the school, and in every window of the cottage, and a public taste for reading, and a growing desire for useful knowledge, we may hope, by the Divine blessing, that our country will hold her place among the nations.

From Hon. WASHINGTON IRVING.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, announcing your intention to urge upon the attention of your Legislature, the adoption of a system of supplying each town in Wisconsin with a School Library of books, selected with great care.

The design you specify is admirable, and ought to be adopted in every State throughout the Union. I hope and trust you will meet with entire success.

From Hon. A. D. BACHE, author of *Education in Europe*, formerly a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, Principal of the Philadelphia High School, and President of Girard College, and now Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey.

As requested, I have looked into your strictures upon the present plan of School Libraries of Wisconsin, and into your proposed substitute for it, and consider the arrangements which you suggest in relation to Town Libraries as highly judicious, and calculated to produce all the benefits which you claim for them.

From WM. H. PRESCOTT, the Historian.

I have received the Circular you have done me the honor to send me, and have read it with pleasure. The subject is not one which I have before had occasion to consider; but I feel no doubt that the plan you propose for supplying the School Libraries of Wisconsin would be superior to that at present established, both in regard to the character of the books selected, and economy in purchasing them. I wish your enlightened endeavors for the advancement of education, all success.

From Hon. JARED SPARKS, formerly President of Harvard University.

I have perused, with great satisfaction, your plan of procuring books for School Libraries, under the immediate direction of the State government. The superiority of this plan over every other is too obvious to admit of argument. Not only a vastly better selection of books may thus be made, under the guidance and judgment of a single agency, but by a judicious system of purchasing them together, in the requisite quantities, for the various Libraries, they may be obtained at reduced prices. In fact, there is but one side to the question, and it may safely be said, that no State in the Union could more effectually promote the intellectual, moral, and religious culture of the rising generation, than by supplying them, by some permanent arrangement, with the use of valuable and well-chosen books. As you ask my opinion, I have thus expressed it freely.

From Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, formerly President of Harvard University.

I am very glad to perceive, by your Circular of the 28th ult., that measures are in contemplation for supplying each town in Wisconsin with a School Library. No greater service can be rendered to the rising generation. It is in vain that children are taught to read, if they have no access to good books;—worse than in vain, if they are furnished with nothing better than the wretched trash in tawdry binding, which is carried round by the peddlers. If the State would adopt the plan of advancing to each town, for a School Library, as much as the town is willing to raise by itself, the greatest amount of good will be effected by the least burden on the State Treasury. You have my best wishes for the success of the movement.

From BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.

My views on the subject of School Libraries are entirely in accordance with those expressed in your Circular. I cannot too strongly recommend the plan of establishing Township Libraries at the cost of the State, as has already been done on so liberal a scale by the State of Indiana. The advantages are not only those of cheapness, and permanence in the supply, but the selection of the works—on which so much of the value of all Libraries depends—would unquestionably be made with more taste and intelligence than if entrusted to so many different hands. The more our Common School system is made broad, liberal, and comprehensive in all its features, the more thoroughly and beneficently will it accomplish its mighty work.

From BENSON J. LOSSING, author of the *Field Book of the Revolution*, *Pictorial History of the United States for Schools*, *Primary History of the United States for Schools*, etc.

Feeling great interest in the subject of popular enlightenment by means of schools and public libraries, I have reflected much upon the real and ideal character of both—the real as it exists, and the ideal as I hope it may be. Surely, no subject more important than the proper education of the people can occupy the thoughts, and employ the efforts of the statesman, the patriot, and the christian. Such education lies at the basis of private and public virtue, which is the only stable foundation of a State.

Next in importance to the *School*, in the work of education, is the *Public Library*. It is a copious spring from which knowledge flows among the people. How important, then, that the waters thereof should be wholesome and invigorating! How careful should all right-minded men be to keep these fountains pure and undefiled! The most active and fruitful seeds of good and evil in our social system, are found in the literature of the day; and the wisest discrimination is necessary to separate one from the other. It is impossible—absolutely impossible—to have anything approaching to the exercise of such wise discrimination in the system of *District Libraries* as organized in some States. How can the Trustees of schools, elected for a temporary purpose, many or most of them away from centres of business and general knowledge, and engaged in absorbing pursuits, be acquainted with the character of the thousands of books that fall from the press every year? They have no data to guide them, and they are left to the mercy of pedlars and others, who go about

the country with "*sensation books*"—in other words, moral and intellectual poison, and are compelled to form their judgment from the statements of lying advertisements. This is a monster evil; and many of the Libraries of this State are crowded with books that no judicious parent would willingly allow his child to read.

In view of the importance of this matter, I heartily coincide with your expressed opinion in relation to *Town Libraries*, leaving the selection of the books to the State, through proper agents duly chosen by the people. Your State has a noble education fund—(what a burning shame it was, to pour a part of it into that sewer of corruption, called the Drainage Fund, I believe)—and it should be the business of the wisest and best men of your young and vigorous State to assist in forming a virtuous and efficient system for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in every town in the commonwealth.

From CARL SCHURZ, Esq., Milwaukee.

The Circular which you had the kindness to send me, came into my hands but a short time ago. I have had no time since to study the details of your plan minutely; but it strikes me, that it will be a great improvement on the District Library system, which, from my own observation, I know to be complete failure in a large portion of the State. If there are no financial obstacles in the way, I trust your plan will find a great many supporters in the Legislature, and will at an early day be carried into effect.

From Rev. EDWARD COOKE, D.D., President of Lawrence University, Appleton.

Your plan for supplying Town School Libraries throughout the State meets my most hearty concurrence. It combines the following advantages over the old district systems adopted in most of the other States where anything of the kind exists:

1st. It proposes one Library for each town, for the use of all the districts in common. In this way, a better Library may be secured, and its supervision will be more efficient.

2d. It proposes a Board of competent and responsible individuals to select these Libraries, thereby securing the right kind of books to be placed in the hands of our youth. *This is a very important feature.*

Such a system, once put into operation throughout the State, would be a power for an incalculable amount of good. It would be silent moral influence constantly forming the social and intel-

lectual habits of the youth in every nook and corner of our new but rising State.

Liberal provision is already made for the support of common schools throughout our State; and an adequate fund is also set apart for the encouragement of Academies and Normal Schools. What is now wanted to complete our system of public education is, reading of the right kind for the people, such as shall form the right material for intellectual culture. Would not a portion of the Drainage Fund prove much more permanently useful to the people if expended in this way than in grubbing out roads and cutting ditches?

Of course, strong guards will have to be thrown around the plan to secure the real benefit of the people, rather than that of book agents and publishers. If all these objects can be secured, and the plan put into operation, it will, I have no doubt, prove one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon our State.

From Rev. Dr. ROSEWELL PARK, President of Racine College.

In reply to your Circular, I do not hesitate to state my decided opinion, that the system of Town Libraries which you propose, would be far more beneficial to our State than that of School District Libraries, now in operation. Especially would this be the case, and a difficulty remedied, if, where there are two or more villages in a township; the Library should be divided correspondingly, and an exchange of the portions be made annually, with permission for any townsman to take a book from either portion, under proper regulations. By Legislative action, the present District Libraries might be combined, to form the nucleus of Town Libraries; multiple copies of the same work being retained or exchanged, as might seem best.

From I. A. LAPHAM, Esq., Milwaukee.

I most heartily concur with you in the proposed movement in regard to Libraries for our public free schools. The books should be chiefly such as convey useful information, rather than mere works of amusement and pastime. All such vile books as you mention should be rigidly excluded.

A large saving may be made by the State purchasing the books from first hands, and having them sent in suitable numbers, directly to the several county seats, from whence they could easily be obtained by the town officers—thus avoiding much unnecessary expense of distribution.

From Hon. CHARLES DURKEE, Kenosha.

You suggest a remodeling of the present Library system connected with our district schools, that is, to establish Town Libraries throughout the State, instead of the present imperfect district system, and ask my opinion as to the propriety of the change.

I give you my views briefly, and with much diffidence, as they are not the result of mature reflection, nor of an extensive observation. The reasons you assign, going to show the superiority of this new proposition over the present one, seem to me to be very obvious. In my opinion then, the adoption of your views is only a question of time. If the people are now prepared to incur the expense, the sooner the change is effected, the better for the cause of education, and the welfare of the State.

From JAMES W. STRONG, Esq., of Beloit, Secretary of the State Teachers' Association of Wisconsin.

The plan proposed in your communication of the 28th ult., of "supplying each Town in Wisconsin with a School Library," "to be annually replenished by a permanent State provision for that purpose," meets my hearty approval in its main idea. The value of good Common School Libraries, to which all the children and citizens of a Town may have access, cannot be over-estimated.

Public sentiment with regard to this, seems to be advancing; and I confidently hope, that before many years shall have passed, School Libraries will be regarded not only as an addition to our educational facilities, but as a most essential requisite in the work of properly educating the young mind, and disseminating through the whole community a correct and elevating literary taste.

The question now, however, does not relate so much to the importance of School Libraries, as to the methods of securing and maintaining them. Probably no plan can be devised entirely free from objection, or respecting which great care will not be requisite in carrying out the minor provisions. A plan most excellent in its general idea, may be rendered inefficient, or indeed, quite worthless, by an unskillful arrangement of its details. It must be evident to every one who has at all observed the operation of our present system, that, however commendable its design, it entirely fails of its great object. My own observation, though limited, corroborates your statement, that only a small portion of the districts have any Libraries at all, and these are scarcely deserving the name; and, moreover, only a very

few of those books which are possessed, are ever used by either pupils or parents. These Libraries are but seldom replenished; and when they are, it is too often by the purchase of volumes which ought never to be placed in the hands of children, and which had better not be read even by adults.

Whether the Town Library system, which has the same object in view, will be more successful, will very much depend, I think, upon the wisdom of its details. I do not propose to discuss these, but will simply make one or two suggestions. Very especial care should be taken, it appears to me, in the arrangements of the plan, that it be properly guarded with respect to the selection of books. This is a vital point. I would also suggest, that selections should be made not for pupils only, but also for the teachers. Every Town Library should include a "Teachers' Library," small it may be, but select, of which those giving instruction may freely avail themselves. I know not how the scholars or the community may be reached more beneficially by the Library, than through the teachers in this way.

I am not quite prepared to approve, nor yet to oppose decidedly your idea of sub-dividing the Library, and changing the localities of the sections once in a few months. It is true that this would secure some of the peculiar advantages of a District Library, but the danger of losing the books, from having them under the charge of so many different individuals, none of whom might feel any especial or permanent responsibility, would be much increased. It does not appear to me quite safe to make thus a Circulating Library. Almost every town has some locality sufficiently central for practical purposes, where the Library could be permanently kept, and all the citizens accommodated. But still some such plan as that which has been tried in Michigan, where the Director of each district draws from the Township Library every three months, the number of volumes his district is entitled to, which, for the time being, constitutes the District Library, might prove successful, and I am not certain but that this would be the best way of making the Library available to all.

It is to be hoped, that some action will be taken upon this subject by the next Legislature, as almost any plan, it seems to me, would be preferable to our present inefficient system.

From Hon. CHARLES M. BAKER, Geneva, Walworth county.

I have just received your Circular of the 28th ult., requesting my views as to a proposition to be submitted to the next Legislature of this State to change the present School District Library system, to a Town Library system.

It appears to me that such a change is called for, and with proper guards and provisions would be eminently useful. Two desirable results would be thus produced; 1st, good selections of books; and 2d, a much larger number of volumes furnished for perusal; the effect of which should be a greater diffusion of intelligence, and that of a wider and higher range. The chief objection would be, that the facilities of access to the Library in remote districts would be less than under the present system. This in part might be obviated by granting the use of books to those living two or more miles from the Library for a longer period than to those living nearer.

From Rev. ALFRED BRUNSON, Prairie du Chien.

Your Circular in reference to the Town Library system, was received a few days since, and the contents duly considered. At the first sight the plan struck my mind favorably, and also the thought that it might be connected with existing or future formed town and city Libraries to advantage, thus giving a greater number of both books and variety, and have the whole under better municipal regulations, than to have separate Libraries in the same place.

I saw by your issuing a Circular, that you desired to feel of the public pulse on the subject, and, believing that the stronger this pulse beat, the more satisfactory to you, I submitted the Circular to "*The Literary and Library Association of Prairie du Chien*," which was incorporated last winter; and the Association at once approved of your plan, as will be seen from the annexed copy from their proceedings last night.

As you do not give the details of your plan, nor the provisions of your proposed bill, to be presented to the Legislature, but ask my opinion generally upon the subject, in addition to a favorable answer, I venture a few suggestions.

1. It must be a paramount object, to have the Library preserved as much as possible, from *waste* and *damage* in the use of it. To secure this object, it must be under the care and supervision of a suitable and trusty person; and such a person should receive *some* compensation for his time, trouble, and use of the room, as Librarian; giving the Town Superintendent the general oversight of the *Town* books, whether in one, two, or more divisions.

2. What better way to raise the means to meet this expense of Librarian, than a tax of 25 cents per quarter, or 5 or 10 cents per volume, upon those who use the books, and a fine for all damages done the books, or for detaining them longer than the prescribed rule permits?

3. Either the law should prescribe all the rules and regulations, or a Board of Directors should be elected, who should make such rules and regulations.

4. Where there is a Circulating Library already, or hereafter established in a Town, cannot this Town Library be attached to the one in existence, and be subject to the control of the same Board?

Our town is in two general divisions—upper and lower town. The Literary and Library Association is in the lower town, while a majority of the inhabitants are in the *upper* town. There is a spirit of rivalry existing between the two, and whether the upper town will agree to have *all* the Library in the lower town, is questionable; and if not, the Town Library must be divided, as the lower town will not go up town for their books, while they have over 300 volumes of their own. The upper town is in two or three school districts—the lower town in one, as yet. But the lower town has the largest and best school-house, now nearly finished, in which we contemplate a primary, intermediate, and high school to be kept.

5. The Library should be subject to as few *removals* as possible, to preserve from damage, and should be in the hands of a person whose business keeps him at home, in his shop, store, or office, as much as practicable, so as to accommodate the issue and return of books.

“At a regular meeting of the *Literary and Library Association of Prairie du Chien*, held Nov. 9th, 1858, the President, Rev. A. BRUNSON, presented a printed Circular from Hon. L. C. Draper, Superintendent of Public Instruction, dated Oct. 28, 1858, relative to a town system of Libraries, instead of District ones, as now provided for by law; whereupon, it was unanimously,

Resolved, That this Association heartily concur in the views of Mr. Draper, and recommend the adoption of the system of Town, instead of School District Libraries.

Attest:

(Signed) GEO. COUSLAND,
Secretary.

From Rev. REUBEN SMITH, Town Superintendent, Beaver Dam.

I appreciate fully the honor of being consulted on the subject of School Libraries. It is a subject on which I have thought much, and with which I have had something to do—both here and elsewhere, and I shall be happy to communicate with you, on any views I may entertain on the subject.

As to its importance, no one can entertain a doubt, who has

given any attention to the subject; and I am persuaded that his convictions will be increased as to that importance, in proportion to his experience and observation. I succeeded last year, for the first time, in procuring a Library for our principal city school, of about 70 volumes. I had *all* the work to do myself—while the *Board*—to whom (according to our present law) it exclusively belongs—barely *suffered* me to go on; and I appropriated, at discretion—as permitted—a certain amount of our annual appropriation from the State for that purpose. But I had also to make the selection, provide a book-case, cover the books, insert printed rules, and put all into the *teacher's* hands, who consented to act as Librarian. Now you will see, that in much of this, I had to act in the place of others, and that the law needs amendment. *Then things must be done by one man, or they will not be done at all.*

And now as to results already experienced. One of the popular objections against providing any Library, was—that our young people had books enough, lying on the parlor table at home, which they did not read; why then procure more? The answer is in the fact reported by our Librarian, at the close of the first six months—of these 70 volumes, there had been about 500 readings!—*i. e.* at the rate of 1,000 a year.

2. *As to the books selected.* I agree with you, that under our present system, they are generally worse than useless. Miserable trash, or mischievous poison—the only alleviating circumstance is, that they are so miserably bound, or so carelessly looked after, as to be out of the way in a short time. Here, again, we want amendment in our law, and stringent provision. All this should be attended to, in my opinion, by *one man*, in advisory conjunction, perhaps, with the Board of Directors, and subject, of course, to an annual report. He should be a man of large reading, good taste, sound judgment, and, above all, possessed of an honest and enlightened morality. Such service, you cannot get, or expect, in a popular Board.

I believe I may say without arrogance, that in the Library selected by me, there is not one volume in history, biography, science, or general literature, which might not be read with propriety by a son or daughter. But it requires no small sum, to make a competent selection of this character. Ours ought to be doubled at once, and then added to every year. I have given notice, that, if I am continued Superintendent, this shall be, together with a pair of globes. We have some philosophical apparatus already.

3. Thus far, I presume, we should entirely agree; but in regard to making them *Town* instead of *District* Libraries, I submit for your consideration, some objections. On this plan,

I am confident, as before, you must have *one man* to attend^d to the whole; and then, it is obvious, it would require all his time, and could not be done, without a small salary. Perhaps, however, the State will provide for this; and then the question will only have to be decided, whether there would not be jealousies and collisions between the districts—and whether the whole work would be as well done, as by a proper Superintendent, and proper Librarian for each school, and more stringent laws, such as I hope we shall have.

On the whole, my prevailing view at present is, that the State should make separate appropriations for Libraries, maps, apparatus, &c., and not have it discretionary with districts whether they will have a Library or not. That a given sum should be granted to each town or city, graduated by population; or better, by the *number of scholars attending each school*—33 cents to a scholar, perhaps, would make a good beginning. In the particular regulations adopted, the State should designate the proper officers, and form of organization—whether in town or districts; and make them responsible both for books selected, and the care that is taken of them. I wish you much success in the prosecution of this important enterprise.

From Rev. J. B. PRADT, Sheboygan, formerly County Superintendent of Potter County, Penn.

Your Circular in regard to School Libraries is received, and am truly glad you have taken the matter in hand.

It has long seemed to me, that a principal defect in our management of school affairs, in this and other States, is a want of concentration of interest and effort. The little district or neighborhood Library, is a natural concomitant of the district school, and both are abortive. Town Libraries, having everything to recommend them over the smaller Libraries now contemplated, and would readily connect themselves with the idea of a Union Central School, in each town, or other municipality. The two things would mutually help each other. The location of the Library is a matter of less consequence, however, than its being called into efficient existence, and while it might properly be deposited in a Central High School-house, and thus stimulate and aid the larger pupils, and form an additional link between the people and the principal school in the town—where such school exists—it might of course be located in any other suitable place.

The divisions of a Library into sections, as you propose, might have advantages, and it would be well enough to permit this arrangement, if desired.

I am more in doubt about the matter of furnishing the books. In this, two things, it seems to me, are to be kept in view—the selection of good books, and the excitement of proper interest on the part of the people. Economy in the purchase of the books should not be overlooked. Should the State send a Library to each town *free of all expense*, and without invoking any action on their part, it is to be feared that the boon would not be properly appreciated. People take far more interest and pride in what they have got up themselves, and will take better care of that which has cost them something, than of a gratuity.

I should say, therefore, that the best plan would be for the State to provide for the selection of a judicious list of books; that a catalogue should be sent to each town; that the offer should be made to furnish each town (within certain restrictions, according to the population, or pupils in the schools,) with an amount of books equal in value to the amount which they should elect to purchase themselves. It would be very easy to indicate in the catalogue, judicious selections of books worth, one, two, five, or any number of hundred dollars, which would be sent to any town, agreeably to the prescribed rules, on receipt of *one-half the cost*.

It is to be presumed that in many towns this course would be preferred. If, however, any towns preferred to select their own books wholly or in part, though they might not always select judiciously, they would at least be confined within the limits of an unexceptionable catalogue. By suitable arrangements with the best publishers, the best books could of course be obtained at a very moderate cost.

I trust you may be successful in awakening new interest in this important instrument of public instruction, and that your suggestions will have the weight which they ought to have with the Legislature. The suggestions which I have made, accord most nearly with the Upper Canadian Library system, which seems to me, on the whole, to be the most judicious of any which I have examined. You are undoubtedly familiar with the system.

From Col. L. H. D. CRANE, of Ripon, formerly Town Superintendent of Dodgeville.

I consider the present system of District Libraries to be a perfect humbug. A State system properly guarded might do well. You are on the right track. Elaborate the system, and if it seems practicable, and not too expensive, count me in.

From A. M. MAY, Esq., Ripon.

In reply to your Circular, concerning the establishment of Town School Libraries, I would say, that it meets my decided approval.

I have long considered the present system as almost useless, and the purchasing of books for our present Libraries almost as a throwing away of the Library money. And I consider the adoption of a Town system, or something like it, for Libraries, as the only means of accomplishing the end for which School Libraries were established.

As far as I am acquainted with District Libraries, I know of but two that are worthy of the name; and these two are in small districts; and although many districts have Libraries, (so called,) they are of a class that no parent that wishes to furnish proper food for the minds of his children, would place in their hands.

As a secondary matter: The districts of the State are now supplied with *Webster's Unabridged*; and it seems to me, that the State could do no better thing for the interests of the rising generation who attend her common schools, than to furnish each district with a copy of *Lippincott's Gazetteer*. It is a work that every teacher ought to have, but which, I am sorry to say, most of them are, or at least feel, too poor to buy; or, at least, on account of their *migrating* propensities, perhaps, they think it will not pay to get, and carry around the world with them; which evil I hope will be remedied as far as possible, by the adoption of the School System proposed at the last State Teachers' Association. But the State might furnish the districts each with a copy, and it would be a lasting benefit; or, make it one of the books of the Library spoken of. I earnestly hope the Town School Library System will be adopted.

From A. PROCKETT, Esq., Principal of the Horicon High School.

I am satisfied that our present Library system, as well as our general school system, fails of proper results. I have visited many schools in the State, but have rarely seen a Library, though I think, perhaps, the fault lies most in want of vitality in our general school system.

Wherever we find either good schools or Libraries, they seem to be the offspring of individual enterprise, and not the effect of any general plan. There is, in my mind, no doubt of the superiority of your plan over the present. Yet we feel most the want of a school room Library.

From JAMES H. MAGOFFIN, Esq., Principal of the High School,
Waukesha.

Your Circular, dated Oct. 28, 1858, on the subject of School Libraries, was received last evening, and I hesitate not to reply, that my feeble voice may give its mite of encouragement to the head of our Public School System.

I am much pleased with the plan proposed. I have often wished for something of *precisely* this kind. I think, however, that instead of its being merely an *advised* plan in regard to the sub-division of the towns into sections, it should be a provision of law.

From Dr. WM. HENRY BRISBANE, of Arena.

Yours of the 28th ult. is at hand. I approve the idea of having the Town instead of the District Library System, provided we can have the Librarian appointed by the State Superintendent, with a salary of fifty-two dollars a year, so as to allow him to attend every Saturday afternoon at the Library, to receive and give out books. I would have the Librarian give bonds for the safe care of the books; and I would have him to require a deposit of some other book, until the one taken out be returned, the book on deposit being of higher value than the one taken out; or the deposit might be in money, more than the value of the book. In this way, there will be security for the return of the books.

1. *Prüfung* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

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MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SUP'T of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADISON, Wis., May 31st, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I duly received your favor of the 20th inst., in which you inform me, that the Board of Education of Watertown, of which you are a member, have “unanimously resolved, that the reading of the Bible, and all forms of prayer, be discontinued.” You assign, as your justification for this action, the fact that your community is composed of so many different national elements; and, in conclusion, you ask my opinion on the subject.

I very much regret that there should have occurred any serious differences of opinion in regard to the management of the public schools in your city; and, above all, do I regret that such differences should have had their origin with reference to the use of the Bible. The Constitution, very properly, I think, prohibits “sectarian instruction” in the public schools of the State; but this certainly cannot justly be construed to mean the total exclusion of the Bible from the schools, or that simply repeating the Lord’s Prayer, as has been done in your public schools, or indeed uttering any other liberal, unobjectionable prayer, could, in any just sense, be regarded as sectarian. This is my view and understanding of the matter, and I feel quite confident that this is also the practical, common-sense view taken of it by the great mass of the people of Wisconsin, without any regard to sectarian connections or partialities.

You ask if the reading of the Scriptures and offering prayer are the common practice in the public schools in this State? To a considerable extent, I presume it is; perhaps almost invariably so, when in accordance with the teacher’s wishes. And such, too, is the practice, to a great extent, in other portions of our own country, and in Europe. And, more than this, religious instruction is imparted in the public schools of the most enlightened countries of the world—in some of them it is sectarian, but in many it is not. In Great Britain, France, Prussia, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Bavaria, Saxony, Austria, Norway;

Sweden, and Switzerland, more or less religious instruction is given in the public schools; and even in Russia it is a national maxim, that "religious teaching constitutes the only solid foundation of all useful instruction."

No more enlightened statesman, or abler advocate for religious instruction in the public schools, has appeared in any age or country than the celebrated M. GUIZOT, who has repeatedly been chosen as the Minister of Public Instruction in France. In addressing the French Chambers, while discussing his scheme of primary education for France, he said: "You have admitted moral and religious instruction as an essential part of primary education; but, gentlemen, moral and religious instruction is not like a reading lesson, or a question in arithmetic, to be gone through at a particular hour, and then laid aside. Moral and religious instruction is a work of all hours and all times. The atmosphere of a school ought to be moral and religious, and this is the only condition on which you can have moral and religious instruction in your schools. Children reach the age in which the sciences are to be studied, but in Primary Schools, if you lay not a foundation of morality and religion, you build upon the sand. Does not the teacher open and close the school with prayer? In teaching the children to read, is it not in the Catechism? In teaching them History, is it not that of Scripture? In a word, religious instruction is mingled with all the proceedings at all hours, in a Primary School. Take heed of a fact, which was never so brightly apparent as at this day: Intellectual culture, if accompanied by moral and religious culture, produces ideas of order, and of submission to the laws, and becomes the basis of the greatness and prosperity of society. Intellectual culture alone, not so accompanied, produces principles of insubordination and disorder, and endangers the social compact." Elsewhere speaking of his bill, he observed: "By moral and religious instruction, it provides for another class of wants quite as real as the others, and which Providence has placed in the hearts of the poorest, as well as of the richest, in this world, for upholding the dignity of human life, and the protection of social order." Speaking of the teacher, and his high and important mission, he remarked: "Nothing can supply for you, the desire of faithfully doing what is right. You must be aware, that, in confiding a child to your care, every family expects that you will send him back an honest man; the country, that he will be made a good citizen. You know that virtue does not always follow in the train of knowledge; and that the lessons received by children might become dangerous to them, were they addressed exclusively to the understanding. Let the teacher, erefore, bestow his first care upon the cultivation of the morals

of his pupils. He must unceasingly endeavor to propagate and establish those imperishable principles of morality and reason—without which, universal order is in danger; and to sow in the hearts of the young those seeds of virtue and honor, which age, riper years, and the passions, will never destroy. Faith in Divine Providence, the sacredness of duty, submission to parental authority, the respect due to the laws, to the King, and to the rights of every one—such are the sentiments which the teacher will strive to develop.”

Professor STOWE, in his *Report on Elementary Instruction in Europe*, remarks: “In regard to the necessity of moral instruction and the beneficial influence of the Bible in schools, the testimony was no less explicit and uniform. I inquired of all classes of teachers, and men of every grade of religious faith, instructors in common schools, high schools, and schools of art, of professors in colleges, universities and professional seminaries, in cities and in the country, in places where there was a uniformity, and in places where there was a diversity of creeds, of believers and unbelievers, of rationalists and enthusiasts, of Catholics and Protestants; and I never found but one reply, and that was, that to leave the moral faculty uninstructed was to leave the most important part of the human mind undeveloped, and to strip education of almost everything that can make education valuable; and that the Bible, independently of the interest attending it, as containing the most ancient and influential writings ever-recorded by human hands, and comprising the religious system of almost the whole of the civilized world, is in itself the best book that can be put into the hands of children, to interest, to exercise, and to unfold their intellectual and moral powers. Every teacher whom I consulted, repelled with indignation that moral instruction is not proper for schools; and spurned with contempt the allegation, that the Bible cannot be introduced into common schools without encouraging a sectarian bias in the matter of teaching; an indignation and contempt which I believe will be fully participated in by every high-minded teacher in christendom.”

Professor STOWE, speaking of the German teacher, observes: “Sometimes he calls the class around him, and relates to them, in his own language, some of the simple narratives of the Bible, or reads it to them in the words of the Bible itself, or directs one of the children to read it aloud; and then follows a friendly, familiar conversation between him and the class, respecting the narrative; their little doubts are proposed and resolved, their questions put and answered, and the teacher unfolds the moral and religious instruction to be derived from the lesson, and illustrates it by appropriate quotations from the didactic and precep-

tive parts of the Scriptures. Sometimes he explains to the class a particular virtue or vice, a truth or a duty; and after having clearly shown what it is, he takes some Bible narrative which strongly illustrates the point in discussion, reads it to them, and directs their attention to it, with special reference to the preceding narrative."

"Nothing," says HORACE MANN, "receives more attention in the Prussian schools than the Bible. It is taken up early, and studied systematically. The great events recorded in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament; the character and lives of those wonderful men, who, from age to age, were brought upon the stage of action, and through whose agency the future history and destiny of the race were to be so much modified; and especially, those sublime views of duty and of morality which are brought to light in the Gospel; these are topics of daily and earnest inculcation in every school. To these, in some schools, is added the history of the Christian religion, in connection with contemporary civil history. So far as the Bible lessons are concerned, I can ratify the strong statements made by Prof. Stowe, in regard to the absence of sectarian instruction, or endeavors at proselytism."

Lord BROUGHAM, in pleading for a system of national education for England, exclaimed: "Shall we, calling ourselves the friends to human improvement, balance any longer upon some party interest, some sectarian punctilio, or even some refined scruple, when the means are within our reach to redeem the time, and to do that which is most blessed in the sight of God, most beneficial to man? Or shall it be said, that between the claims of contending factions in Church or in State, the Legislature stands paralyzed, and puts not forth its hand to save the people placed by Providence under its care, lest offence be given to some of the knots of theologians who bewilder its ears with their noise, as they have bewildered their own brains with their controversies? Lawgivers of England! I charge ye, have a care! Let us hope for better things. Let us hope it, through His might and under His blessing who commanded the little children to be brought unto Him, and that none of the family of mankind should be forbidden; of Him who has promised the choicest gifts of His Father's kingdom to those who in good earnest love their neighbors as themselves."

Hon. THOMAS WYSE, who was, a few years since, a distinguished Roman Catholic member of the British Parliament, in his work on *Education Reform*, thus expresses himself on this point: "What is true of individuals, is still truer of societies. A reading and writing community may be a very vicious community, if morality (not merely its theory, but its practice,) be

not as much a portion of education as reading and writing. Knowledge is only a branch of education, but it has too often been taken for the 'whole.' "When I speak of moral education," continues Mr. WYSE, "I imply religion; and when I speak of religion, I speak of Christianity. It is morality, it is conscience *par excellence*. Even in the most worldly sense, it could easily be shown that no other morality truly binds, no other education so effectually secures even the coarse and material interests of society. The economist himself would find his gain in such a system. Even if it did not exist, he should invent it. It works his most sanguine speculations of good into far surer and more rapid conclusions, than any system he could attempt to set up in its place. No system of philosophy has better consulted the mechanism of society, or joined together with a closer adaptation of all its parts, than Christianity. No legislator who is truly wise—no Christian will for a moment think—for the interests of society and religion—which are, indeed, only one,—of separating Christianity from moral education."

Mr. WYSE observes again: "In teaching religion and morality, we naturally look for the best code of both. Where is it to be found? Where, but in the Holy Scriptures? Where, but in that speaking and vivifying code, teaching by deed, and sealing its doctrines by death, are we to find that law of truth, of justice, of love, which has been the thirst and hunger of the human heart in every vicissitude of its history. From the mother to the dignitary, this ought to be the Book of Books; it should be laid by the cradle and the death-bed; it should be the companion and the counsellor, and the consoler, the Urim and Thummim, the light and the perfection of all earthly existence."

Hon. J. B. MAILLEUR, late Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, thus remarks in his last Annual Report: "As the moral and religious department of education has become matter of discussion, and some have proposed that we should limit our teaching in our schools to the ordinary acquirements of science, without troubling ourselves with religious education, I consider it my duty to protest in this place against the fatal tendency of such a system. The aim of education is to render men perfect, and to qualify them to fulfill their duties towards God, towards their families, towards society, and towards themselves. Every system of education having a different object would be subversive of the great principles on which society is based, and without which a nation could never become strong, or great, or prosperous. Every system of national education

ought to be, above all, moral and religious, and without this we could not have a well-ordered society."

WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address to the American People, has left us this noble testimony in favor of Religion and Morality: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle. It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric? Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

The profound intellect of DANIEL WEBSTER was especially directed to the connection of the Bible and Christianity with educational institutions, as may be seen by the following extracts from his masterly argument in the Girard College case in the Supreme Court of the United States: "I maintain," said WEBSTER, "that, in any institution for the instruction of youth, where the authority of God is disowned, and the duties of Christianity derided and despised, and its ministers shut out from all participation in its proceedings, there can no more be charity, true charity, found to exist, than evil can spring out of the Bible, error out of truth, or hatred and animosity come forth from the bosom of perfect love. * * *

"The ground taken is, that religion is not necessary to morality; that benevolence may be insured by habit, and that all the virtues may flourish, and be safely left to the chance of flourishing, without touching the waters of the living spring of religious responsibility. With him who thinks thus, what can be the value of the Christian revelation? So the Christian world has not thought; for by that Christian world, throughout

its broadest extent, it has been, and is, held as a fundamental truth, that religion is the only solid basis of morals, and that moral instruction not resting on this basis is only a building upon sand. And at what age of the Christian era have those who professed to teach the Christian religion, or believe in its authority and importance, not insisted on the absolute necessity of inculcating its principles and its precepts upon the minds of the young? In what age, by what sect, where, when, by whom, has religious truth been excluded from the education of youth? Nowhere; never. Everywhere, and at all times, it has been, and is regarded as essential. It is the essence, the vitality, of useful instruction. * * * *

"Mr. Girard says that there are such a multitude of sects, and such diversity of opinion, that he will exclude all religion and all its ministers, in order to keep the minds of the children free from clashing controversies. Now, does not this tend to subvert all belief in the utility of teaching the Christian religion to youth at all? Certainly, it is a broad and bold denial of such utility. To say that the evil resulting to youth from the differences of sects and creeds overbalances all the benefits which the best education can give them, what is this but to say that the branches of the tree of religious knowledge are so twisted, and twined, and commingled, and all run so much into and over each other, that there is therefore no remedy but to lay the axe at the root of the tree itself? It means that, and nothing less! Now, if there be anything more derogatory to the Christian religion than this, I should like to know what it is. In all this we see the attack upon religion itself, made on its ministers, its institutions, and its diversities. And that is the objection urged by all the lower and more vulgar schools of infidelity throughout the world. In all these schools, called schools of Rationalism in Germany, Socialism in England, and by various other names in various countries which they infest, this is the universal cant. The first step of all these philosophical moralists and regenerators of the human race, is to attack the agency through which religion and Christianity are administered to man. But in this there is nothing new or original. We find the same mode of attack and remark in Paine's 'Age of Reason.' We find the same view in Volney's 'Ruins of Empires.' * * *

"But this objection to the multitude and differences of sects is but the old story, the infidel argument. It is notorious that there are certain great religious truths which are admitted and believed by all Christians. All believe in the existence of a God. All believe in the immortality of the soul. All believe in the responsibility, in another world, for our conduct in this.

All believe in the divine authority of the New Testament. Dr. Paley says that a single word from the New Testament shuts up the mouth of human questioning, and excludes all human reasoning. And cannot all these great truths be taught to children without their minds being perplexed with clashing doctrines and sectarian controversies? Most certainly they can.

* * * * *

"But, it is asked, what could Mr. Girard have done? He could have done as has been done in Lombardy by the Emperor of Austria, as my learned friend has informed us, where, on a large scale, the principle is established of teaching the elementary principles of the Christian religion, of enforcing human duties by divine obligations, and carefully abstaining in all cases from interfering with sects or the inculcation of sectarian doctrines. How have they done in the schools of New England? There, as far as I am acquainted with them, the great elements of Christian truth are taught in every school. The Scriptures are read, their authority taught and enforced, their evidences explained, and prayers usually offered.

"The truth is, that those who really value Christianity, and believe in its importance, not only to the spiritual welfare of man, but to the safety and prosperity of human society, rejoice that in its revelations and its teachings there is so much which mounts above controversy, and stands on universal acknowledgement. While many things about it are disputed or are dark, they still plainly see its foundation and its main pillars; and they behold in it a sacred structure, rising up to the Heavens. They wish its general principles, and all its great truths, to be spread over the whole earth. But those who do not value Christianity, nor believe in its importance to society or individuals, cavil about sects and schisms, and ring monotonous changes upon the shallow and so often refuted objections founded on alleged variety of discordant creeds and clashing doctrines."

"We scruple not to say here," says BARNARD'S *American Journal of Education*, "that our pupils are young immortals, and we realize our duty to them in this important aspect. We open our schools with the reading of a passage of Scripture without note or comment, and we invoke the blessing of God at the commencement of each day upon the duties and labors of the day before us. It is done solemnly and seriously, and not as an unmeaning service. Nor do we hesitate to use the general precepts of religion in moral instruction; but not by a word or act, or even by implication, is one attempt made to inveigle or decoy any pupil into the meshes of any denominational net, or to carry the citadel of any heart for an external form, or a secta-

rian creed. We believe that education can never be complete without the culture of the heart. We know of no truth like Bible truth, no power like Bible power, for this purpose. We avoid, with the most scrupulous care, the propagation of any sectarian view, but if we wish a golden rule, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,' we hesitate not to adopt it because it is in the Bible, or because the sublime precept first fell from the lips of the Redeemer of man. Nor do we hesitate to go to the Bible for those fundamental truths that lie at the foundation of all correct philosophy, and which can be derived from no other source with equal clearness, some of them from no other source at all, as the creation of the world, the Bible view of which alone can set at rest all questions on the subject of cosmogony. It is general truth, simple moral truth, as it affects our relations with and to our fellow-men, and simple religious truth, as it affects our relations to God, not controversial or controverted points, that we feel at perfect liberty to use and inculcate, because they are in consistency with the views of all sects. It is what may lead our pupils, when they grow up, to be thoughtful and examine for themselves their duties to God and man in their broadest sense. Let us take care that in our horror of sectarianism, we do not lose sight of the fact admitted by all sects, that the God of our Bible is the God of our nation, acknowledged in its foundation, acknowledged hitherto in its progress and in its rising glory. Let us not, from a dread of sectarianism, induce Him to spread his sheltering wing, and take his flight forever from our public institutions. Disastrous indeed, fatally disastrous, would such withdrawal be. We have no greater evil as a nation to fear."

Nearly all our Legislative Assemblies, and successive sessions of Congress, have, from Colonial days to the present, so far recognized a superintending Providence as to open their daily sessions with prayer. What could be more befitting both teacher and scholars, in their arduous and important avocations, than to unite, at the commencement of their daily toils, in reading a portion of the Sacred Scriptures, repeating the memorable prayer of our Lord and Savior, or otherwise humbly invoking the blessings of the Most High.

"At the meeting of the first Congress," says Webster, "there was a doubt in the minds of many of the propriety of opening the session with prayer; and the reason assigned was, as here, the great diversity of opinion and religious belief. At length Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, with his gray hairs hanging about his shoulders, and with an impressive venerableness now seldom to be met with, (I suppose owing to the difference of habits,) rose in that assembly, and, with the air of a perfect Puritan, said that it did not become men, professing to be Christian men, who

had come together for solemn deliberation, in the hour of their extremity, to say that there was so wide a difference in their religious belief, and they could not, as one man, bow the knee in prayer to the Almighty, whose advice and assistance they hoped to obtain. Independent as he was, and an enemy to all prelacy as he was known to be, he moved that the Rev. Mr. DUCHE, of the Episcopal Church, should address the Throne of Grace in prayer.

"And JOHN ADAMS, in a letter to his wife, says that he never saw a more moving spectacle. Mr. DUCHE read the Episcopal service of the Church of England, and then, as if moved by occasion, he broke out into extemporaneous prayer. And those men, who were then about to resort to force to obtain their rights, were moved to tears; and floods of tears, Mr ADAMS says, ran down the cheeks of the pacific Quakers who formed part of that most interesting assembly. Depend upon it, where there is a spirit of Christianity, there is a spirit which rises above forms, above ceremonies, independent of sect or creed, and the controversies of clashing doctrines."

How replete with practical wisdom and good sense were the remarks of the illustrious FRANKLIN, in the Federal Convention for the formation of our Constitution, pleading for prayer at the opening of each daily session. "Groping, as it were, in the dark," said FRANKLIN, "to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, Sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights, to illuminate our understandings? In the beginning of the contest with Great Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayer in this room for the Divine protection. Our prayers, Sir, were heard, and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favor. To that kind Providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity. And have we now forgotten that powerful friend? Or do we imagine that we no longer need his assistance? I have lived, Sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—that *God governs in the affairs of men.*"

It will be recollected that General TAYLOR, during his Presidency, recommended a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, on account of that dreadful scourge, the cholera, that then prevailed so extensively and fatally in our land. It is well known, that [the scourge ceased almost instantaneously after the observance of the day of prayer, as did the tempest on the sea of Gennesareth when the audible voice of God commanded, "Peace—be still!"

In discussing a subject of this character, many other high authorities might easily be cited in favor of the use of the Bible, and of moral and religious instruction in public schools, and of the peculiar propriety of opening their daily sessions with prayer—and all this, without necessarily having the least connection with sectarianism. Enough, I trust, on these points has already been adduced. With the weighty opinion of a WASHINGTON, a FRANKLIN, an ADAMS, a JEFFERSON, a BURKE, a BROUGHAM, a WEBSTER, a STOWE, and a MANN, among Protestants, and of a GUIZOT, a WYSE and a MAILLEUR among the enlightened educators of Catholic countries, together with the almost universal experience of this country, and my own personal observation of nearly forty years, I am unwilling to believe that any other than the happiest results would be likely to follow a discreet, un-sectarian use of the Bible in public schools, the inculcation of moral duties and obligations, and the opening of daily sessions of school with prayer.

A recognition of God as ruling in the affairs of men is substantially found in the Declaration of Independence, in the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Wisconsin.* Christianity is everywhere incorporated in the law of

* The *Boston Investigator*, the avowed organ and exponent of the Free Thinkers of this country, has charged me with making a "false statement" in asserting that "a recognition of God, as ruling in the affairs of men, is substantially found in the Declaration of Independence, in the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Wisconsin." The signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence expressed in that instrument their "firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence;" and the Constitution of this State commences with the declaration, "We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to God for our freedom," &c. So far, then, as these two State papers are concerned, they not only *substantially*, but *positively*, recognize God as ruling in the affairs of men. I was fully aware of this when I penned the sentence that the *Boston Investigator* now so boldly denies; and as the Constitution of the United States was less explicit, I made the qualification that such recognition is "*substantially* found" in those three State papers. In two of them, the recognition is positive; in the other the "*substance*" is found, as I shall proceed to show.

While the word "God" is not expressed in the Constitution of the United States, yet twice in that instrument are oaths or affirmations provided—the President being required to "*solemnly swear*" that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution; and the Senators and Representatives in Congress, members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, "shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution."

What, then, is the nature of an oath? DANIEL WEBSTER, the great expounder of the Constitution, declares, that "We hold life, liberty, and property in this country upon a system of oaths; oaths founded on a religious belief of some sort. And that system which would strike away the great substratum, destroy the safe possession of life, liberty, and property, destroy all the institutions of civil society, cannot and will not be considered as entitled to the pro-

the land. It is recognized by Congress and by State Legislatures, and by the laws they enact, as well as by all our Courts of Judicature. The recognition of the Christian Sabbath, and of the religious obligations of oaths, the incorporation of so many of the laws of God, as recorded in the Bible, into the fundamental laws of the land, and the universal respect paid to religion and religious observances, all tend to prove that the silent, yet all-powerful influences of Christianity are indissolubly in-

tection of a court of equity." Judge STORY, in his *Commentaries on the Constitution*, referring to the President's oath of office, observes: "It is a suitable pledge of his fidelity and responsibility to his country; and creates upon his conscience a deep sense of duty, by an appeal at once, in the presence of God and man, to the most sacred and solemn sanctions which can operate on the human mind."

WASHINGTON presided over the Constitutional Convention, and when the oath of office as President was administered to him by Chancellor LIVINGSTON in 1789, he declared in his inaugural address, that "it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that ALMIGHTY BEING who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations—and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute, with success, the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the GREAT AUTHOR of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations, and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed."

President MADISON, who is regarded as the Father of the Constitution, and was the master-spirit of the Convention which formed it, observes in his first inaugural address, "We have all been encouraged to feel the guardianship and guidance of that ALMIGHTY BEING, whose power regulates the destiny of nations, whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed to this rising Republic." JEFFERSON, in his first inaugural address, "acknowledged and adored an over-ruling Providence" in the affairs of men.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes God as ruling in the affairs of men, by the solemn oaths of office which it imposes; sanctioned by WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and MADISON, who were members of the Convention which framed it; sanctioned by every successive President taking that solemn oath, administered upon the Bible; sanctioned by all the Presidents, in their inaugural addresses and annual messages; and further sanctioned by the interpretations of all our great constitutional expounders. The Constitution furthermore, at its close, recognizes "our LORD" in recording the memorable year of its formation. Thus, it will be seen, that there is substantially a recognition of God, as ruling in the affairs of men, in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Wisconsin.

L. C. D.

terwoven in our laws, and pervade all classes of society. That *God governs in the affairs of men*, was the deep conviction of the eminent philosopher, FRANKLIN; and in every thoughtful human heart there is an intuitive acquiescence in the truth of this profound remark.

"There is nothing," says WEBSTER, "that we look for with more certainty than this general principle, that Christianity is part of the law of the land. This was the case among the Puritans of New England, the Episcopalians of the Southern States, the Pennsylvania Quakers, the Baptists, the mass of the followers of Whitfield and Wesley, and the Presbyterians; all brought and all adopted this great truth, and all have sustained it. And where there is any religious sentiment among men at all, this sentiment incorporates itself with the law. *Everything declares it.* The massive cathedral of the Catholic; the Episcopalian church, with its lofty spire pointing heavenward; the plain temple of the Quaker; the log church of the hardy pioneer of the wilderness; the mementoes and the memorials around and about us; the consecrated grave-yards, their tombstones and epitaphs, their silent vaults, their mouldering contents; all attest it. *The dead prove it as well as the living.* The generation that are gone before speak to it, and pronounce it from the tomb. We feel it. All, all proclaim that Christianity, general, tolerant Christianity, Christianity independent of sects and parties, that Christianity to which the sword and fagot are unknown, general, tolerant Christianity, is the law of the land."

If it be true, then, that Christianity pervades all the ramifications of society, why should we wish alone to exclude it from the nurseries of education? It has been decided by the Vice Chancellor, in the highest court of England, that "COURTS OF EQUITY, IN THIS COUNTRY, WILL NOT SANCTION ANY SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN WHICH RELIGION IS NOT INCLUDED." FRANKLIN said to PAINE, when advising against the publication of one of his infidel works, "*Don't unchain the tiger!* If men are so bad with all the restraining influences of the Christian religion, what would they be without them!"* JEFFERSON remarked to

* The *Boston Investigator*, in its strictures on this Circular, has seen fit to use this language: "The man who has the effrontery to assert, as he does, in the Circular of which we are speaking, that FRANKLIN wrote against one of PAINE's works which was not commenced until after the former was dead more than three years, will not be likely to be more magnanimous than intelligent." It is, nevertheless, "in the highest degree probable," as JARED SPARKS observes, that PAINE submitted to FRANKLIN a deistical manuscript as early as about 1787; and FRANKLIN's reply contains not only what I have quoted, but much more quite as pointed and significant. See Sparks' edition of the *Works of Franklin*, vol. x. p. 281, 282.

WEBSTER, "BURKE never uttered a more important truth, than when he exclaimed that a religious education was the cheapest defense of nations." A prominent secular newspaper of our country, the *New York Courier & Enquirer*, recently remarked: "It will not be denied by any man, whether religious or otherwise, that the effect of personal religion upon the individual—and, as a necessary result, upon society, which is but an aggregation of individuals—is in the highest degree happy, important and desirable. In the allaying of unruly passions, the amelioration of selfishness, the uprooting of immorality and vice, the security of life and property, the steadying of trade, the increase of industry—all these upon motives far higher and more reliable than any mercenary ones—its advantages are palpable, and are admitted on every side."

Shall it ever be deemed a sacrilege—a desecration of the noble and holy purposes of education—a blighting injury to the morals of our beloved children, to permit the teachers in the public schools of Wisconsin to read a portion of the Sacred Scriptures, offer a prayer invoking the blessing of God upon their labors and the efforts of the children committed to their charge, or repeat the Lord's Prayer, all beautiful, as it is, in its simplicity and adaptation to the wants of all; or impress upon their young and susceptible minds those incomparable teachings, derived from the Bible, touching their moral duties to their parents, to each other, to society and to God? I confess I cannot conceive how there could be any reasonable objection, any possible harm, in all this—untinctured with sectarianism as it would and should be; but, on the contrary, enduring good, in my opinion, would be the inevitable consequence.

There could be no more beautiful spectacle, none more truly ennobling, than a teacher inculcating and enforcing moral duties upon the young—love to parents, brothers, sisters, companions—love to the race of man, and love to the Giver of all good; love of country, truth, honesty and virtue—charity to the poor and unfortunate, and kindness to the brute creation;—in a word, pressing upon their attention those foundation principles which alone can make them good children, good men, good women, and good citizens. And such instructions can be imparted by the judicious teacher at suitable opportunities, without ever for a moment trenching on sectarian peculiarities.

Such is the abiding conviction, and such the practices of the civilized world. I am sure that the people of Wisconsin, who are generally conceded to possess as much virtue and intelligence as the citizens of any of their sister States, would never consent to utterly banish the Bible from their schools, and thus virtually repudiate its unequalled teachings of virtue and mo-

ality as unfit for the instruction and guidance of the children of their love—children who, at no distant day, must become the rulers and law-givers of the State, and the custodians of all that we now hold dear and sacred, our homes, our country, Christianity and the Bible.

I would not force the attendance of scholars, against their parents' or guardians' will, on the exercises of reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. The conscientious scruples of men are always deserving of respect; and no School Board, or liberal community, would wish to be arbitrary or overbearing in matters of conscience. In all such differences of opinion, there are necessarily two parties, and each have their rights; and these should be equally respected, so far as it is possible to do so. Where there are any honest objections to such exercises—and the School Board should be the judge in such cases—then it might be advisable to have these exercises conducted a little before the regular hour for opening the school, as I learn has been the case in the Watertown schools, or if in school hours, that such scholars might be permitted to retire; so that the children and wards of parents and guardians conscientiously objecting to their attendance on these exercises, might not be compelled to be present.

If a majority of the School Board prefer to have the common version of the Bible read in school, it is their right to claim their preference; if a majority prefer to have Douay or Catholic edition read, it is their equal right to have it—but, in a matter of this kind, the Board in fairness and justness should faithfully represent the wishes of the district. But let the Bible be read, whatever be the version, reverently and impressively, and the blessing of the God of the Bible will never fail to attend it.

If the teacher sees proper, with the consent or approval of the School Board, to make remarks to his school of a moral character and application, he should be extremely cautious, and not travel out of his way to lug in anything that could, even by the most fastidious, be construed into a sectarian tendency. Such conduct would be bigoted, uncalled for, and unjustifiable—a direct infringement of the Constitution, and a violation of all confidence reposed by the district in the judgment and propriety of the teacher; and would, in my opinion, be sufficient cause for his dismissal.

Thousands and tens of thousands of judicious teachers, in the Old World and the New, constantly impart moral instruction to their pupils, without ever once obtruding, or desiring to obtrude, their views or opinions upon religious tenets or sectarian differences. I should have no fear of any such narrow-minded obtrusions, and violation of good faith, in the teachers

of Wisconsin; while, on the other hand, to carry out the true spirit of moral instruction, on all suitable occasions, devoid of all sectarian tendencies, would, beyond all question, make the most enduring beneficial impressions. It would be folly, nay worse than folly, to say that no moral instruction whatever should be given in our public schools. It is done every day, in every school of the land—for nearly every text-book, from the primary reader to the higher works on philosophy, geology, and intellectual science, convey very properly more or less moral instruction, and none think of branding them as sectarian.

But, you may ask, may not a majority of the School Board, if they see fit, utterly refuse to tolerate the Bible, prayer, and moral instruction in the public school? We might obstinately and insanely refuse food for our perishing bodies, as well as for our craving immortal minds, but we should only spite and injure ourselves by so rash and suicidal an act. I have no doubt the Board might legally thrust the Bible from the school-house, and stifle the voice of prayer, for these are not among the studies specially prescribed by law; but they may very properly be regarded as among the "such other branches of education as may be determined upon by the Board," as the law allows, if the Board think proper to include them. The District Board, too, under the advice of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, have power to determine the text-books to be used; and I should ever feel bound to regard with special favor the use of the Bible in public schools, as pre-eminently first in importance among text-books for teaching the noblest principles of virtue, morality, patriotism, and good order—love and reverence for God—charity and good will to man.

Very respectfully,

LYMAN C. DRAPER,
Sup't Public Instruc'n.

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

In this age of improved text books it is no pleasant task to commend one book or series of school books, as superior to all others of the kind. Yet it is one of the obligations imposed by law on the State Superintendent—"it shall be his duty to recommend the introduction of the most approved text books, and as far as practicable to secure a uniformity in the use of text books in the Common Schools throughout the State." "The Board in each district shall have power, *under the advice of the Superintendent of Public Instruction*, to determine what school and text books shall be used in the several branches taught in the school of such district." The law, then, makes it the "duty of the State Superintendent to *recommend*," while "the power of determining what school and text books shall be used," is vested in the District Board, under the advice of the State Superintendent. It is a further duty of the State Superintendent to *secure*, as far as practicable, a uniformity in the use of text books throughout the State. How all this can be effected, is not so easily determined.

It would be folly for the State Superintendent to recommend text books, and endeavor to secure a uniformity in their use, if the District Boards have full power to determine this matter for themselves. And if the four thousand District Boards in the State, have full control of this subject, and can select what text books they please, how can a uniformity by any possibility be secured? But this power on the part of the District Boards is plainly limited; they can only determine under the advice or recommendation of the State Superintendent. To meet this view of the case, and leave the District Boards some latitude, two kinds of text books upon the principal branches taught, are respectfully recommended in the following list.

Other series of Readers are regarded as good,—Towers', Sargent's, Town & Holbrook's, Sanders', and Lovell's; but after a careful examination of the merits of all, and consultation with several of the prominent educators of the State, preference is given to Parker & Watson's new series of National Readers, and McGuffey's Eclectic Educational series.

It has been already observed, that when different text books from those here recommended are at present in use, a sudden change might not be desirable; but as soon as the old supply is

worn out, and sooner, if the district will sanction it, let the proper change be made—for the proficiency of the scholars will greatly depend upon their having the best text books extant.

Spellers and Readers:

National Series.

McGuffey's Series.

Moral Instruction:

The Bible.

Cowdery's Moral Lessons.

Grammars:

Greene's First Lessons.

Greene's Elements of English Grammar.

Greene's Analysis.

Clark's Grammar.

Geographies:

Monteith & McNally's Series.

Warren's Geography.

Warren's Physical Geography.

Mathematics:

Davies' Arithmetics and Algebras.

Ray's Arithmetics and Algebras.

Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic.

Colburn's (Prof. D. B.) Arithmetic, and its Applications.

Davies' Higher Mathematics.*

Composition, &c:

Brookfield's First Book.

Quackenboss' First Lessons.

McEligott's Analyzer.

Speakers:

Northend's Little Speaker.

McGuffey's New Eclectic Speaker.

Northend's American Speaker.

Zachos' New American Speaker.

Book-keeping:

Mayhew's Practical System.

Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.

Histories:

Lossing's Primary U. S. History.

*Since the publication of the preceding list, Robinson's *Mathematical Series*, Loomis' *Normal Arithmetic*, and Olmsted's *Rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, have been examined, and found worthy of being recommended as useful text books.

Lossing's Pictorial U. S. History for Schools.
 Wilson's Outlines of General History.
 Willard's Universal History.

Outline Maps:

Pelton's.
 Mitchell's.

Drawing:

Coe's Drawing Cards.
 Otis' Drawing Books of Animals and Landscapes.

Government:

Sheppard's Constitutional Text Book.

Philosophy, &c:

Parker's Philosophy.
 Wells' Philosophy.
 Wells' Science of Common Things.
 Peterson's Familiar Science.

Chemistry:

Porter's First Book of Chemistry.
 Porter's Principles of Chemistry.
 Youman's Class Book of Chemistry.

Botany:

Wood's First Lessons.
 Wood's Class Book.
 Gray's Botanical Text Book.

Astronomy:

Kiddle's Manual.

Geology:

Hitchcock's.

Physiology, Hygiene, &c:

Loomis' Physiology.
 Mrs. Porter's "Know Thyself."
 Cutter's Physiology.

Zoology:

Mrs. Redfield's Chart of the Animal Kingdom.
 Mrs. Redfield's Zoological Science.

Music:

Bradbury's Young Melodist.
 Bradbury's School Singer.

Reference Books:

Webster's Dictionaries.
 Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World.
 Lippincott's Gazetteer of the United States.

School Architecture:

Barnard's School Architecture, or Contributions to the Improvement of School Houses in the United States, \$2.

Barnard's Practical Illustrations of the Principles of School Architecture—an abridgement of the preceding—price 50 cents.

Johonnot's Country School Houses.

* * The *School Teacher's Library* is eminently worthy of the attention of all educators. The series consists of—

Northend's Teacher and Parent.

Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Mansfield on American Education.

De Tocqueville's American Institutions.

Davies' Logic of Mathematics.

Mayhew on Universal Education.

Root on School Amusements.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

TABLE NO. I.
SHOWING AMOUNT OF INCOME APPORTIONED.

Counties.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Adams.....			58 50	285 84	743 82	1,383 90	2,341 02	1,461 00
Ad Ax.....	\$33 03	182 72	204 73	452 88	715 64	1,141 00	1,464 54	1,959 75
Brown.....	757 71	722 40	706 95	1,113 12	1,889 43	1,468 60	2,005 74	3,247 60
Buffalo.....						175 00	125 40	119 25
Calumet.....	191 08	273 60	310 95	642 96	858 13	968 70	1,028 98	1,491 75
Chippewa.....					62 79	123 90	219 12	103 60
Clark.....							47 52	64 50
Columbia.....	1,213 56	1,476 96	1,637 55	3,191 04	4,237 52	4,578 70	4,761 90	5,917 50
Crawford.....	152 97	188 16	191 25	485 28	618 41	912 80	1,240 80	1,691 25
Dane.....	2,737 11	3,272 16	3,557 85	4,567 12	7,841 50	8,312 50	7,979 40	10,350 00
Dodge.....	3,214 80	3,322 56	3,414 60	6,212 16	8,063 68	8,485 40	8,805 70	9,834 75
Door.....								120 75
Douglas.....						45 50		
Dunn.....							180 18	315 75
Ken Claire.....								281 75
Fond du Lac.....	2,133 88	2,504 16	2,652 40	4,595 04	5,837 05	6,349 00	6,667 32	8,549 25
Grant.....	2,527 73	2,780 64	2,813 40	4,688 08	5,981 95	6,246 10	6,583 34	7,854 00
Green.....	1,863 98	1,845 60	1,853 55	3,211 92	3,858 86	4,076 10	4,022 04	5,079 75
Iowa.....	1,190 18	1,683 16	1,723 95	3,063 60	3,698 97	3,659 60	3,905 22	5,064 75
Jackson.....					107 87	133 00		484 25
Jefferson.....	2,555 17	2,788 40	2,905 30	6,022 72	6,282 22	6,087 20	7,702 20	9,780 00
Juneau.....								1,746 75
Kewaunee.....							81 84	1,430 50
Kenosha.....	1,951 96	1,868 64	1,798 25	3,019 65	3,629 74	3,322 90	3,074 94	3,708 75
La Crosse.....	24 39	11 04	150 30	302 40	660 10	868 20	1,122 66	1,741 50
La Fayette.....	1,431 57	1,984 80	1,999 80	3,878 96	4,219 81	3,970 40	4,079 46	4,963 00

La Pointe.....	55 88	415 20	571 50	1,238 36	1,995 59	2,793 09	3,840 92	4,815 75
Manitowoc.....				28 04	74 88	67 80	140 38	137 25
Marathon.....	778 55	1,393 44	1,279 89	2,593 44	3,695 38	3,721 20	4,013 46	4,944 00
Marquette.....	4,998 55	4,973 89	5,047 65	9,128 83	10,576 09	10,459 40	10,311 84	13,453 50
Milwaukee.....						354 20	677 16	1,415 25
Monroe.....						323 00	145 86	279 75
Oconto.....			185 00	230 40	303 23	324 00	1,204 56	1,764 75
Outagamie.....	179 90	373 44	416 85	702 00	1,002 23	1,066 80	1,204 56	4,433 25
Ozaukee.....			1,566 09	2,928 24	3,479 21	3,533 60	3,672 24	238 50
Pepin.....								
Pierce.....			28 40	70 56	106 26	244 30	324 09	651 00
Polk.....				51 12	86 18			148 00
Portage.....				152 64	383 18	498 40	710 82	1,213 50
Racine.....	2,485 04	2,741 76	2,849 85	4,835 68	5,789 56	5,310 26	5,940 00	6,157 50
Richland.....	143 82	218 88	255 15	514 08	753 48	1,153 60	1,651 98	2,245 50
Rock.....	3,904 30	3,702 24	3,764 25	6,320 88	7,591 15	7,734 30	7,947 72	10,617 75
St. Croix.....	19 31	140 64	90 45	174 96	287 38	347 90	485 66	592 50
Sauk.....	703 33	905 76	1,040 85	2,048 40	2,936 01	3,276 00	3,646 50	4,556 00
Shawano.....							26 70	74 25
Sheboygan.....	1,540 86	1,514 40	1,999 35	3,605 76	4,636 80	5,034 40	4,971 73	6,456 00
Trempealeau.....					60 37	98 70	186 76	342 75
Walworth.....	3,370 81	3,406 56	3,158 10	4,975 92	6,137 33	5,737 90	5,698 44	6,950 25
Washington.....	3,061 32	3,731 93	2,962 05	4,039 20	5,063 45	5,131 70	5,226 86	6,361 50
Waukesha.....	3,261 05	3,585 20	3,560 85	5,848 56	6,924 61	6,463 80	6,324 02	7,920 00
Waupaca.....		79 78	189 15	497 52	660 90	947 80	1,166 22	2,122 60
Waushara.....					1,033 62	1,241 80	1,673 10	2,326 50
Winnebago.....	1,179 51	1,441 92	1,426 05	2,765 52	3,632 16	4,028 50	4,288 02	5,361 00
Wood.....							193 88	266 75
Total.....	47,891 86	53,703 84	55,656 20	99,192 96	125,044 94	131,772 90	141,492 26	181,168 75

TABLE No. II.
SHOWING AMOUNTS OF TAX RAISED IN EACH YEAR FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Counties.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857
Adams.....					135 00	773 00	534 55	600 00	642 64
Bed Ax.....			82 24	96 49	123 00	262 82	433 11	2,028 25	2,707 83
Brown.....		53 00	773 19	535 10	503 98	682 82	773 66	978 76	1,293 40
Buffalo.....								200 77	200 00
Calumet.....		175 45	149 12	151 48	206 00	347 10	440 93		600 00
Chippewa.....						487 50		200 00	150 00
Clark.....								1,508 87	865 00
Columbia.....	575 00	1,647 41	2,693 26	2,539 15	2,731 92	8,673 29	5,992 61	3,468 93	5,191 96
Crawford.....		185 00	241 65	197 58	196 28	820 47	494 83		3,016 89
Dane.....	1,509 67	2,828 50	1,630 61	1,682 00	1,813 00	3,244 37	3,920 81	4,174 25	4,288 31
Dodge.....	1,116 10	5,637 58	1,697 40	1,686 23	1,768 10	8,159 53	4,037 83	3,327 55	4,480 75
Door.....									1,445 00
Douglas.....							1,150 00		
Duane.....									473 48
Fond du Lac.....	843 29	4,693 77	2,395 47	1,359 07	1,336 77	2,297 52	2,918 61	3,175 86	3,333 66
Grant.....	637 00	1,409 56	1,263 92	1,395 07	1,418 25	2,425 20	5,961 95	3,183 60	3,392 00
Green.....		1,276 81	739 69	943 66	939 69	1,615 69	1,920 20	2,105 00	2,066 52
Iowa.....	52 00	1,287 71	1,681 69	1,601 19	980 18	1,802 69	8,671 62	2,699 95	1,983 23
Jackson.....					37 80	40 90	196 70		514 85
Jefferson.....	1,125 21	2,763 43	1,443 77	1,380 00	1,809 56	2,945 15	3,141 37	3,043 60	4,293 73
Jueneau.....									910 40
Kewaunee.....								550 00	425 00
Kenosha.....		2,599 92	2,480 69	2,682 26	2,586 44	3,161 73	5,614 62	6,126 83	6,720 48
La Crosse.....			133 83	402 83	309 11	840 84	815 48		1,120 46
La Fayette.....			987 67	1,245 00	1,032 60	1,900 00	2,192 91	2,173 97	2,172 10
La Pointe.....	133 00	1,069 99							

Manitowoc...	650 00	790 86	264 16	575 64	551 64	593 85	1,044 73	.....	1,808 17
Marathon.....	.....	1,072 95	1,817 55	1,290 00	75 00	454 50	.....	.....	1,291 00
Marquette.....	.....	1,752 80	7,458 87	7,535 64	1,530 66	1,435 43	1,832 08	1,940 60	2,007 00
Milwaukee.....	1,602 75	.....	.....	.....	7,813 70	7,412 02	9,837 04	12,221 61	14,672 64
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 82	.....	.....	2,090 00
Oconto.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	80 00	170 00	290 00	815 00	565 95
Outagamie.....	.....	.....	.....	501 34	337 72	652 84	1,008 92	.....	1,098 10
Ozaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	836 60	1,181 27	1,735 89	.....	1,800 00
Pepin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265 27
Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 64	437 69	100 00	264 24	554 25
Polk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 00	100 00	.....	.....	543 80
Portage.....	.....	65 00	.....	111 80	200 12	298 52	209 64	400 51	745 55
Racine.....	3,777 43	2,114 48	1,694 47	2,356 31	2,661 83	3,259 64	3,521 43	3,995 91	16,133 05
Richland.....	.....	.....	368 57	297 89	187 14	313 85	782 25	.....	1,145 00
Rock.....	938 61	6,198 87	3,279 35	4,048 20	4,869 80	5,118 23	6,321 07	.....	7,712 05
St. Croix.....	.....	8 00	64 06	85 18	198 60	368 87	265 22	.....	1,228 14
Sauk.....	.....	434 20	1,405 59	1,111 71	732 80	1,415 91	1,991 92	.....	2,017 49
Shawano.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419 34	677 68	1,555 58
Sheboygan.....	1,307 00	2,219 91	1,742 70	2,562 97	2,850 38	3,008 65	3,290 45	2,517 20	3,764 10
Trempealeau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 41	19 19	469 11	688 36
Walworth.....	1,628 79	6,484 04	1,685 71	2,191 62	1,578 43	2,498 00	3,068 68	2,888 95	2,849 22
Washington.....	547 00	1,054 99	1,867 91	1,840 99	1,522 71	2,019 60	2,581 78	2,565 85	2,612 94
Waukegan.....	512 57	2,297 48	1,730 63	1,797 60	1,775 24	2,924 28	3,402 34	.....	3,176 02
Wauwata.....	.....	.....	.....	144 90	275 00	461 28	786 62	1,008 50	818 00
Waushara.....	.....	.....	.....	268 00	306 13	560 24	1,128 33	.....	2,233 63
Winnebago.....	180 00	1,359 97	1,888 05	1,584 59	2,412 82	2,629 65	2,887 83	3,164 13	3,664 10
Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 94
Total.....	16,932 42	51,461 38	43,567 57	46,521 88	48,446 35	68,980 13	90,192 57	72,604 88	128,161 04

TABLE No. III.

SHOWING NUMBER OF DISTRICTS IN EACH YEAR.

Counties.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Adams.....					14	32	52	75	48	47
Bad Ax.....			7	8	11	13	37	49	65	67
Brown.....	6	25	17	17	15	16	28	37	40	46
Buffalo.....								2	7	18
Calumet.....	9	7	13	17	17	21	25	30	32	44
Chippewa.....						4	2	4	6	11
Clark.....								2	2	5
Columbia.....	41	71	82	91	98	110	109	111	119	124
Crawford.....	16	20	9	11	13	13	21	36	53	69
Dane.....	97	88	153	213	164	160	169	161	166	176
Dodge.....	132	135	147	133	134	142	138	135	131	139
Door.....									3	8
Douglass.....							2	2		2
Dunn.....									29	
Eau Clair.....									8	15
Fond du Lac.....	78	101	106	114	119	125	120	124	132	127
Grant.....	89	95	100	109	108		113	114	131	140
Green.....	70	74	79	82	68	94	93	90	98	100
Green Lake.....										45
Iowa.....		51	61	58	62	58	71	83	82	85
Jackson.....						5	7		22	29
Jefferson.....	78	88	91	89	99	93	178	106	107	89
Juneau.....									63	64
Kewaunee.....								4	6	26
Kenosha.....		61	57	58	54	54	57	49	52	52
La Crosse.....			2	19	12	15	24	26	29	34
La Fayette.....	61	64	69	69	71	77	73	76	82	83
La Pointe.....										
Manitowoc.....	7	3	23	33	39	46	62	63	69	85
Marathon.....					2	5	5	6	5	7
Marquette.....	89	50	76	62	74	82	84	90	90	44
Milwaukee.....	66	62	66	64	64	65	60	64	68	66
Monroe.....						8	15	44	54	63
Oconto.....				5	5	7	5	3	7	12
Outagamie.....			19	21	28	23	31	39	44	54
Ozaukee.....					49	54	51	58	52	49
Pepin.....										12
Pierce.....					3	1	5	10	24	26
Polk.....					3	4			4	6
Portage.....		2		2	10	21	21	30	42	56
Racine.....	123	69	54	66	66	67	58	71	62	55
Richland.....		10	14	18	21	27	45	67	71	77
Rock.....	99	104	104	114	115	108	121	122	206	203
St. Croix.....	1	2	3	6	5	9	10	18	27	30

TABLE No. III.—*continued.*

SHOWING NUMBER OF DISTRICTS IN EACH YEAR.

Counties.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Sauk	26	37	37	43	53	....	81	137	115	105
Shawanaw .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	2
Sheboygan	53	71	72	79	85	86	91	95	100	102
Trempeleau .....	....	....	....	....	....	8	8	7	13	15
Walworth	108	100	104	98	92	96	97	107	96	97
Washington	112	114	126	146	91	91	89	83	83	81
Waukesha	81	101	100	99	85	88	83	85	87	86
Waupaca .....	....	....	8	....	17	22	32	36	52	61
Waushara .....	....	....	....	11	33	30	42	57	59	66
Winnebago	88	53	47	50	59	58	67	62	62	65
Wood .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	12
Total	1490	1658	1846	2005	2068	2033	2479	2666	3014	3181

TABLE NO. IV.

SHOWING,
APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME—1858.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
ADAMS—		
Adams	112	\$84 00
Chester	109	81 75
Dell Prairie	266	199 50
Easton	75	56 25
Grand Marsh	177	132 75
Jackson	114	85 50
Quincy	186	102 00
Richfield	72	54 00
Strong's Prairie	246	184 50
Springville	231	173 25
White Creek	96	72 00
Preston	109	81 75
New Haven	205	153 75
	1,948	\$1,461 00
BAD AX—		
Webster	88	66 00
Greenwood	106	79 50
Harmony	141	105 75
Hillsborough	153	114 75
Stirling	151	113 25
Viroqua	580	435 00
Forest	73	54 75
Whitestown	80	60 00
Union	84	25 50
Franklin	274	205 50
Kickapoo	236	177 00
Wheatland	169	126 75
Christiana	168	126 00
Jefferson	360	270 00
	2,613	1,959 75
BROWN—		
Green Bay City	917	697 75
Green Bay Town	1280	980 00
Pittsford	153	114 75
New Denmark	118	88 50
Lawrence	244	183 00
Howard	322	241 50
Depere Village	237	177 75
Bellevue	253	189 75
Wrights Town	183	99 75
Morrison	51	38 25

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
BROWN—continued.		
Holland	187	\$102 75
Howardborough	209	156 75
Rockland	105	78 75
Depere	118	88 50
Glenmore	53	89 75
	4,830	3,247 50
BUFFALO—		
Belvidere	30	22 50
Buffalo	77	57 75
Waumundee	52	39 00
	159	119 25
CALUMET—		
Brothertown	388	291 00
Brillion	50	37 50
Charlestown	240	180 00
Lima	177	132 75
Chilton	274	205 50
New Holstein	293	219 75
Rantonil	80	60 00
Stockbridge	424	318 00
Woodville	63	47 25
	1969	1,491 75
CHIPPewa—		
Chippewa Falls	54	40 50
Eagle Point	84	63 00
	138	103 50
CLARK—		
Weston	25	18 75
Pine Valley	61	45 75
	86	64 50
CRAWFORD—		
Prairie du Chien	980	697 50
Eastman	262	196 50
Marietta	122	91 50
Seneca	188	103 50
Scott	327	245 25
Utica	158	118 50
Clayton	124	93 00
Freeman	194	145 50
	2,555	1,891 25
COLUMBIA—		
Arlington	233	174 75
Caledonia	306	229 50

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
COLUMBIA—continued.		
Courtland	365	\$273 75
Columbus	635	476 25
Dekorra	393	287 25
Ft. Winnebago	314	235 50
Fountain Prairie	386	289 50
Hampden	270	202 50
Leeds	304	228 00
Lowville	285	178 25
Lodi	414	310 50
Lewiston	339	254 25
Marcellon	356	287 00
Newport	279	209 25
Otsego	269	201 75
Pacific	104	78 00
Portage City	983	737 25
Randolph	425	318 75
Scott	314	235 50
Spring Vale	268	201 00
West Point	228	171 00
Wycena	480	360 00
	7,890	5,917 50
DOOR—		
Otumba	161	120 75
DANE—		
Albion	359	269 25
Berry	238	178 50
Black Earth	564	423 00
Blooming Grove	186	139 50
Blue Mounds	259	194 25
Bristol	339	254 25
Burke	342	256 50
Christiana	542	408 50
Oottage Grove	471	358 25
Cross Plains	300	225 00
Dane	339	254 00
Deerfield	271	203 25
Dunkirk	599	449 25
Dunn	248	186 00
Fitchburg	430	315 00
Madison	284	198 00
Madison City	1,366	1,036 75
Medina	344	258 00
Middleton	463	347 25
Montrose	346	259 50
Oregon	441	330 75
Perry	170	127 50
Primrose	281	195 75
Pleasant Springs	439	329 25
Roxbury	414	310 50
Rutland	457	342 75

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportion- ment.
DANE—continued.		
Spring Dale.....	308	\$231 00
Springfield.....	396	297 00
Sun Prairie.....	438	328 50
Vermont.....	195	146 25
Vienna.....	232	174 00
Verona.....	368	276 00
Westport.....	315	236 25
Windsor.....	271	203 25
York.....	336	252 00
	13,900	10,350 00
DODGE—		
Ashippun.....	595	446 25
Beaver Dam.....	570	427 50
Beaver Dam City.....	834	625 50
Burnett.....	370	277 50
Calamus.....	347	260 25
Chester.....	557	417 75
Clyman.....	562	421 50
Elba.....	456	342 00
Fox Lake.....	726	545 50
Herman.....	600	450 00
Hubbard.....	690	667 50
Hustisford.....	496	372 00
Le Roy.....	300	225 00
Lomira.....	476	352 50
Lowell.....	606	454 50
Oak Grove.....	745	558 75
Rubicon.....	874	655 50
Theresa.....	568	426 00
Trenton.....	638	478 50
Williamstown.....	594	445 50
Westford.....	180	136 00
Lebanon.....	565	416 25
Emmett.....	580	436 00
	13,113	9,884 75
DUNN—		
Dunn.....	42	31 50
Menomonee.....	62	46 50
Rock Creek.....	39	24 75
Spring Brook.....	100	75 00
Eau Galla.....	164	123 00
	421	315 75
Eau Claire—		
Eau Claire.....	200	150 00
Brunswick.....	46	34 50
Bridge Creek.....	53	39 75
Half Moon Lake.....	50	37 50
	349	261 75

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
PEPIN—		
Pepin	237	\$177 75
Bear Creek	81	60 75
	318	238 50
FOND DU LAC—		
Fond du Lac City	2,040	1,530 00
Fond du Lac Town	335	288 75
Ripon	845	633 75
Waupun	671	508 25
Metomen	614	460 50
Rosendale	380	285 00
Spring Vale	450	337 50
Alto	378	283 50
Byron	410	307 50
Oakfield	442	331 50
Lamartine	424	318 00
Empire	275	206 25
Calumet	509	381 75
Taycheedah	521	390 75
Eden	429	321 75
El Dorado	406	304 50
Friendship	213	163 50
Ashford	521	390 75
Auburn	346	259 50
Forest	393	294 75
Marshfield	481	360 75
Osceola	261	195 75
	11,399	8,549 25
GRANT—		
Bee Town	447	335 25
Clifton	361	270 75
Cassville	463	347 25
Ellenborough	393	294 75
Fenimore	386	289 50
Harrison	357	267 75
Hazel Green	914	685 50
Jamestown	442	331 50
Lima	368	276 00
Little Grant	167	125 25
Liberty	120	90 00
Lancaster	731	548 25
Marion	252	189 00
Millville	597	447 75
Muscoda	289	216 75
Paris	265	195 75
Patch Grove	370	277 50
Platteville	1,071	803 25
Potosi	992	744 00
Smelser	427	320 25
Waterloo	191	143 25
Wyalusing	208	156 00

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
GRANT—continued.		
Wingville.....	229	\$171 75
Blue River.....	135	101 25
Hickory Grove.....	187	125 25
Waterstown.....	180	97 50
	10,473	7,854 00
GREEN—		
Clarno.....	593	444 75
Monroe.....	919	689 25
Decatur.....	491	368 25
Albany.....	424	318 00
Jefferson.....	512	384 00
Spring Grove.....	459	344 25
Sylvester.....	468	349 50
Cadiz.....	432	324 00
Mt. Pleasant.....	453	339 75
Exeter.....	357	267 75
Brooklyn.....	351	263 25
Jordan.....	339	254 25
Adams.....	217	162 75
Washington.....	314	235 50
New Glarus.....	223	171 00
York.....	218	163 50
	6,778	5,079 75
IOWA—		
Area.....	356	267 00
Clyde.....	209	156 75
Dodgeville.....	1,211	908 25
Highland.....	784	550 50
Linden.....	576	432 00
Mineral Point.....	446	334 50
Mineral Point City.....	1,249	936 75
Mifflin.....	459	344 25
Pulaski.....	299	224 25
Ridgeway.....	618	463 50
Wyoming.....	268	201 00
Waldwick.....	323	248 00
	6,753	5,064 75
JACKSON—		
Albion.....	301	225 75
Alma.....	103	77 25
Bristol.....	69	51 75
Irving.....	33	22 25
Hixton.....	60	45 00
Manchester.....	43	32 25
	659	494 25

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
JEFFERSON—		
Aztalan.....	290	\$217 50
Cold Springs.....	292	219 00
Concord.....	527	395 25
Farmington.....	532	399 00
Hebron.....	368	276 00
Ixonia.....	694	520 50
Jefferson.....	1,008	756 00
Koshkonong.....	749	561 75
Lake Mills.....	533	399 75
Milford.....	522	391 50
Oakland.....	420	315 00
Palmyra.....	600	450 00
Sullivan.....	582	436 50
Waterloo.....	578	433 50
Watertown.....	930	697 50
Watertown City.....	8,537	2,652 75
Portland.....	889	291 75
Shields.....	489	366 75
	13,040	9,780 00
JUNEAU—		
Armenia.....	46	34 50
Necedah.....	87	65 25
Orange.....	49	36 75
Clearfield.....	5	3 75
Germantown.....	189	141 75
Fountain.....	107	80 25
Lisbon.....	231	173 25
Plymouth.....	116	87 00
Lindina.....	453	339 75
Lemonwier.....	330	247 50
Waucesaw.....	171	123 25
Woneewoc.....	139	104 25
Summit.....	124	93 00
Seven Mile Creek.....	143	107 25
Kildare.....	139	104 25
	2,329	1,746 75
Kewaunee—		
Kewaunee.....	145	108 75
Casco.....	130	97 50
Carlton.....	69	51 75
Wolf.....	230	172 50
	574	430 50
KENOSHA—		
Kenosha City.....	1,415	1,061 25
Pleasant Prairie.....	578	433 50
Wheatland.....	562	421 50
Bristol.....	559	381 75
Brighton.....	454	340 50
Paris.....	444	333 00

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
KENOSHA—continued.		
Somers.....	439	329 25
Salem	544	408 00
	4,945	3,708 75
LA CROSSE—		
Onalaska.....	355	266 25
Farmington.....	254	190 50
Buchanan.....		
Berrie.....	207	155 25
Bangor.....	162	121 50
Neshonic.....	108	81 00
Burns.....	212	159 00
Greenfield.....	157	117 75
La Crosse City.	867	650 25
	2,322	1,741 50
LA FAYETTE—		
Argyle.....	385	288 75
Belmont.. ..	223	167 25
Benton.....	333	624 75
Centre.....	501	375 00
Elk Grove.....	419	314 25
Fayette.....	430	322 50
Gratiot.....	361	270 75
Kendall.....	402	301 50
Monticello.....	175	131 25
New Diggings.....	577	432 75
White Oak Springs.....	272	204 00
Willow Springs.....	343	257 25
Wiota.....	619	464 25
Wayne ...	226	169 50
Shullsburg.....	379	659 25
	6,644	4,983 00
MANITOWOC—		
Centreville.....	322	241 50
Cooperstown.....	296	222 00
Eaton.....	288	216 00
Franklin.....	319	614 25
Kossuth.....	465	348 75
Manitowoc.....	980	735 00
Manitowoc Rapids.....	436	327 00
Maple Grove.....	197	147 75
Meeme.....	339	254 25
Michicott.....	605	453 75
Newton.....	566	424 50
Rockland.....	166	124 50
Schleswig.....	130	97 50
Two Rivers.....	312	609 00
	6,421	4,815 75

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Appor- tionment.
MARATHON—		
Wausau	123	\$92 25
Mosinee.....	60	45 00
	183	137 25
MARQUETTE—		
City of Berlin.....	680	510 00
Berlin.....	290	217 50
Brooklyn.....	313	234 75
Buffalo.....	254	190 50
Crystal Lake.....	197	147 75
Dayton.....	247	185 25
Green Lake.....	399	299 25
Kingston.....	346	259 50
Manchester.....	366	274 50
Marquette.....	182	136 50
Montello.....	143	107 25
Moundville.....	384	278 00
Mackford.....	460	345 00
Mecan.....	143	107 25
Neshkoro.....	132	99 00
Newton.....	164	123 00
Oxford.....	271	203 25
Packwaukee.....	239	179 25
Princeton.....	410	307 50
Pine Lake.....	95	71 25
St. Marie.....	228	171 00
Shields.....	216	162 00
Seneca.....	105	78 75
Westfield.....	146	109 50
Sharon.....	202	151 50
	6,592	4,944 00
MILWAUKEE—		
Franklin.....	628	471 00
Greenfield.....	982	736 50
Wauwatosa.....	956	717 00
Granville.....	1,057	792 75
Oak Creek.....	727	545 25
Lake.....	702	528 50
Milwaukee.....	1,016	762 00
Milwaukee City.....	11,870	8,902 50
	17,938	13,453 50
MONROE—		
Angelo.....	151	113 25
Adrian.....	178	133 50
Clifton.....	73	54 75
Eaton.....	16	12 00
Greenfield.....	165	123 75
Glendale.....	52	39 00
Leon.....	178	133 50
Little Falls.....	86	64 50

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Appor- tionment.
MONROE—continued.		
La Fayette.....	87	\$85 25
Portland	119	89 25
Ridgeville	74	55 50
Sparta	444	333 00
Sheldon.....	101	75 75
Tomah.....	73	54 75
Wilton.....	90	67 50
	1,887	1,415 25
OCONTO—		
Oconto	192	144 00
Stiles	91	68 25
Marinette.....		
Pensaukee.....	90	67 50
	873	279 75
OUTAGAMIE—		
Appleton City.....	570	427 50
Bovina.....	84	63 00
Center	100	75 00
Ellington.....	169	126 75
Embarras.....	85	63 75
Freedom.....	212	159 00
Grand Chute.....	180	135 00
Greenville.....	202	151 50
Hortonia.....	187	140 25
Kaukana.....	396	297 00
Medina.....	168	126 00
	2,353	1,764 75
OZAUKIE—		
Belgium	895	671 25
Cedarburg.....	1,042	781 50
Fredonia.....	632	474 00
Grafton.....	678	508 50
Mequon	1,264	948 00
Port Washington.....	871	658 25
Saukville.....	529	396 75
	5,911	4,433 25
PIERCE—		
Prescott.....	337	252 75
Clifton	22	16 50
Oak Grove.....	84	63 00
Greenwood.....	189	104 25
Trimbelle.....	47	35 25
Diamond Bluff.....	16	12 00
Mertill.....	85	26 25
Perry.....	23	17 25

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Appor- tionment.
PIERCE—continued.		
Pleasant Valley.....	74	\$55 50
Isabel.....	91	68 25
	868	651 00
POLK—		
Le Roy.....	176	132 00
St. Croix.....	48	36 00
	224	168 00
PORTAGE—		
Stevens Point.....	537	402 75
Plover.....	217	162 75
Stockton.....	225	168 75
Buena Vista.....	181	135 75
Almond.....	100	75 00
Pine Grove.....	87	65 25
Lanark.....	106	79 50
Amherst.....	70	52 50
New Hope.....	95	71 25
	1,618	1,213 50
RACINE—		
City of Racine.....	3,418	2,563 50
Racine.....	390	292 50
Waterford.....	496	372 00
Raymond.....	456	342 00
Yorkville.....	483	324 75
Dover.....	460	345 00
Norway.....	330	247 50
Rochester.....	329	246 75
Burlington.....	776	582 00
Mt. Pleasant.....	523	392 25
Caledonia.....	599	449 25
	8,210	6,157 50
RICHLAND—		
Akan.....		
Buena Vista.....	336	252 00
Bloom.....	223	167 25
Eagle.....	236	177 00
Forest.....	153	114 75
Henrietta.....	165	123 75
Ithaca.....	381	285 75
Marshall.....	180	135 00
Richland.....	320	240 00
Richwood.....	196	147 00
Rockbridge.....	187	140 25
Sylvan.....	130	97 50
Willow.....	102	76 50

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Appor- tionment.
RICHLAND—continued.		
Dayton.....	152	\$114 00
Richmond	238	174 75
	2,904	2,245 50
St. Croix—		
Hudson.....	400	300 00
Pleasant Valley.....	56	42 00
Hammond.....	41	30 75
Rush River.....	70	52 50
Somerset	61	45 75
Kinnickinnic	45	33 75
Star Prairie.....	117	87 75
	790	592 50
Rock—		
Avon	405	303 75
Spring Valley.....	373	279 75
Magnolia.....	418	310 50
Union.....	682	511 50
Newark	458	343 50
Center	445	333 75
Plymouth.....	345	258 75
Porter.....	373	279 75
Beloit.....	225	168 75
Beloit City.....	1,407	1,055 25
Rock.....	438	328 50
Janesville.....	345	258 75
Janesville City.....	3,360	2,520 00
Fulton	605	498 75
Turtle.....	462	346 50
La Prairie.....	281	210 75
Harmony.....	318	238 50
Milton.....	543	407 25
Clinton.....	562	421 50
Bradford	411	308 25
Johnstown.....	494	325 50
Lima.....	411	308 25
	13,357	10,017 75
SHAWANAW—		
Matteson.....	30	22 50
Shawanaw.....	69	51 75
	99	74 25
SAUK—		
Reedsburg.....	468	351 00
Dellona	296	221 25
Woodland.....	125	93 75
Washington.....	278	208 50
Winfield.....	186	139 50
Westfield.....	225	168 75
Franklin.....	255	191 25

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Appor- tionment.
SAUK—continued.		
Kingston.....	319	\$239 25
Greenfield.....	188	141 00
Spring Green.....	329	246 75
Merrimac.....	257	192 75
Marston.....	435	326 25
Fairfield.....	234	175 50
New Buffalo.....	529	396 75
Baraboo.....	679	509 25
Prairie du Sac.....	556	417 00
Freedom.....	400	300 00
Honey Creek.....	450	337 50
	6,208	4,656 00
SHEBOYGAN—		
Abbott.....	471	353 25
Greenbush.....	535	401 25
Herman.....	510	382 50
Holland.....	713	534 75
Lima.....	618	463 50
Lynden.....	516	387 00
Mitchell.....	308	231 00
Mosel.....	324	243 00
Plymouth.....	727	545 25
Rhine.....	363	272 25
Russell.....	112	84 00
Scott.....	434	325 50
Sheboygan.....	319	239 25
Sheboygan City.....	1,369	1,026 75
Sheboygan Falls.....	1,005	753 75
Wilson.....	284	213 00
	8,808	6,456 00
TREMPELEAU—		
Trempeleau.....	278	208 50
Gale.....	133	99 75
Arcadia.....		
Preston.....	46	34 50
Sumner.....		
	457	342 75
WALWORTH—		
Sharon.....	633	474 75
Darien.....	487	365 25
Richmond.....	328	246 00
Whitewater.....	936	702 00
Walworth.....	527	395 25
Delavan.....	818	613 50
Sugar Creek.....	487	327 75
La Grange.....	502	376 50

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Appor- tionment.
WALWORTH—continued.		
Linn.....	851	\$263 25
Geneva.....	778	583 50
La Fayette.....	484	363 00
Troy.....	458	343 50
Bloomfield.....	466	349 50
Hudson.....	559	419 25
Spring Prairie.....	521	390 75
East Troy.....	603	452 25
Elkhorn.....	379	284 25
	9267	6950 25
WASHINGTON—		
Addison.....	664	498 00
Barton.....	432	324 00
Erin.....	606	454 50
Farmington.....	597	447 75
Germantown.....	1055	791 25
Hartford.....	860	645 00
Jackson.....	650	487 50
Kewaskum.....	294	220 50
Polk.....	913	684 75
Richfield.....	830	622 50
Trenton.....	604	453 00
Wayne.....	507	380 25
West Bend.....	470	352 50
	8482	6361 50
WAUKESHA—		
Brookfield.....	781	585 75
Delafield.....	475	356 25
Eagle.....	494	370 50
Genessee.....	625	468 75
Lisbon.....	556	417 00
Menomonee.....	741	555 75
Merton.....	485	363 75
Mukwanago.....	521	390 75
Muskego.....	599	449 25
New Berlin.....	691	518 25
Oconomowoc.....	770	577 50
Ottawa.....	392	294 00
Pewaukee.....	552	414 00
Summit.....	413	309 00
Vernon.....	411	308 25
Waukeaha.....	1255	941 25
	9760	7320 00
WAUPACA—		
Lind.....	294	220 50
Mukwa.....	408	306 00
Iola.....	170	127 50
Waupaca.....	434	325 50
Weyauwega.....	485	363 75

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Appor- tionment.
WAUPACA—continued.		
Caledonia	104	\$78 00
Scandinavia	164	123 00
Lebanon	60	45 00
Farmington	157	117 75
Dayton	286	214 50
Royalton	127	95 25
Bear Creek	42	31 50
St. Lawrence	74	55 50
Little Wolf	25	18 75
	2830	2122 50
WAUSHARA—		
Bloomfield	83	62 25
Coloma	140	105 00
Dakota	180	135 00
Deerfield	66	42 00
Hancock	159	119 25
Leon	255	191 25
Marion	179	134 25
Mount Morris	114	85 50
Oasis	139	104 25
Plainfield	309	231 75
Poyssippi	144	108 00
Richford	224	168 00
Rose	10	7 50
Sacramento	312	234 00
Saxville	216	162 00
Spring Water	166	124 50
Warren	146	109 50
Wautoma	270	202 50
	3102	2326 50
WINNEBAGO—		
Algoma	234	175 50
Black Wolf	219	164 25
Clayton	280	195 00
Neenah	509	381 75
Menasha	514	385 50
Nekimi	246	259 50
Nepesquin	308	231 00
Oshkosh	257	192 75
do City	1456	1092 00
Omro	748	561 00
Poygan	188	139 50
Rushford	630	472 50
Vinland	854	265 50
Utica	458	343 50
Winneconne	360	270 00
Winchester	275	206 25
Clayton (additional)	34	25 50
	7148	5361 00

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
WOOD—		
Grand Rapids	201	\$150 75
Centralia	56	42 00
Rudolph	128	96 00
	385	288 75

Total No. of Children 241,545

Amount Apportioned..... \$181,158 75

“ paid for Educational Journal 1,700 00

“ paid for Dictionaries..... 600 00

“ paid Columbia County per chapter
24 of Laws of 1858..... 48 80

“ paid Dane Co. per same Laws.... 321 42

“ paid Jackson Co. “ 330 00

“ paid Green Co. per act approved
March 24, 1858..... 59 40

\$184,217 87

Being, 75 cents per scholar.

TABLE No. V.

Names of Counties and Towns.	No. of School Districts.	No. of Districts which have not reported.	No. of parts of Districts.	No. of parts of Districts which have not reported.	No. of School Houses in Joint Districts.	Average No. of Months Schools have been taught	No. of Male Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 yrs of age.	No. of Female Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 yrs of age.	Total No. of Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 yrs of age.	No. of Children over 4 and under 20 yrs of age who have attended School.	No. of Children under 4 years of age who have attended School.	No. of Children over 20 years of age who have attended School.	Average No. Months Children between 4 and 20 years of age who have attended School.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Male Teacher.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Female Teacher.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Male Teachers.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Female Teachers.
ADAMS—	47	31	8	14	1180	1091	2271	1796	25	17	4	3	5	21	31	9	63
Adams.....	2	3	4	2	53	47	100	71	1	.....	.....	.....	4 3-4	3-4	3 3-4	\$12 25	\$9 50
Chester.....	1	4	.....	2	59	66	125	94	1	.....	.....	.....	5 1-3	3	4	22 00	8 42
Dell Prairie.....	4	8	.....	2	159	160	309	239	.....	3	.....	.....	4 1-2	2	3	29 00	10 00
Easton.....	4	1	.....	.....	59	54	113	87	1	.....	.....	.....	4 1-3	3	.....	20 00	8 46
Grand Marsh.....	4	1	.....	1	92	81	173	176	2	7	.....	.....	3 5-4	1	7-10	18 66	9 08
Jackson.....	6	4	2	.....	101	94	186	154	1	2	.....	.....	4 3-5	.....	4 3-5	.....	8 36
Leola.—No report	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven.....	5	3	8	1	119	81	200	165	.....	2	.....	.....	2 1-6	3 2-3	3 1-3	29 33	12 12
Preston.....	1	1	.....	2	44	44	88	79	13	1	.....	.....	3 4-8	3-4	.....	12 25	9 25
Quincy.....	5	1	.....	1	86	91	177	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 2-3	2-3	4	28 00	11 00
Richfield.....	2	3	8	1	61	56	117	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3 2-3	25 00	8 00
Rome.....	1	2	.....	.....	10	12	22	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	12 00
Strong's Prairie.	6	.....	.....	.....	165	161	326	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	18 00	9 00
Springville.....	5	3	1	2	126	107	233	191	5	2	3	.....	.....	3	3 1-3	20 00	10 00
Verona.—No rep't	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Creek.....	1	2	.....	.....	46	47	93	72	1	.....	.....	.....	5 1-2	.....	6	.....	.....

BAY AREA																				
Bergen	2	3	26	32	58	43	2	.....	1	3-4	1	1-2	1-2	25	00	19	00		
Clinton	3	7	12	19	19	19	8	00	8	00		
Franklin	7	156	140	296	210	210	4	4	2	2	1-2	2	1-4	28	00	16	00			
Forest	3	1	48	89	87	42	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	50
Greenwood	5	1	66	62	118	76	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	00
Hamburg	2	1	68	61	119	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	00
Harmony	3	1	47	60	97	78	5	2	3	4	1-1	2	6	18	00	10	50			
Hillsborough	5	1	98	94	190	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	50
Jefferson	7	1	224	214	438	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	00
Kickapoo	6	1	169	146	306	211	5	8	4	3	2-3	2	3	22	00	14	00			
Sterling	4	2	115	65	180	121	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	00
Union	4	2	24	29	63	60	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	00
Vinona	7	1	294	249	543	384	8	3	8	2	5-6	2	7	18	00	18	00			
Webster	4	1	47	61	98	68	1	1	1	3	1-2	3	3	22	24	16	00			
Wheatland	3	1	101	76	177	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19	00
Whitestown	2	1	28	20	43	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	00
Christiana	8	3	112	120	262	120	1	3	8	2-3	3	2-3	1	22	00	10	00			
	67	10	22	4	9	31-2	1593	1460	84	30	3	3	3	22	02	12	03			
BROWN																				
Bellevue	2	5	186	143	278	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	00	20	00
Depere Village	1	3	99	103	201	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	00	18	00
Depere	3	8	57	69	126	58	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	00	12	00
Fort Howard	1	1	76	65	141	141	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	00	.....	.....	
Green Bay City	1	12	450	467	917	964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	50	20	27
Green Bay Town	10	1	765	661	1446	500	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	00	18	00
Glenmore	3	8	67	46	113	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	00	11	00
Holland	4	4	124	90	214	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	00	.....	.....	
Howard	3	1	280	189	429	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	50	16	50
Lawrence	4	1	136	118	253	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	00	11	00
Morrison	2	1	45	31	76	46	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	00
New Denmark	1	5	67	71	188	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	00
Pittsfield, (new town)	No report	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	6	48-5	73	46	118	84	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	50	14	83

Charlesown	5	.....	2	.....	2	6 1-2	121	140	261	168	3	.....	6	1	.....	4	20 00	12 00
Chilton	7	.....	2	.....	1	6	201	155	356	264	4	.....	4	1	.....	4	24 00	11 00
Harrison	8	2	.....	.....	.....	5 1-3	137	122	259	140	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3 2-3	28 12	15 48
New Holstein	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1-2	152	150	302	117	.....	.....	1	7-8	.....	.....	21 25	.....
Rantoul	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4 3-4	89	44	83	49	.....	.....	4	2-4	.....	3	20 00	12 75
Stockbridge	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4 3-4	152	194	376	243	.....	.....	3	4-5	.....	1 4-5	24 66	10 00
Woodville	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 2-3	57	47	104	63	.....	.....	3	2-3	.....	4	14 00	14 00
CHIPPEWA—	44	4	6	.....	3	5	1122	1073	2195	1367	11	18	4	1-2	.....	3	23 28	12 65
Eagle Point	6	3	1	.....	1	3	44	35	79	63	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	15 00
La Fayette	4	1	.....	.....	.....	4	42	44	86	52	2	2	4	.....	.....	3	23 00	13 00
Chippewa Falls ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	56	48	104	54	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	30 00
CLARK—	11	4	1	.....	1	4	142	127	269	169	11	2	6	.....	.....	3 2-3	23 00	19 33
Weston	1	.....	1	.....	1	1 1 1	21	29	50	37	1	.....	6	1-2	.....	3	35 00	17 53
Pine Valley	2	.....	1	.....	1	11	74	47	121	57	.....	3	6	.....	.....	5	35 00	30 00
Levis	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	11	8	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	12 00
COLUMBIA—	5	1	2	.....	2	8 1	99	83	182	102	4	3	5	.....	.....	5 1-2	35 00	19 67
Arlington	3	.....	4	.....	.....	6 1-4	128	125	251	237	.....	.....	1	7-8	.....	3 1-2	24 25	13 25
Caledonia	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	183	149	332	225	.....	.....	6	1	.....	4 1-2	23 00	16 00
Courtland	4	.....	2	.....	2	7 1-2	208	210	416	291	12	15	7	1-4	.....	3 1-2	32 00	14 00
Columbus	8	.....	2	.....	1	7 1-3	385	352	787	638	3	13	7	1-2	.....	5 3-5	24 80	14 00
Dekorra	7	.....	2	.....	1	7 1-9	202	211	413	343	6	10	5	.....	.....	3 1-2	24 20	12 62
Fountain Prairie ..	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	207	219	426	336	4	12	5	.....	.....	4 2-9	27 60	13 12

TABLE No. V.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	No. of School Districts.	No. of Districts which have not reported.	No. of parts of Districts.	No. of parts of Districts, which have not reported.	No. of School Houses in Joint Districts.	Average No. of Months Schools have been taught	No. of Male Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of Female Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Total No. of Children residing in town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of Children over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended School.	No. of Children under 4 years of age who have attended School.	No. of Children over 20 years of age, who have attended School.	Average No. Months Children between 4 and 20 years of age have attended School.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Male Teacher.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Female Teacher.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Male Teachers.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Female Teachers.
COLUMBIA—cont.	124	565	2	21	6	4526	4361	8887	6876	79	151	5	31.2	4	24.47	13.70	
Ft. Winnebago...	6	2	4	1	2	151	183	284	281	6	8	9	51.2	1	41.2	\$21.25	\$14.48
Hamden	5	1	4	1	1	170	165	344	194	8	8	5	6	41.2	31.2	21.50	11.50
Leeds	5	1	1	1	1	147	175	322	205	6	6	12	42.5	85.6	25.6	23.25	13.10
Lowville	5	1	2	1	1	155	129	284	177	8	8	4	51.2	2	21.5	18.00	10.86
Lodi	5	1	5	1	1	239	222	461	388	8	8	4	5	32.8	35.9	22.83	12.77
Lewiston	10	1	9	1	6	197	188	385	239	1	1	8	5	8	31.2	22.00	16.50
Marcellon	5	1	7	1	2	207	195	402	384	1	1	8	41.2	81.2	41.2	24.00	8.00
Newport	5	1	1	1	6	209	178	382	200	...	...	...	41.2	22.5	33.5	19.00	16.00
Otaego	5	1	1	1	1	220	195	415	283	2	2	5	24.5	31.8	32.3	24.00	13.83
Pacific	5	1	1	1	6	59	62	121	120	8	8	1	51.2	41.2	28.0	28.00	16.75
Portage	8	1	1	1	10	528	558	1081	830	...	...	5	5	91.2	23.4	42.80	20.00
Randolph	5	1	4	1	2	240	221	431	304	7	7	7	81.9	4	43.7	25.88	15.00
Scot	4	1	1	1	3	168	164	332	320	9	9	9	62.5	32.7	36.7	21.83	10.88
Spring Vale	6	1	1	1	6	154	148	302	216	2	2	8	51.2	11.6	35.6	23.00	14.00
West Point	5	1	1	1	1	142	124	266	200	5	5	5	...	4	21.2	18.00	14.00
Wyoena	8	1	1	1	7	252	248	500	...	1	1	...	54.5	2	12.3	28.65	11.52

CRAWFORD—

Marietta	10	8	2	.....	3	117	95	212	192	1	1	8-4	8	.....	\$18 60	\$ 9 50
Utica	7	...	1	3	3	116	123	239	153	1	...	8	6	.....	16 00	10 00
Freeman	8	1	3	3	3	124	127	251	113	3	5	2 1-22	8	8 1-3	22 00	11 55
Eastman	5	1	3	3	3	134	126	280	177	1	...	5	8	8	22 00	12 47
Wauzeka	5	2	...	...	3	51	45	96	41	1	1	9	8	6	26 00	16 00
Prairie du Chien	8	1	1	1	1	462	424	276	493	10	...	4 7-12	4	4 1-2	83 00	28 50
Clayton	8	1	1	1	1	146	124	270	126	4	1	3 1-8	8	8 1-3	22 00	10 61
Seneca	8	...	4	1	4	151	111	282	168	2	...	3 1-8	8	8 1-3	21 00	11 72
Scott	10	...	3	2	3	176	152	328	328	2	5	4 1-3	1 1-2	4 1-2	21 00	10 46
	69	9	17	11	18	4	1827	2794	1641	25	18	4	3 1-2	3 1-2	\$22 38	\$13 42
DANE—																
Albion	7	...	8	...	...	216	203	419	390	5	24	5	2 1-2	5	\$24 33	\$10 68
Black Earth	4	...	8	...	...	175	167	342	290	...	...	4 1-2	1 1-4	4 1-4	36 50	18 25
Blooming Grove	6	...	...	...	...	139	132	261	163	1	...	3 1-2	2	4 1-2	19 38	11 25
Blue Mounds	4	...	2	...	1	152	139	281	181	5	4	7 1-4	3 1-4	8 3-4	21 00	10 00
Bristol	6	...	3	...	1	226	220	446	267	12	5	8	8	3 5-9	20 29	13 17
Barke	4	...	3	...	1	182	148	330	256	1	2	...	3 1-2	4 1-6	22 05	13 88
Christiana	6	...	3	...	1	248	232	578	512	...	...	5 1-3	4	6	20 00	12 00
Cottage Grove	5	...	4	...	4	267	235	492	354	...	3	5 3-4	2 3-4	3 1-2	19 77	12 68
Cross Plains	6	...	1	...	7	195	179	374	198	6	8	6 2-3	3 1-2	3 1-2	18 00	12 00
Dane	5	...	5	...	7	185	182	367	338	4	8	5 2-3	3	3 1-2	17 50	12 10
Deerfield	4	...	4	...	...	167	160	336	205	6	9	8 1-5	3 1-2	6	22 00	13 50
Dunkirk	7	...	5	...	2	287	296	698	238	6	25	6	4	4 1-2	20 00	10 00
Dunn	3	...	4	...	2	178	158	331	228	5	5	4 1-2	4 1-2	3 1-2	23 90	12 10
Fitchburg	8	...	2	...	1	245	182	427	318	3	5	4 2-3	4	3 3-10	24 00	10 40
Madison	5	1	3	1	2	117	107	224	170	...	...	8 3-4	4	7 3-5	27 50	16 40
Madison City	1	...	...	...	10	1008	1136	2144	1143	5	14	10	...	...	75 00	30 00
Medina	6	...	4	...	1	210	195	405	302	4	8	4 1-10	2	4 1-4	18 00	11 50
Middleton	7	...	8	...	1	238	216	454	351	3	8	5	3	3 1-2	27 00	13 00
Montrose	5	...	2	...	2	171	169	340	318	4	16	8	3	4	21 00	11 00
Oregon	9	...	1	...	8	236	215	451	401	13	10	4	4	4	25 00	16 00
Parry	2	...	8	...	1	119	108	227	147	...	8	3	5	5	18 80	16 00

TABLE No. V.—continued.

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DANE—continued.																	
Primrose	4	...	4	...	2	5	205	144	349	184	4	4	8	23.4	21.4	\$18.00	\$15.40
Pleasant Springs.	5	...	5	71.2	271	227	498	209	2	2	8.4	81.2	4	22.00	18.00
Roxbury	6	...	6	1	236	201	437	202	2	2	41.2	32.3	31.3	23.25	15.00
Rutland	6	...	6	...	2	64.5	196	146	457	413	8	8	58.4	32.5	32.5	23.38	10.94
Rey	8	...	8	95.6	159	146	305	235	3	3	...	41.3	51.2	30.16	15.71
Spring Dale	4	...	4	...	1	6	162	156	318	188	4	10	3	32.3	21.3	22.33	14.30
Springfield	6	...	6	...	8	51.2	214	190	404	269	1	15	81.2	2	31.2	23.00	14.00
Sun Prairie	4	...	4	...	1	51.2	180	193	373	278	2	13	5	21.2	8	22.00	12.60
Vermont	8	...	8	81.3	116	88	204	112	1	3	72.3	3	51.3	23.00	14.66
Vienna	2	...	2	...	3	8	122	96	218	192	3	11	61.5	43.8	31.2	24.50	18.75
Verona	6	...	6	81.8	230	238	468	329	1	4	51.3	35.8	41.2	26.60	18.62
Westport	4	...	4	114	164	142	306	274	5	51.2	51.4	24.60	19.00
Windsor	4	...	4	...	2	8	172	168	340	225	61.2	48.4	31.4	24.50	12.50
York	5	...	5	...	4	72.9	217	161	378	261	7	8	6	31.3	38.9	21.05	8.89
Berry	5	...	5	53.4	113	92	205	98	1	1	58.4	3	28.4	23.88	15.64
	176	5	97	6	46	7	7866	7216	15062	10102	117	239	48.4	31.4	33.4	\$24.29	\$13.73

DODGE—														
Ashippun.....	7	3	77-8	303	300	603	449	4	1	54-9	31-2	41-3	\$22 75	\$13 11
Beaver Dam.....	6	5	71-2	290	256	546	471	4	3	71-2	31-3	41-2	25 82	10 36
Do City.....	2	1	71-4	437	440	877	688	2	2	71-4	81-4	9	44 00	21 00
Burnett.....	3	5	5	182	183	365	350	4	6	5	23-4	41-4	22 80	12 00
Calamus.....	5	3	61-2	184	152	336	327	3	.....	61-2	4	41-2	27 00	15 00
Chester.....	4	4	6	325	294	619	535	8	9	6	6	41-2	30 00	15 00
Clyman.....	3	7	6	306	264	570	352	3	9	6	4	3	28 00	10 00
Elba.....	5	4	51-2	277	271	548	379	3	16	51-2	31-2	41-2	25 00	14 00
Emmet.....	8	2	7	338	251	589	442	5	5	7	5	4	26 00	16 00
Herman.....	7	3	4	367	310	677	.....	.....	.....	4	31-2	4	20 00	10 00
Fox Lake.....	3	8	74-5	442	406	848	471	4	5	74-5	43-8	43-5	23 37	15 27
Hubbard.....	7	4	4	473	472	945	620	6	6	4	21-2	51-2	38 12	14 40
Hustford.....	4	4	51-3	293	285	578	340	1	10	51-3	41-4	4	24 00	10 00
Le Roy.....	4	3	53-4	208	191	399	204	2	5	53-4	21-7	51-3	19 95	12 30
Lomira.....	8	3	.....	214	194	408	356	7	8	.....	.....	.....	18 00	10 00
Lowell.....	7	5	52-3	394	387	781	555	30	4	52-3	4	5	24 00	12 10
Oak Grove.....	7	5	63-4	376	360	736	630	7	8	53-4	41-8	44-5	26 50	10 00
Lebanon.....	6	1	6	350	352	702	332	2	7	6	.....	.....	30 00	12 00
Portland.....	4	7	4	280	220	470	336	3	3	4	31-2	31-4	21 81	10 41
Rubicon.....	9	4	53-4	457	348	805	591	12	11	53-4	22-3	42-3	20 75	9 50
Shields.....	5	1	6	285	222	607	350	5	.....	6	31-3	41-6	17 00	11 00
Theresa.....	5	3	.....	403	386	789	239	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00	16 00
Trenton.....	11	6	7	364	287	651	557	2	4	7	4	6	21 00	15 00
Westford.....	4	2	.....	113	75	183	130	4	.....	.....	5	7	28 25	14 25
Williamstown.....	5	2	64-7	371	351	722	459	6	8	64-7	41-2	32-7	23 00	10 43
	139	93	.....	7982	7857	15339	10163	129	130	62-3	41-4	4	\$24 31	\$11 68
DOOR—														
Otumba.....	4	.....	3	116	114	230	98	1	.....	3	1	1	30 00	17 50
Gibraltar.....	4	21-2	57	48	105	67	2	21-2	21-2	14 50
	8	23-4	173	162	335	165	3	23-4	1	13-4	\$30 00	\$16 00

TABLE NO. V.—continued.

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GRAND JURY—cont.																
Marquette	2	74	140	91	201	141	3	4	9 2-5	3 1-2	2 2-3	\$24 00	\$14 83
Markesan Village	1	9	68	69	127	114	9	20 00	...
Princeton	5	7	312	280	592	500	5	10	4	3 1-2	4 1-2	28 00	12 50
Seneca	2	1	88	63	151	115	...	1	6	3	7	9 00	13 00
Ste. Marie	2	6	140	89	229	183	5	3	6 1-8	1 2-3	1 1-3	26 00	13 75
IOWA—	45	7	2402	2196	4598	3649	72	49	5 2-4	3 1-2	4 2-4	\$27 00	\$12 88
Arens	11	8	5	...	54-5	205	187	392	295	8	3	2 3-4	1 3-4	3 2-4	\$24 00	\$15 13
Clyde	4	...	2	...	63-5	109	112	221	200	18 00	14 00
Dodgeville	9	...	2	...	61-5	613	647	1280	809	8	2	6 1-7	2 1-2	4 1-3	27 87	20 00
Highland	10	...	2	...	5	421	389	810	610	5	5	4	3	2	25 00	18 00
Linden	7	51-2	349	290	639	357	2	4	4	4 1-2	4	29 80	14 10
Mifflin	8	51-8	270	180	450	324	1	7	5 1-8	3 1-4	1 7-8	23 00	19 20
Mineral Point	9	...	2	...	61-8	270	283	593	251	1	3	4 6-8	1 5-8	4 1-2	26 75	19 67
Mineral Pt. City	1	91-2	617	592	1209	673	13	...	4 1-4	0 1-2	10	50 00	25 00
Pulaski	5	...	2	...	63-7	181	160	341	255	1	4	6 3-7	3 1-7	3 2-7	25 00	12 83

TABLE No. V.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	JEFFERSON, cont.										No. of School Districts.	No. of Districts which have not reported.	No. of parts of Districts.	No. of parts of Districts which have not reported.	Average No. of Months Schools have been taught	No. of Male Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of Female Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 yrs of age.	Total No. of Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 yrs of age.	No. of Children over 4 and under 20 yrs of age who have attended School.	No. of Children under 4 years of age who have attended School.	No. of Children over 20 years of age who have attended School.	Average No. Months Children between 4 and 20 years of age have attended School.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Male Teacher.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Female Teacher.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Male Teachers.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Female Teachers.		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14																		
Watertown city 10 schools have been taught	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Oakland	89	75	32	4701	4488	11208	7238	123	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
JUNEAU—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Necoda	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Orange	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Clearfield	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
German town	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Lisbon	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Fountain	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Plymouth	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Lindina	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lemonwter	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Marion	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wonawee	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Summit	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

TABLE No. V.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	No. of School Districts.	No. of Districts which have not reported.	No. of parts of Districts.	No. of parts of Districts which have not reported.	No. of School Houses in Joint Districts.	Average No. of Months Schools have been taught.	No. of Male Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of Female Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Total No. of Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 yrs of age.	No. of Children over 4 and under 20 yrs of age who have attended School.	No. of Children under 4 years of age who have attended School.	Average No. Months Children between 4 and 20 years of age have attended School.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Male Teacher.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Female Teacher.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Male Teachers.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Female Teachers.
LA CROSSE—cont.																
Greenfield	8	...	1	...	...	105	100	205	62	3	2	61.2	3	10	\$25 00	\$19 00
Bangor	4	...	1	...	...	101	95	196	122	4	2	9	3	9	18 50	18 00
Barnes	3	...	1	...	...	123	97	220	181	...	...	4	...	...	18 40	19 40
Barrie	4	...	1	...	...	131	147	278	196	2	1	6	9	6	18 50	18 66
Holland	3	...	1	...	...	62	28	80	68	...	...	...	8	103.4	33 00	12 40
Jackson	8	...	5	...	...	74	67	141	97	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	11 50
Campbell	2	...	...	...	...	66	66	132	62	...	...	3	3	...	20 00	...
Buchanan—no report.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34	11	3	...	...	1459	1456	2915	2093	15	20	5	6	8	28 10	15 55
LA FAYETTE—																
Argyle	8	...	...	...	...	199	179	378	286	5	7	3	33.4	4	17 00	11 00
Belmont	5	...	2	...	...	126	123	249	140	3	...	5	4	4	25 00	15 00
Benton	6	...	8	...	...	425	485	890	414	8	...	38.4	6	41.4	27 50	22 00
Centre	12	5	1	...	...	317	288	605	481	12	5	35.3	2	43.3	29 33	13 62
Hick Grove	3	...	4	...	...	384	214	548	268	...	1	27.8	22.7	23.7	27 00	16 80
Fayette	6	...	2	...	...	204	220	424	313	...	5	41.2	23.5	35.8	23 00	12 50
Gratiot	6	...	2	...	...	216	197	413	277	1	6	3	2	4	22 50	13 00

Kendall.....	5	...	1	...	1	42-8	227	179	406	317	...	3	41-2	31-8	3-2-8	\$28 80	\$15
Monticello.....	3	1	2	...	...	3	74	79	153	86	...	10	6	8	4	30 00	16 00
New Digging.....	4	...	1	...	...	...	376	289	685	300	...	...	6	9	12	27 50	20 00
Shaffsburg.....	4	...	2	...	...	...	488	486	984	366	...	2	6	6	6	30 00	16 00
Wayne.....	4	...	2	1	...	...	115	118	283	223	4	7	4	3	2	18 00	10 00
Wicks.....	8	...	5	...	...	...	324	317	641	453	5	21	21-2	3	3	24 00	11 00
Willow Springs..	7	...	1	...	1	...	203	166	369	280	...	...	...	31-2	4	21 33	13 67
White Oak Springs	2	...	1	...	...	...	194	128	252	182	1	6	41-4	4	4 1-4	35 00	14 33
	83	6	32	1	...	...	3762	3838	7100	4268	34	72	81-2	4	4 1-2	25 78	14 76
LA POINTE—																	
Bayfield.....	1	...	...	...	1	10	18	24	37	34	...	...	10	10	...	25 00	...
La Pointe.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bayport.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	...	2	...	2	10	13	24	37	24	...	...	10	10	...	25 00	...
MANITOWOC—																	
Buchanan.....	5	...	...	...	...	4	177	144	321	132	...	4	4	8	1	24 06	14 90
Cato.....	6	...	4	...	2	4	239	212	451	195	12	...	37-8	18-5	2	25 00	16 00
Centerville.....	5	...	...	...	...	43-5	201	194	395	189	...	...	43-5	21-5	2-5	19 50	17 00
Coopers town...	5	...	...	...	...	3	151	171	322	127	...	...	3	2	1	20 00	15 00
Eaton.....	5	1	...	...	...	...	95	86	181	104	1	2	4	4	4	...	12 00
Franklin.....	5	...	1	...	1	61-6	176	159	335	141	...	...	61-6	1	5 1-6	12 50	10 00
Kossuth.....	5	...	...	...	...	63-5	223	245	468	256	8	4	6	32-5	3	20 67	18 00
Manitowoc.....	4	1	...	...	...	91-7	630	573	1103	454	11	4	5	81-7	1	43 00	24 50
do Rapids.....	6	...	...	...	6	...	242	232	474	269	7	3	5	4	1 3-9	25 00	20 00
Maple Grove.....	1	...	2	1	...	71-2	189	109	243	65	...	...	7	3	4 1-2	20 00	15 50
Meeme.....	5	...	...	...	...	61-6	231	147	375	164	4	...	51-2	4	2 1-5	22 00	14 00
Mishicot.....	12	8	1	...	1	5	371	303	674	284	7	13	5	2	3	23 79	16 71
Newton.....	5	...	...	...	...	51-5	247	241	488	202	1	1	5	3 1-5	2	30 00	18 00
Rockland.....	2	...	3	...	2	31-5	65	103	188	105	2	...	3	...	3 1-5	...	16 00

TABLE No. V.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	No. of School Districts.	No. of Districts which have not reported.	No. of parts of Districts.	No. of parts of Districts which have not reported.	No. of School Houses in Joint Districts.	Average No. of months Schools have been taught	No. of Male Children resi- ding in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of Female Children resi- ding in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Total No. of Children resi- ding in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of Children over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended School.	No. of Children under 4 years of age who have attended School.	No. of Children over 20 years of age who have attended School.	Average No. months Chil- dren between 4 and 20 years of age who have attended School.	Aver. No. months Schools have been taught by a Male Teacher.	Aver. No. months Schools have been taught by a Female Teacher.	Average amount of Wages per month paid to Male Teachers.	Average amount of Wages per month paid to Fe- male Teachers.
MANITOWOC, cont.																	
Schleswig.....	7	8	1	1	89	170	56	8	6	31-2	11-2	2	31-2	2	31-4	\$16 00	\$16 00
Two Rivers.....	7	1	1	1	397	809	378	8	6	53-4	31-2	31-4	31-2	31-4	31-4	36 00	22 24
	85	10	12	1	8405	7005	3081	84	37	13-4	3	31-2	31-2	31-2	31-2	\$13 34	\$16 53
MARATHON—																	
Wausau.....	3				100	183	145	1	1	31-2	31-2	31-2	31-2	31-2	31-2	\$23 00	\$16 00
Medinee.....	3				157	115	89	1	1	6	3	3	3	41-2	41-2	22 00	17 00
Jenny.....	1				18	38	11	1	1	3	3	3	3	31-2	31-2	23 00	23 00
Kan Claire.....	No report																
Texas.....	No report																
	7				175	335	195	2	1	4	31-3	4	31-3	4	4	\$32 00	\$33 67
MARQUETTE—																	
Buffalo.....	5		7		128	291	248	6	11	4	38-14	38-7	38-14	38-7	38-7	\$18 71	\$19 09
Crysal Lake.....	4		5	1	89	185	130	6	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	21 00	16 00
Harris.....	3		2		80	186	133	4	4								69 59
Moundville.....	6		3		163	373	348	6	9	5	22-3	35-9	22-3	35-9	35-9	25 00	10 00

Montello.....	8	2	140	122	262	184	6	4	51-6	22-3	21-2	\$23 20	\$18 00
Mean.....	2	1	75	160	88	88	6	4	41-3	51-2	81-3	20 00	12 40
Nashkoro.....	1	1	122	220	153	153	2	2	61-5	38-4	4	20 00	11 37
Newton.....	4	2	122	262	131	131	5	3	51-2	38-4	4	20 00	11 30
Orford.....	3	3	122	262	203	203	4	8	3	3	4	20 00	11 30
Packwaukee.....	5	5	122	262	143	143	2	2	4	4	4	20 00	11 30
Grthide.....	1	1	122	262	105	105	1	1	4	4	4	20 00	11 30
Springfield.....	5	5	122	262	157	157	1	1	4	4	4	20 00	11 30
Westfield.....	2	2	122	262	105	105	1	1	4	4	4	20 00	11 30
.....	24	32	1272	3784	1006	1006	47	133	47-2	4	31-2	\$22 61	\$15 15
MILWAUKEE—													
Franklin.....	5	4	360	317	677	400	13	9	41-12	6	5	\$23 33	\$15 00
Greenfield.....	10	5	511	433	874	533	16	8	413-16	45-11	4	26 64	15 79
Granville.....	13	1	544	370	1033	617	16	3	41-2	3	3	24 70	15 03
Kate.....	7	2	431	392	738	431	3	2	54-3	35-6	33-4	23 08	15 03
Milwaukee.....	9	3	477	409	927	346	1	1	6	62-3	11-8	25 00	13 32
Oak Creek.....	6	6	414	407	821	451	2	2	4	31-6	43-4	24 16	16 66
Wauwatosa.....	9	4	526	493	1019	543	1	1	4	31-6	43-4	26 10	17 53
Milwaukee city.....	9	4	7501	5848	13349	543	1	1	4	31-6	43-4	30 75	31 47
.....	66	19	10774	8759	19638	3310	32	13	41-2	41-2	33-4	\$31 53	\$19 05
MONROE—													
Adrian.....	2	2	68	55	323	188	1	1	5	3	4	\$26 60	\$16 00
Angelo.....	3	1	57	69	126	113	5	4	4	3	3	20 00	13 06
Clifton.....	1	1	37	13	30	20	5	4	5	3	4	.....	30 00
Estor.....	2	2	11	9	20	13	3	3	3	3	3	.....	11 00
Greenfield.....	9	2	102	115	217	136	3	1	2	3	4	18 00	13 00
Glendale.....	3	1	47	41	88	63	1	1	2	2	3	23 00	14 50
Leon.....	4	2	106	89	195	162	2	4	3	2	3	24 00	12 00
La Fayette.....	3	1	42	45	87	87	1	1	3	2	3	24 00	11 50
Le Roy.....	1	2	29	35	64	59	2	2	5	2	3	24 00	11 50
Little Falls.....	5	3	57	65	122	57	2	2	5	2	3	24 00	8 00

TABLE No. V.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	No. of School Districts.	No. of Districts which have not reported.	No. of parts of Districts.	No. of parts of Districts which have not reported.	No. of School Houses in Joint Districts.	Average No. of Months Schools have been taught.	No. of Male Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of Female Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Total No. of Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of Children over 4 and under 20 yrs of age who have attended School.	No. of Children under 4 years of age who have attended School.	No. of Children over 20 years of age who have attended School.	Average No. Months Children between 4 and 20 years of age have attended School.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Male Teacher.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Female Teacher.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Male Teachers.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Female Teachers.
MONROE—cont.																	
Portland.	6	2	1	1	1	4 1-2	90	95	185	67	1	1	8	8	3	\$18.00	\$12.05
Knightsville.	3	1	1	1	1	6 1-2	99	43	141	70	1	2	6 1-2	4	3	35.00	12.69
Sparta.	3	1	1	1	1	6 1-2	247	359	491	275	10	7	5	23-4	4	34.00	13.53
Sheldon.	3	1	1	1	1	9 1-2	56	60	106	47	13	2	2	11-2	4	31.00	13.76
Tomb.	2	1	1	1	1	6 1-2	43	33	81	60	3	1	5	4	4	36.00	12.00
Wilcox.	4	1	1	1	1	6 1-2	54	72	126	101	6	1	6	11-2	4 1-2	20.00	10.00
Wellington.	2	1	1	1	1	8 1-2	40	23	63	49	8	1	8	11-2	8 1-2	.....	12.25
	68	8	24	5	12	43-4	1126	1077	2205	1607	40	23	4	3	47-2	\$24.40	\$19.82
OCONTO.																	
Marquette.	6	1	1	1	1	5 1-5	87	73	159	140	5	1	1	7	9	\$30.00	20.60
Oconto.	3	1	1	1	1	8	140	181	271	202	5	1	1	8 1-2	7 1-2	50.00	15.00
Scler.	2	1	1	1	1	8 1-2	87	57	114	48	.....	.....	.....	2	8 1-2	32.18	10.00
Pensaukee.	2	1	1	1	1	11	86	45	101	33	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....
	12	1	1	1	1	7	340	305	645	430	5	2	2	6 1-2	8	37.39	15.00

PORTAGE—														
Amherst.....	2	2	1	1	5	48	136	728	73	3	3	0	1-2	\$20 00
Albion.....	4	4	3	3	2	70	407	1397	67	3	3	0	1-2	25 00
Belmont.....	8	1	1	1	3	83	83	173	129	...	...	3	3	10 88
La Buena Vista.....	4	4	1	1	6	66	97	168	116	1	1	5	3-4	22 50
Lanark.....	8	4	1	1	3-5	74	55	128	119	4	4	5	3-4	20 00
Plover.....	3	3	1	1	7-12	142	145	288	209	...	...	2	1-2	29 50
Pine Grove.....	2	1	3	3	3	54	44	98	78	1	1	3	3	8 50
New Hope.....	2	4	4	4	4	57	53	120	76	6	6	4	4	12 33
Seaton.....	8	8	4	4	4	109	75	184	145	2	2	5	5	11 00
Sevens' Point.....	10	1	1	1	5-6	279	279	568	425	10	10	2	1-2	14 00
Shafford.....	2	2	1	1	1	14	8	32	...	...	...	1	1-2	14 00
...	58	28	16	9	9	1007	844	1851	1457	15	31	4	1-2	\$21 04
RACINE—														
Marlington.....	5	1	4	4	2	427	405	835	645	4	4	4	4	\$12 26
Chaledonia.....	5	5	6	6	7-10	324	318	642	430	8	8	5	5	15 70
Dayton.....	6	6	3	3	1	231	205	436	372	4	4	4	4	72 50
Robert Pleasant.....	7	7	4	4	7-2	253	264	547	345	8	2	4	4	13 50
Norway.....	5	1	9	1	2	196	170	368	200	9	9	4	4	17 56
Raymond.....	7	7	6	6	2	283	218	476	382	11	9	4	4	16 80
Rochester.....	8	3	3	3	7-4	193	186	381	380	4	4	4	4	18 17
Racine City.....	1	1	1	1	19	...	3243	2169	...	...	...	1	1	24 88
Racine Town.....	6	6	4	4	4	246	191	437	308	9	17	7	7	30 67
Watford.....	3	3	3	3	1	269	264	563	423	9	7	7	7	14 70
Yorkville.....	6	6	8	8	2	263	246	514	446	7	7	4	4	25 60
...	53	1	45	1	20	2682	2489	5484	5948	59	58	4	4	30 00
RICHLAND—														
Akan.....	4	4	1	1	6	48	28	86	23	...	...	3	3	\$3 00
Bloom.....	4	4	2	2	1	122	169	291	127	...	...	3	3	19 44
Buena Vista.....	7	2	2	2	6	174	168	382	319	8	1	3	3	22 38
Dayton.....	7	1	3	2	3-5	103	102	205	80	3	3	22 00
Eagle.....	6	1	1	1	3-7	186	182	265	153	4	4	24 15

TABLE No. V.—continued.

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RICHLAND—cont.																		
Forest.....	6	0	0	0	2	36-7	96	89	185	127	1	2	3	3 1-4	3 2-3	\$22 20	\$12 86	
Henrietta.....	4	1	1	1	1	51-3	90	88	179	132	1	1	3	3 2-5	4 1-5	20 00	10 05	
Marshall.....	2	0	0	0	0	65-9	215	173	388	282	1	2	5	3 2-5	4 1-5	22 68	18 37	
Richmond.....	2	0	0	0	0	82-8	199	87	216	161	1	1	5	3 2-5	4 1-5	20 00	10 00	
Rockbridge.....	5	2	1	1	4	51-3	105	91	196	194	2	2	4	3	3	22 00	12 00	
Richwood.....	7	1	1	1	1	83-4	186	167	343	251	2	2	4	1	3 1-3	30 00	12 57	
Richland, Tenn.....	5	0	0	0	2	82-8	188	147	335	284	11	11	3	2 2-3	2 1-7	19 00	9 69	
Sylvan.....	3	0	0	0	1	41-8	115	80	195	141	1	1	3	3	4	20 00	7 48	
Westport.....	3	1	1	1	1	42-8	102	85	187	108	1	1	3	1 1-2	2 1-2	19 50	6 62	
Willow.....	3	1	1	1	1	42-8	68	57	125	77	3	3	4	3	3	17 00	11 00	
	77	9	41	8	22	41-2	1987	1836	3673	2690	36	46	3	2 1-2	3 1-3	\$20 83	16 38	
ROCK—																		
Avon.....	7	0	0	0	3	61-2	197	168	360	347	3	3	3	1 1-2	5 1-9	23 50	11 00	
Bellevue.....	7	0	0	0	1	61-2	145	135	276	312	2	1	4	2	2 1-2	23 50	11 57	
Bradford.....	11	0	0	0	3	61-2	243	194	437	311	6	6	4	4	4	28 08	13 48	

BOOK--cont.

Center	11	206	183	399	399	399	18	4 1-2	3 1-2	5	\$29 00	\$16 00
Clinton	11	332	301	613	443	443	7	5	3 3-5	8 2-3	23 70	13 66
Palton	10	339	360	749	529	529	22	5	4 1-2	8 1-2	30 00	13 00
Marysborough	9	171	169	340	261	261	6	6 1-2	4	4	24 85	13 00
Jonestown	11	71-2	299	441	366	366	2	6 1-2	3 2-3	5 1-2	27 66	15 25
Lima	11	236	297	439	378	378	3	5	2 1-4	8 3-4	24 00	11 00
La Prairie	10	146	182	298	298	298	9	3 2-5	2 3-5	4 1-2	26 41	13 00
Milton	10	286	269	554	354	354	6	3 1-2	3 1-2	4 1-2	28 75	15 00
McGrath	9	205	269	446	331	331	2	4 1-2	3 1-2	4 1-2	29 48	14 23
Newark	9	257	213	499	405	405	3	4 1-3	3 3-5	4 1-8	28 00	11 32
Porter	9	246	241	497	439	439	1	5 1-1	4 3-4	5 1-2	36 83	14 47
Plymouth	10	222	207	485	366	366	3	6 3-4	4 5-6	4 1-4	27 50	14 00
Rock	13	245	207	452	413	413	10	4	6 2-9	3	21 26	12 16
Spring Valley	9	212	186	398	272	272	7	6	4	4	23 00	17 00
Turtle	6	37	263	492	423	423	17	6 1-2	3 3-4	5	27 60	14 50
Union	9	894	849	989	769	769	10	5 1-2	3 3-4	5	29 32	12 25
Jonestown City	6	1837	1879	3656	1492	1492	15	8 1-3	10	10	70 50	23 00
Delet City	3	647	636	1398	1038	1038	15	6 1-2	3 1-2	4 1-2	80 00	27 00
Jonestown	9	185	166	341	245	245	8	5	3 1-2	4 1-2	25 65	11 30
St. CROIX	203	7087	9856	14,923	9839	9839	715	5	3 1-2	4 1-4	330 00	\$14 58
City of Hudson	1	225	267	492	293	293	4	5	3 1-2	3	\$64 90	\$23 70
Hudson	4	45	47	90	28	28	5	6	3 1-2	3	21 00	21 00
Star Ex-Grice	3	32-3	35	34	33	33	2	3 2-3	3 2-3	3 2-3	16 90	16 90
Richmond	1	82	17	49	35	35	1	5 1-2	5 1-2	5 1-2	16 00	16 00
Malone	4	44	32	76	64	64	3	3 2-3	3	3	12 38	11 33
St. Joseph's	1	30	28	66	25	25	3	4	4	4	22 00	22 00
Somerset	3	56	51	106	58	58	6	3	3	3	12 75	12 75
Eau Gallie	1	45	20	65	41	41	2	9	3	9	16 00	16 00
Rush River	1	39	26	65	51	51	3	12	3	3	16 00	13 33
Erin Prairie	2	31-7	22	88	18	18	1	3 1-7	3 1-7	3 1-7	12 00	12 00
Hammond	1	33	28	61	35	35	3	5	4	3	20 00	16 00
Troy	2	61-2	18	30	39	39	3	3	3 1-2	3	15 00	10 00

TABLE No. V.—continued.

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ST. CROIX—cont.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gayton, Twp.	3	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rebec, Valley	3	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
St. Croix	6	0	0	0	0	0	44	44	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SAVOY	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Baraboo	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	344	344	436	19	1	41-2	13-4	42-6	0	\$26 61	\$28 86	
Money Creek	3	0	0	0	0	0	206	206	206	174	2	1	1-1	2	11-2	0	\$7 40	\$7 40	
Baraboo	4	0	0	0	0	0	356	356	356	215	3	1	1-1	13-16	30-7	0	\$1 57	\$1 57	
Wingfield	14	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	130	176	8	3	3-2	2	2	0	\$3 00	\$3 00	
Delland	14	0	0	0	0	0	111	111	111	169	4	3	3-2	44-10	33-4	0	\$1 30	\$1 30	
Fairfield	14	0	0	0	0	0	116	116	116	238	6	2	4	37-12	33-5	0	\$3 00	\$3 00	
Tracy, Twp.	13	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	150	101	4	4	4	8	8	0	\$3 74	\$3 74	
Freeland	3	0	0	0	0	0	145	145	145	195	7	6	6	8	8	0	\$2 00	\$2 00	
Woodford	16	0	0	0	0	0	183	183	183	224	8	3	3-3	36-7	34-7	0	\$2 98	\$2 98	
Klinton	16	0	0	0	0	0	136	136	136	237	8	6	41-2	21-4	4	0	\$3 00	\$3 00	
Freuden	16	0	0	0	0	0	136	136	136	168	1	4	4	8	4	0	\$2 00	\$2 00	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	184	188	208	5	6	31-4	8	5	0	\$4 11	\$4 11	

New Buffalo	5	2	4	2	7	237	302	409	409	8	6	3	1-2	2	1-3	2	5-6	\$50 00	\$12 00
Mareath	12	2	5	1	5	288	385	476	476	5	13	4	4	2	1-2	3	2-3	28 41	16 00
W. F. de la. Co.	4	1	4	1	6	362	361	623	623	3	1	5	5	6	1-2	5	1-5	36 00	18 25
Greenfield	3	1	3	1	2	93	119	212	168	4	6	3	3	1	1-2	6	1-7	20 00	11 00
Marimac	3	1	1	1	7	126	147	269	269	2	6	6	6	1	1-7	6	1-7	21 01	12 00
Reedburg	6	2	2	2	2	222	220	372	372	5	8	4	4	2	1-2	3	1-2	29 50	14 50
Franklin	10	3	4	3	1	136	157	353	353	7	2	3	3	3	1-2	3	1-2	18 00	9 91
Spring Green	5	2	2	2	4	148	143	297	297	3	4	4	4	4	1-2	4	1-2	23 00	19 00
SHAWANEE	105	3	37	5	24	354	312	6707	6240	66	76	4	1-4	3	1-3	3	1-2	\$24 50	\$15 00
SHAWANEE	2	1	1	2	7	20	30	50	47	...	...	6	4	4	1-2	3	1-2	\$28 00	\$16 00
Shawano	No report	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickerson	No report	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wankeljohn	No report	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macklin	No report	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self Plain	No report	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHENBOTTAN	2	1	1	2	7	20	30	50	47	...	...	6	4	4	1-2	3	1-2	\$28 00	\$16 00
SHENBOTTAN	19	2	2	2	4	262	262	553	553	14	1	4	1-4	2	1-4	2	1-4	\$20 00	\$14 00
Abbott	8	1	1	1	6	283	226	593	593	4	7	5	1-2	1	1-3	4	2-3	\$11 00	\$13 30
Green Bush	8	1	1	1	4	304	287	531	531	14	1	3	1-4	5	1-3	3	1-4	\$28 00	\$19 00
Herman	19	2	2	2	1	384	384	734	734	14	1	6	1-4	3	1-2	3	1-2	\$22 00	\$13 00
Holland	19	2	2	2	1	384	384	734	734	14	1	6	1-4	3	1-2	3	1-2	\$22 00	\$13 00
Lima	19	2	2	2	1	384	384	734	734	14	1	6	1-4	3	1-2	3	1-2	\$22 00	\$13 00
Lyndog	19	2	2	2	1	384	384	734	734	14	1	6	1-4	3	1-2	3	1-2	\$22 00	\$13 00
Mitchell	19	2	2	2	1	384	384	734	734	14	1	6	1-4	3	1-2	3	1-2	\$22 00	\$13 00
Mosel	19	2	2	2	1	384	384	734	734	14	1	6	1-4	3	1-2	3	1-2	\$22 00	\$13 00
Plymouth	19	2	2	2	1	384	384	734	734	14	1	6	1-4	3	1-2	3	1-2	\$22 00	\$13 00
Rhine	19	2	2	2	1	384	384	734	734	14	1	6	1-4	3	1-2	3	1-2	\$22 00	\$13 00
Russell	19	2	2	2	1	384	384	734	734	14	1	6	1-4	3	1-2	3	1-2	\$22 00	\$13 00
Scott	19	2	2	2	1	384	384	734	734	14	1	6	1-4	3	1-2	3	1-2	\$22 00	\$13 00
Sheboygan Falls	9	1	1	1	6	154	168	434	434	2	1	5	1-2	4	1-2	4	1-2	\$19 00	\$9 38
Sheboygan city	1	1	1	1	9	251	266	547	547	7	1	4	1-2	4	1-2	4	1-2	\$25 00	\$15 00
Sheboygan city	1	1	1	1	9	251	266	547	547	7	1	4	1-2	4	1-2	4	1-2	\$25 00	\$15 00

TABLE No. V.—continued.

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SHEBOYGAN—																	
Wilson	5	1	1	5	152.3	197	185	382	200			6	6	3	\$20.00	\$16.00	
Shaboga Falls	7	1	1	1	61.2	212	218	428	317			5	51.2	51.2	47.50	20.00	
Village	2	1	1	1	6	4892	4478	9185	5844	58	38	48.4	4	4	30.41	18.86	
TOTAL SHEBOYGAN	14	3	3	7	219.5	4581	4311	8495	5181	93	38	61.8	10	10	34.11	17.86	
WISCONSIN—																	
Arcadia	1				7	25	16	41	17					7		\$14.00	
Gale	2				51.3	87	87	174	91			4	2	8	\$24.00	\$16.00	
Preston	3				8	37	29	66	35			4	4	9		12.88	
Trumpton	3				6	167	181	348	243	7	4	8	4	32.3	29.68	14.26	
Waukegan—No Rep.	10																
TOTAL WISCONSIN	16	1	1	1	6	316	333	649	389	7	5	4	31.4	51.3	26.88	14.20	
WATKINS—																	
Sharon	3				8	357	385	742	604	10	5	4	3	4	\$35.00	\$12.88	
Danish	5				4	314	350	664	417	4	5	4	5	4	28.92	11.76	

Richmond.....	6	6	6	2	61-2	156	166	822	261	6	10	4	10-11	46-11	\$24 66	\$14 00
Whitewater.....	6	7	7	1	71-3	567	540	1107	762	2	8	4	14-7	56-7	36 36	14 36
Walworth.....	6	6	6	4	81-6	268	272	560	477	5	15	6	22-3	25-12	25 12	11 10
Delavan.....	6	6	6	4	92-5	418	423	841	607	6	8	8	41-2	49-10	31 98	12 30
Sugar Creek.....	5	4	4	1	91-2	204	203	407	278	2	7	4	41-5	51-4	22 68	9 80
La Grange.....	4	6	6	5	9	248	259	502	415	4	8	5	54-7	4	27 00	11 66
Linn.....	8	3	3	3	8	236	176	412	.....	10	12	.....	4	6	25 00	10 00
Geneva.....	6	7	7	4	81-4	457	418	878	682	5	13	51-9	86-7	45-9	27 72	15 09
La Fayette.....	6	6	6	4	73-5	238	213	451	384	4	12	.....	.....	.....	22 25	10 75
Troy.....	6	6	6	2	91-2	247	218	465	436	.....	13	8	41-2	6	25 00	16 00
Bloomfield.....	5	5	5	2	91-4	271	244	515	385	2	7	41-3	33-4	51-2	24 37	13 90
Hudson.....	7	3	3	2	71-6	305	289	594	423	2	6	51-2	31-2	82-3	24 75	11 00
Spring Prairie.....	8	4	4	3	7	363	351	538	462	1	4	.....	3	4	26 00	13 00
East Troy.....	5	4	4	2	93-4	337	310	647	515	6	4	52-3	43-10	6	35 25	15 06
Elk Horn.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	180	240	420	286	6	.....	9	5	9	50 00	25 00
	97	84	.....	43	8	5100	4795	9685	7423	75	117	41-2	33-4	43-4	28 35	13 39
WASHINGTON—																
Addison.....	9	1	1	.....	51-4	835	353	738	358	.....	.....	21-13	5	4	\$22 66	\$17 00
Barton.....	6	2	2	.....	7	248	221	469	235	4	7	41-2	33-4	38-4	28 28	13 62
Erin.....	8	7	7	5	61-7	366	299	655	436	.....	1	7	51-3	31-3	24 68	13 10
Farmington.....	7	4	4	2	61-4	350	302	652	597	4	8	.....	4	31-2	22 53	12 14
Germanstown.....	7	6	6	3	61-3	563	518	1071	655	7	.....	8	6	.....	27 09	.....
Harford.....	8	3	3	1	7	487	447	924	612	2	2	71-23	3	31-2	23 97	14 10
Jackson.....	9	3	3	.....	54-5	382	313	695	287	2	.....	4	3	3	25 00	13 60
Kewasum.....	5	1	1	1	61-3	172	163	335	269	3	1	6	4	3	17 66	11 50
Polk.....	6	4	4	4	62-5	597	448	965	538	.....	.....	8	5	31-4	81 24	15 80
Richfield.....	6	7	7	4	61-8	486	389	875	625	.....	.....	.....	9	9	25 00	14 00
Trenton.....	4	4	4	5	61-2	323	305	628	595	.....	1	6	4	31-2	30 00	13 00
Wayne.....	8	1	1	1	45-8	290	298	588	233	1	1	31-2	4	47-10	26 12	13 75
West Bend.....	4	4	4	1	67-8	270	264	534	372	1	5	5	3	48-8	33 00	15 58
	81	1	50	27	7	4809	4310	9119	5692	24	26	5	48-4	38-4	25 45	12 67

WAUPACA—

Payson.....	7	2	1	5	170	158	338	271	1	1	43-4	11-2	31-9	\$19.50	\$12.50
Farmington.....	6	1	1	5	136	89	205	197	4	6	41-3	11-2	31-3	19.97	8.80
Scandia.....	4	2	1	4	85	80	165	71	4	4	41-4	3	41-3	9.00	11.50
Loda.....	2	2	1	6	110	110	320	114	4	1	9	7	3	90.00	12.00
Lincoln.....	7	2	2	6	132	130	302	369	15	1	51-3	2	31-3	29.40	14.23
Wauwesa.....	3	4	3	6	204	194	388	309	3	1	6	5	5	18.00	10.00
St. Lawrence.....	3	1	1	4	285	255	540	433	17	3	5	2	4	10.00	10.00
Weyauwega.....	3	1	1	4	109	97	197	171	3	1	41-3	3	3	50.00	18.00
Royalton.....	3	2	2	4	28	26	63	49	3	1	10	4	4	32.00	18.00
Little Wolf.....	2	1	1	4	57	55	112	59	1	1	43-4	3	3	38.00	9.00
Chiladonia.....	2	1	1	4	212	204	419	321	3	3	43-4	3	3	25.00	13.00
Minwa.....	4	1	1	5	68	48	106	90	3	3	41-3	4	5	31.00	21.04
Lebanon.....	4	1	1	4	34	21	55	.....	.....	.....	41-3	3	6	39.00	10.00
Beat Creek.....	3	1	1	8	11	6	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	3	1	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	61	6	20	42	1724	1623	3247	2451	61	24	51-2	51-2	4	321.48	312.48

WAUSHARA—

Bloomfield.....	2	1	1	4	58	23	81	70	.....	.....	31-2	11-2	21-2	\$18.00	\$12.00
Coloma.....	3	3	3	6	71	77	148	130	1	.....	51-2	4	3	30.75	11.33
Dakota.....	2	2	3	6	87	85	172	168	.....	8	5	2	4	33.33	12.00
Deerfield.....	5	5	2	1	80	86	66	67	3	1	8	3	6	26.00	9.00
Hancock.....	5	1	5	4	92	57	149	118	6	7	34-6	4	4	3.40	3.40
Leon.....	4	7	7	5	145	135	280	253	9	.....	31-2	4	4	25.00	12.00
Marion.....	5	8	8	1	112	105	217	148	7	2	3	5	5	33.00	9.31
Mount Morris.....	5	2	2	1	76	63	159	125	3	3	.....	3	2	38.00	9.75
Oasis.....	3	4	4	2	92	74	166	127	1	2	3	2	1	22.00	8.26
Plainfield.....	6	5	5	3	176	159	335	269	4	3	4	3	3	17.33	10.75
Poyapi.....	1	5	5	1	64	67	131	116	2	3	41-3	28-5	21-2	19.00	9.75
Richford.....	5	2	2	1	105	104	209	198	4	3	4	1	4	20.00	12.00
Rose.....	5	2	1	1	5	9	14	20	3	3	3	3	2	20.00	12.00
Sarville.....	4	3	3	1	127	121	243	130	3	3	51-5	25-7	36-7	17.68	14.00
Sacramento.....	4	1	6	6	135	107	242	213	5	4	71-2	1-3	1-3	29.86	14.25
Springwater.....	4	2	2	6	90	73	163	138	4	5	4	2	20.00	12.00

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WAUSHARA, cont.																
Warren.....	4	...	5	...	1	6	98	85	183	129	2	4	41-3	41-2	\$25 68	\$10 68
Wautoma.....	3	...	8	...	2	6	115	135	250	224	...	5	9	9	59 00	20 90
	66	7	67	9	37	5	1678	1635	3213	2716	51	41-2	3	31-3	\$24 88	\$11 45
WINNEBAGO																
Algona.....	3	...	3	...	1	7-4	126	119	244	185	3	51-3	31-4	41-4	\$30 75	\$12 84
Black Wolf.....	3	...	1	6	146	99	245	166	2	6	33-4	61-2	23 35	11 35
Clayton.....	4	...	5	...	3	51-3	179	192	371	273	...	4	31-2	4	20 00	9 60
Menasha.....	3	2	5	...	3	10	269	269	533	395	4	51-2	4	71-2	26 00	18 40
Neenah.....	4	...	3	...	7	...	264	285	549	405	...	7	4	4	37 00	10 50
Oshkosh.....	2	...	3	...	4	1-3	30	23	43	32	...	41-2	...	41-2	...	16 00
Oshkosh city.....	4	...	9	...	4	71-4	480	392	812	639	1	23	31-2	33-4	25 00	16 00
Poygan.....	1	...	1	...	1	7	182	115	247	6	33-4	31-2	23 00	8 37
Rockford.....	3	...	1	10	780	923	1703	1644	...	9	10	10	37 50	24 50
Rockford city.....	3	...	1	...	1	61-4	129	164	233	198	6	51-2	8	6	30 00	10 25
Rockford.....	4	...	7	...	5	63-4	844	298	637	558	1	13	4	4	39 13	15 50
Neenah.....	4	...	4	...	1	61-3	138	187	370	325	4	61-2	3	4	30 00	15 00
Neenah city.....	4	...	4	...	2	41-4	188	134	323	299	...	5	33-5	51-5	30 80	14 60

Winneconne.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	5	202	185	397	276	4	2	8	.....	.....	.....	\$25 00	\$20 00
Winchester.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	31-2	287	174	411	188	1	6	21-2	31-2	3	.....	26 00	7 50
Utica.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	71-2	288	221	459	308	9	11	71-2	4	31-2	.....	20 00	12 00
Vinland.....	4	.....	3	.....	2	41-4	184	149	332	223	1	8	51-2	38-7	35-17	.....	26 00	12 00
	65	2	58	2	24	61-4	4050	3868	7913	5534	42	86	58-4	4	48-4	.....	27 96	13 41
WOOD—																		
Grand Rapids.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	52-3	113	121	234	188	8	1	52-5	18-5	34-5	.....	\$40 00	\$16 50
Saratoga.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	65	49	114	46	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	16 00
Hemlock.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	24	21	45	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	12 00
Rudolph.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	38	25	63	.....	.....	.....	34-27	.....	5	.....	.....	23 75
Centralia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	81-4	41	33	74	45	.....	.....	71-4	.....	81-4	.....	.....	21 00
Dexter—No Report...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	181	249	430	294	5	1	51-2	18-5	48-5	.....	40 00	17 85

RECAPITULATION—TABLE No. V.

Names of Counties	No. of School Districts.	No. of Districts which have not reported.	No. of parts of Districts.	No. of parts of Districts which have not reported.	No. of School Houses in Joint Districts.	Average No. of Months Schools have been taught	No. of Male Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of Female Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 yrs of age.	Total No. of Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of Children over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended School.	No. of Children under 4 years of age who have attended School.	No. of Children over 20 years of age who have attended School.	Average No. Months Children between 4 and 20 years of age have attended School.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Male Teacher.	Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Female Teacher.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Male Teachers.	Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Female Teachers.
Adams.....	47	10	31	3	14	1180	1091	2271	1796	25	17	17	4	3	5	\$21 81	\$ 9 63
Bed Ax.....	67	10	22	4	9	1893	1460	3053	1991	34	30	30	3	3	3	22 02	12 03
Brown.....	46	1	5	5	5	2493	2283	4776	2444	18	8	8	5 1-3	4	4	25 96	15 86
Buffalo.....	18	1	2	2	4	374	266	640	348	1	1	1	3	4	3 1-3	20 41	18 25
Burnett, no rept.																	
Calumet.....	44	4	6	6	8	1122	1073	2185	1367	11	13	13	4 1-2	2 1-2	3	23 28	12 65
Chippewa.....	11	4	1	1	1	142	127	269	169	11	2	2	6	4	3 2-3	23 00	19 33
Clark.....	5	1	2	2	2	99	93	182	102	4	3	3	5	4 1-2	5 1-2	35 60	19 67
Columbia.....	124	5	65	2	21	4526	4361	8887	6376	79	151	151	5	3 1-2	4	24 47	13 70
Crawford.....	69	9	17	11	13	1487	1327	2794	1641	25	13	13	4	3 1-2	3 1-2	22 38	13 42
Dane.....	176	5	97	6	46	7366	7216	15082	10102	117	239	239	4 8-4	3 1-4	8 8-4	24 29	13 73
Dodge.....	189	8	98	8	5	7982	7357	15339	10163	129	180	180	6 2-3	4 1-4	4	24 31	11 63
Door.....	8	1	1	1	1	178	162	335	165	3	3	3	2 3-4	5	5	30 00	16 00
Douglas.....	3	1	1	1	1	75	99	174	143	1	1	1	4	5	5	50 00	29 00
Dunn.....																	
Eau Claire.....	15	2	1	1	9	310	250	560	384	2	6	6	3 1-2	2 1-3	3 1-2	32 50	21 79
Fond du Lac.....	127	1	65	8	29	6069	5975	11944	7572	102	136	136	5 1-2	4 1-2	4 1-2	23 03	14 15
Grant.....	140	1	64	5	28	5902	5208	11010	6332	85	69	69	5	4	4	24 07	13 50
Green.....	100	16	46	2	22	3844	3436	7280	5471	134	121	121	5	3	3 1-2	23 16	12 13

Iowa	85	7	21	13	6	8778	3448	7226	4670	38	49	5	6	5	4	27	00	17	55
Jackson	29	9	8	1	5	1-2	480	498	649	5	19	5	5	21-2	81-2	22	72	12	96
Jefferson	89	75	32	8	4	4701	4488	11208	7238	123	128	3	4	3	4	23	55	11	52
Juneau	64	7	24	4	10	4	1459	1878	2837	35	34	4	1-2	3	4	20	89	10	76
Kewanee	28	10	22	4	4	677	591	1268	349	5	.....	31-2	31-2	31-2	48-4	27	00	15	76
Kenosha	62	.....	.....	18	7	1-2	2691	2401	5092	3658	49	42	51-4	41-2	5	33	44	15	66
La Crosse	34	.....	11	.....	3	1459	1456	2915	2093	15	20	5	5	6	8	28	10	15	55
La Fayette	88	6	32	1	8	41-2	3762	7100	4268	34	72	31-2	31-2	4	41-2	25	78	14	77
La Pointe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	85	10	12	1	6	5	3600	3405	7005	3081	64	37	43-4	3	21-2	21	34	16	58
Marathon	7	.....	.....	.....	4-3	160	175	335	195	2	1	4	4	31-3	4	32	00	18	67
Marquette	44	42	4	18	5	1-2	1262	2734	1986	47	33	41-2	4	31-2	31-2	22	61	15	15
Milwaukee	66	19	.....	10	7	10774	8759	16533	8310	23	18	41-2	41-2	4	38-4	81	58	18	95
Monroe	68	8	24	6	12	43-4	1128	1077	2205	1607	40	23	4	3	41-2	24	40	12	82
Oconto	12	.....	.....	.....	7	840	805	645	430	5	2	.....	.....	51-2	8	37	39	15	00
Outagamie	54	4	12	2	3	51-5	1531	1288	2919	1710	108	6	5	4	41-2	23	80	15	09
Quakee	49	18	.....	.....	8	3-4	3835	3213	6548	3395	71	16	43-4	43-4	31-2	24	35	15	75
Pepin	12	3	5	3	4	4	326	287	613	406	5	101	31-2	21-2	31-2	24	68	13	53
Pierce	26	4	8	.....	.....	41-2	641	497	1038	539	6	9	31-2	41-3	41-2	29	20	17	31
Polk	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	41-2	151	124	275	204	.....	5	31-4	8	41-2	35	50	19	07
Portage	58	26	16	9	9	4	1007	944	1951	1487	15	81	4	21-2	41-2	21	84	10	13
Racine	55	45	1	20	7	2692	2499	8434	5948	59	58	5	5	4	41-2	30	98	16	59
Richland	77	9	41	8	22	41-2	1977	3858	2580	36	46	38-4	38-4	21-2	31-8	2083	10	53	
Rock	203	.....	96	.....	49	62-5	7067	6956	14023	9859	115	200	5	31-2	41-4	30	60	14	58
St. Ordix	30	9	9	1	5	51-2	692	639	1331	771	13	13	5	3	43-4	25	90	15	67
Sauk	105	8	67	5	24	51-4	8574	8133	6707	5219	66	78	41-4	31-3	31-2	24	68	19	07
Shawano	2	1	.....	2	71-2	20	80	50	47	.....	.....	.....	6	4	31-2	28	00	16	00
Sheboygan	102	1	29	.....	12	6	4692	4473	9165	5844	56	36	43-4	4	31-2	80	41	13	86
Trempealeau	15	.....	.....	.....	5	316	293	549	389	7	5	5	4	31-4	51-2	26	83	14	20
Walworth	97	.....	64	.....	43	8	5100	4795	9895	7423	75	117	41-2	83-4	43-4	28	35	13	33
Washington	81	1	50	.....	27	7	4809	4310	9119	6692	24	26	5	41-3	38-4	25	48	12	67
Waukesha	86	3	.....	41	71-4	5316	4895	10211	7892	100	142	5	5	31-2	33-4	27	74	27	74
Waupaca	61	6	20	.....	12	51-2	1724	1523	3247	2451	61	24	51-2	31-2	4	21	48	12	45
Waushara	66	7	67	9	37	5	1673	1585	3213	2716	51	51	41-2	3	31-3	24	38	11	45

RECAPITULATION TABLE NO. V,—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	No. of School Districts.		No. of Districts which have not reported.		No. of parts of Districts.		No. of parts of Districts which have not reported.		No. of School Houses in Joint Districts.		Average No. of Months Schools have been taught.		No. of Male Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 years of age.		No. of Female Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 yrs of age.		Total No. of Children residing in Town, over 4 and under 20 yrs of age.		No. of Children over 4 and under 20 yrs of age who have attended School.		No. of Children under 4 years of age who have attended School.		Average No. Months Children between 4 and 20 years of age have attended School.		Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Male Teacher.		Aver. No. Months Schools have been taught by a Female Teacher.		Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Male Teachers.		Average amount of Wages per Month paid to Female Teachers.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Winnebago....	65	2	58	2	24	61-4	4050	8963	7918	5534	42	86	53-4	4	43-4	\$27 86	\$13 41															
Wood.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	181	249	430	284	5	1	51-2	18-5	43-5	40 00	17 85											
Green Lake...	45	.....	41	.....	20	7	2402	2186	4586	3648	72	49	58-4	31-2	43-4	27 00	12 88													
	3181	188	1566	87	677	58-5	184779	128618	263367	167110	2985	2510	41-2	81-2	4	\$27 02	\$14 92															

TABLE NO. VI.

TABLE NO. VI.--continued.

[illegible]

Franklin.....	201 40	21 90	*328 21	551 56	342 40	.....	148 64	50 00	.....	380 00	10 00
Forest.....	53 67	.....	.....	53 67	53 67	.....	.....	192 00	.....	104 00	.....
Greenwood.....	77 92	68 98	.....	146 88	146 88	.....	.....	197 00	.....	228 80	.....
Hamburg.....	123 00	.....	.....	132 00	138 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....
Harmony.....	103 65	206 88	.....	310 46	189 00	.....	37 44	86 00	.....	15 00	8 35
Hillsborough.....	112 47	65 52	.....	177 99	157 99	.....	20 00	71 00	.....	468 00	7 00
Jefferson.....	364 60	298 19	.....	562 79	368 00	.....	64 16	52 78	.....	413 00	30 00
Kickapoo.....	173 48	122 42	.....	292 90	248 95	.....	46 95	100 00	.....	.....	10 00
Sterling.....	111 00	78 96	.....	189 96	163 80	.....	26 16	127 00	.....	196 00	40 45
Union.....	25 00	.....	.....	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	90 00	.....	60 83	.....
Virequa.....	426 30	.....	.....	426 30	426 30	.....	.....	150 15	.....	1010 00	162 00
Webster.....	65 98	89 00	.....	104 98	104 98	.....	.....	26 27	.....	28 00	4 00
Wheatland.....	124 23	196 42	.....	320 65	229 00	.....	28 92	136 00	25 00	311 00	28 75
Whitestown.....	.....	.....	.....	58 00	58 00	.....	.....	70 00	.....	360 00	10 00
Christiana.....	123 48	147 38	.....	270 86	180 00	17 50	73 36	.....	10 00	260 00	11 00
BUFFALO—	2127 63	1275 77	328 21	3786 64	2926 97	17 50	69 41	1354 20	35 00	3815 63	331 34
Buffalo.....	189 90	373 96	.....	503 86	140 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	700 00	.....
Belvidere.....	21 00	225 50	.....	375 00	201 00	.....	.....	167 00	.....	15 50	30 00
Wauwanesee.....	38 44	.....	.....	88 44	132 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Cold Springs.....	.....	231 00	.....	231 00	60 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	360 00	13 25
Cross.....	60 00	.....	.....	60 00	50 00	.....	.....	60 00	.....	608 00	.....
Gilmanston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144 00	.....	.....	144 00	.....	590 00	4 00
BURNETT—No report.	309 34	830 46	.....	1208 80	727 00	.....	20 72	471 00	.....	2183 50	53 25

*The amount of money received from Town Treasurers for local district taxes, is evidently included by the District Clerks, or some of them, in their reports to the Town Superintendent of Franklin, under the head of money received from other sources.

TABLE NO. VI—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total amount received	Amount paid for Teachers wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Amount expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Amount raised by Tax and expended for Teachers wages.	Amount raised by and expended for District Libraries.	Amount raised by tax, and expended on School Houses.	Amount raised by Tax and expended for other purposes.
OALUMET CO.—												
Brillon.....	87 50	185 00	.....	222 50	157 00	.....	65 50	.....	157 00	.....	55 50	10 00
Brotherston.....	291 00	244 37	.....	535 37	545 61	.....	98 00	100 08	68 50	.....	285 00	81 00
Charlestown.....	130 00	51 23	.....	231 22	198 10	23 20	.....	.....	496 00	25 00	.....	42 11
Chilton.....	205 50	100 00	.....	305 50	219 95	.....	.....	25 55	351 00	27 46	95 25	23 00
Harrison.....	192 00	448 00	.....	636 00	596 00	.....	.....	39 00	497 00	.....	260 00	71 70
New Holstein.....	219 75	90 00	.....	309 75	295 00	21 97	.....	.....	50 00	.....	4 50	137 14
Rantoul.....	60 00	16 00	.....	878 00	271 00	.....	.....	.....	195 00	.....	.....	23 00
Stockbridge.....	318 00	94 82	.....	412 82	317 44	.....	.....	352 18	57 00	.....	.....	.....
Woodville.....	47 25	.....	.....	47 25	30 00	.....	.....	.....	155 99	.....	550 00	6 00
	1551 00	1224 41	.....	3575 41	2638 10	45 17	101 50	416 17	2026 50	52 46	1260 25	343 95
BROWN—												
Bellevue.....	180 71	40 24	.....	229 95	199 10	.....	.....	80 85	174 00	.....	8 65	29 70
Depere Village.....	177 75	42 26	.....	220 08	216 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000 00	.....
Depere.....	58 50	14 75	.....	108 75	103 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Howard.....	156 75	79 23	.....	235 98	360 00	23 47	405 38	186 41	100 00	23 47	200 00	344 04
Green Bay City.....	687 75	622 62	.....	1310 37	1310 37	.....	.....	818 54	3512 63	.....	1946 82	269 16
Green Bay.....	1059 62	222 13	.....	1281 75	1244 00	.....	.....	37 75	200 00	.....	304 00	86 00
Glennore.....	89 75	21 63	.....	61 88	89 50	7 13	.....	14 75	.....	.....	100 00	.....
Holland.....	184 16	85 17	.....	219 38	149 00	6 00	.....	3 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	290 90	170 74	.....	461 04	440 50	31 64	33 41	275 28	321 50	.....	.....	29 00

Lawrence.....	286 50	76 10	.....	312 60	258 58	10 00	22 00	54 04	.....	.....	20 00	.....
Morrison.....	72 68	.....	.....	72 68	202 00	.....	.....	.....	80 00	.....	8 00	6 00
New Denmark.....	86 50	155 43	.....	241 93	154 00	10 00	42 10	43 00	154 00	10 00	20 80	13 96
Pittsfield.....	New town.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	106 68	27 44	.....	134 12	823 00	.....	.....	.....	323 00	.....	38 00	.....
Suamico.....	118 79	60 00	.....	261 64	164 64	.....	.....	.....	160 00	.....	156 70	185 19
Wrightstown.....	185 41	99 75	.....	285 16	151 88	.....	.....	43 28	46 53	.....	121 15	29 00
.....	3560 85	1717 51	.....	5381 71	5316 26	88 24	502 89	1454 30	5071 66	33 47	4323 62	991 04
COLUMBIA—												
Arlington.....	\$174 75	\$200 34	.....	\$375 09	\$366 88	\$6 78	.....	\$1 24	\$240 55	\$30 00	\$102 48	\$76 50
Caledonia.....	239 50	241 82	.....	471 32	471 32	.....	.....	.....	90 75	5 00	132 65	.....
Courtland.....	278 70	.....	.....	273 70	273 70	.....	.....	.....	505 00	23 00	427 58	54 00
Delumbus.....	476 25	389 83	.....	365 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	842 54	.....	376 21	56 25
Dekorra.....	267 25	218 99	.....	596 24	440 80	65 44	.....	.....	545 00	.....	34 85	77 50
Fondasin Prairie.....	289 50	234 87	.....	524 47	524 17	.....	.....	.....	686 78	.....	152 36	.....
Fort Winnebago.....	235 00	.....	.....	235 00	230 00	5 00	.....	.....	130 00	5 00	1767 25	.....
Hampton.....	202 50	204 10	.....	406 60	780 80	.....	270 41	96 95	315 00	.....	195 54	84 78
Leeds.....	236 60	264 30	.....	492 30	492 30	.....	.....	.....	264 28	.....	150 00	65 00
Lowville.....	176 25	875 17	.....	1651 42	637 10	.....	.....	.....	266 88	2 35	340 61	101 00
Lodi.....	310 50	236 54	.....	589 04	539 04	.....	.....	.....	327 26	.....	316 00	111 00
Lewiston.....	264 25	270 00	.....	494 25	464 25	.....	.....	30 00	346 00	.....	129 25	54 00
Marcellon.....	267 00	455 13	.....	722 13	953 23	.....	.....	.....	176 97	.....	881 59	106 49
Newport.....	309 25	43 69	.....	355 84	365 44	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	1334 43	68 00
Otego.....	201 75	154 40	.....	366 15	313 11	.....	.....	43 08	210 72	.....	117 33	.....
Pacific.....	78 00	150 00	.....	228 00	228 00	.....	.....	.....	385 00	.....	300 00	85 00
Portage.....	782 25	485 03	.....	1202 28	1202 28	.....	.....	.....	941 00	.....	972 00	300 00
Randolph.....	318 75	880 13	.....	643 88	643 88	.....	.....	.....	1755 59	.....	174 72	.....
Scott.....	235 50	150 15	.....	416 01	416 01	.....	.....	.....	221 51	.....	90 88	104 96
Springdale.....	202 00	167 93	.....	369 96	353 56	16 40	.....	.....	329 08	4 50	.....	76 82
West Pent.....	219 30	89 12	.....	308 42	308 42	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	441 00	.....
Wyocena.....	380 00	547 86	.....	897 40	1947 12	8 86	.....	.....	386 21	.....	396 56	69 60
.....	5561 25	5682 93	.....	11649 53	10895 90	102 45	270 41	171 22	9778 12	69 85	8782 62	1488 90

TABLE No. VI.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Teachers' Wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Amount expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Am't raised by tax and expended for Teachers' Wages.	Amount raised by tax, and expended for District Libraries.	Amount raised by tax, and expended on School-houses.	Amount raised by tax, and expended for other purposes.
CHIPPewa—												
Eagle Point.....	\$38 00	\$20 00		\$58 00	\$65 00			\$18 00	\$130 00		\$285 00	\$20 00
La Fayette.....		34 88		84 88				84 88	140 00		690 00	10 00
Chippewa Falls.....	40 50	63 23		104 13	96 00				50 00		1227 50	15 00
	103 90	118 61		221 51	161 00			52 88	310 00		2012 50	45 00
CLARK—												
Western.....		266 00		266 00	254 00			132 00	254 00			00 25
Pine Valley.....		73 00		73 00	73 00							
Levis.....		81 00		48 77	48 77			81 00				
		390 00		407 77	875 77			132 00	254 00			00 25
CRAWFORD—												
Marietta.....	30 00			88 25	10 00						100 00	
Utica.....	100 00	60 00		160 00	160 00				127 00			
Freeman.....	145 50	208 84	99 84	353 84	99 84				99 84		106 63	
Eastman.....	196 50	142 15		338 65	297 72			40 93			80 00	10 00
Waukega.....												
Prairie du Chien.....	697 50	549 55		1247 09	1028 99			175 25	709 85		2525 00	203 00
Clayton.....	98 00	88 80		181 80	176 64	1 00		4 66	185 00		780 00	11 00
Seneca.....	103 50			103 50	103 50				330 50		743 30	62 20
Scott.....	245 25	40 00		285 25	506 62			98 34	282 00		685 00	10 00
	1611 25	1088 88	99 84	2699 63	2456 53	11 00	206 63	319 19	1734 19		4869 83	296 20

DANE

Albion	\$269 22	\$351 14	\$20 80	\$641 18	\$607 15	\$25 75	\$3 98	\$87 10	\$30 00	\$1 28	\$109 21
Black Earth	423 00	211 74		634 74	901 54		49 24	406 38		86 38	50 75
Bloomington Grove	139 50	141 22	438 77	722 49	471 37		304 97	321 98		305 32	25 65
Blue Mounds	194 25	78 00		272 25	273 25			109 74			
Bristol	254 25	516 20		770 45	745 98		20 55	133 35		185 72	129 38
Burke	256 50	423 05		679 55	692 31		214 14	180 45			144 92
Christiana	213 42	862 66		576 08				934 06		85 00	243 00
Cottage Grove	353 25	292 64		645 89	922 80		322 90	349 85	10 00	720 00	125 71
Cross Plains	225 00	137 03		392 09	392 05		1 30	95 00		780 00	185 74
Dane	254 25			254 25	252 95			601 48		665 70	100 22
Deerfield	203 25	91 74		294 99	386 56			434 10			
Dunkirk	449 25	182 05		641 31	605 80		35 51	181 20			
Dunn	186 00	333 98		519 98	519 98			417 77		360 51	134 88
Fitchburg	318 72	223 09		541 81	497 63	54 18		539 12	1 00	27 00	294 68
Madison	198 00	207 77		406 65	840 50	1 00	182 25	5300 00	100 00	9598 00	
Madison city	1398 75			6000 00	5900 00	100 00	5700 00	18 23		384 67	78 60
Medina	238 00	206 00		464 00	450 67			678 21		48 00	74 20
Middleton	345 46		1 85	347 31	347 31			216 72	18 88		206 11
Monroe	259 50	319 46		578 98	578 98			440 00		50 00	90 00
Oregon	330 75	445 50		777 05	678 57		98 68	45 00		50 00	40 00
Perry	127 50	50 60		177 50	177 50			410 60		387 30	19 92
Primrose	195 75	7 48		203 21	203 21		187 75	100 00		256 39	89 50
Pleasant Springs	650 67	170 00		820 87	729 93	14 78		479 79		11 12	38 91
Roxbury	316 50	158 04		468 54	468 54			641 41		287 75	228 85
Rutland	342 75	151 49		494 24	494 24			213 00	12 00	12 00	167 00
Ray							1 40	745 18		85 50	70 84
Springdale	322 41	150 00		472 41	471 01			536 83	19 55	318 60	108 67
Springfield	297 00	150 00		447 70	423 15	19 55		180 00		60 60	79 00
Sun Prairie	827 00	409 02		736 02	566 00		143 87	181 84		25 00	
Vernon	146 25	283 32		385 57	399 00			399 00			
Vienna	174 00	190 00		840 00	839 00		1 00	153 00			69 68
Vernon	276 00	196 72		402 72	190 76			686 26			186 74
West Port	308 00	480 00		788 00				18 00			
Winchester	203 25	191 15		394 40	343 69	17 31	105 00		12 00	62 00	186 22

TABLE No. VI.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer	Amount rec'd from other sources	Total Amount received	Amount paid for Teachers wages	Amount paid for Libraries	Amount expended for other purposes	Amount remaining unexpended	Amount raised by Tax and expended by Teachers wages	Amount raised by Tax and expended for District Libraries	Amount raised by Tax and expended on School Houses	Amount raised by Tax and expended for other purposes
DANE—cont.												
Jark.....	\$252 00	\$238 84	.....	\$491 84	\$491 84	.....	.....	.....	\$543 15	.....	\$319 88	\$386 45
Barry.....	178 50	730 67	\$164.18	1078 36	504 00	.....	\$385 62	\$116 87	103 00	.....	388 15	80 00
	10841 80	7880 89	628 60	23827 09	21066 74	858 84	6843 68	1840 16	4386 01	203 44	5380 07	13037 68
DODGE—												
Ashippun.....	446 25	200 00	.....	646 25	581 68	64 68	.....	.....	292 21	6 00	77 05	164 25
Beaver Dam.....	427 00	389 65	.....	827 15	705 92	74 22	.....	47 01	518 73	.....	80 00	62 68
Do. city.....	625 00	.....	.....	.....	571 78	41 86	.....	.....	1160 00	.....	60 00	866 00
Barnett.....	277 50	125 40	.....	402 90	882 61	40 29	.....	.....	488 28	.....	148 00	171 28
Calamus.....	260 25	.....	.....	387 60	1025 12	.....	.....	57 79	.....	.....	847 98	122 62
Chester.....	417 75	79 23	84 78	581 76	581 76	.....	.....	.....	748 00	.....	141 00	291 51
Clyman.....	421 59	278 63	.....	700 18	618 78	90 36	.....	.....	706 45	20 00	11 00	428 15
Elba.....	342 00	266 80	.....	610 36	610 36	.....	.....	.....	547 00	.....	151 75	225 68
Emmet.....	435 00	459 85	.....	904 85	814 95	90 00	.....	.....	889 00	.....	32 17	8 00
German.....	450 00	254 51	.....	734 51	605 73	84 43	40 86	23 80	39 00	20 25	123 54	43 00
Fox Lake.....	554 50	268 85	.....	823 45	741 11	82 84	.....	5 71	1626 15	14 00	370 71	444 48
Hubbard.....	687 50	.....	.....	687 50	687 50	.....	.....	.....	1842 25	.....	.....	237 06
Hustisford.....	872 00	808 12	.....	675 12	631 87	63 55	.....	.....	882 78	.....	125 00	221 51
Le Roy.....	225 00	268 08	.....	491 08	770 80	.....	.....	222 58	177 09	.....	155 85	71 59
Lomira.....	332 50	898 65	.....	631 15	1192 40	.....	.....	.....	232 68	.....	298 98	79 18
Lowell.....	424 50	292 08	.....	946 58	718 88	80 18	.....	.....	571 78	.....	87 00	186 87
Oak Grove.....	588 75	875 72	.....	934 47	918 07	18 18	.....	8 22	912 50	18 18	1108 98	184 91

Lebanon.....	416 00	389 88	.....	755 88	684 62	70 71	.....	.....	111 28	.....	31 20	17 70
Portland.....	291 77	100 00	.....	891 77	398 66	27 87	140 00	.....	552 76	5 00	686 50	150 40
Rubicon.....	655 50	240 24	.....	898 58	897 43	.....	.....	.....	303 98	.....	175 48	70 97
Shields.....	306 75	337 60	.....	724 85	720 00	36 67	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	57 44
Theresa.....	613 44	150 00	.....	763 41	763 41	.....	.....	.....	773 77	.....	107 15	46 00
Trenton.....	478 50	195 03	.....	673 53	665 00	18 53	.....	.....	835 79	.....	.....	169 44
Westford.....	185 00	256 46	.....	891 46	891 46	.....	.....	.....	313 00	.....	419 28	54 25
Williamstown.....	445 50	177 46	.....	622 86	945 00	.....	225 00	144 43	285 00	.....	2817 90	113 46
DOOR—	10689 96	5833 52	84 78	16186 07	17111 49	819 04	405 85	739 44	13742 22	83 43	7383 91	4331 34
Otumba.....	141 12	350 53	.....	491 65	234 76	.....	256 99	.....	117 16	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	118 00	118 00	108 00	.....	10 00	.....	New town, no report of taxes collected	.....	.....	.....
DOUGLAS—	141 12	350 53	118 00	609 65	342 76	.....	266 99	.....	117 16	.....	.....	.....
Superior.....	.....	1559 21	.....	.....	745 00	.....	681 31	132 90	745 00	.....	589 66	81 65
DUNN—	33 00	.....	.....	33 00	154 00	.....	.....	.....	154 00	.....	.....	45 00
Menomonee.....	75 18	374 00	.....	449 18	282 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	73 50	79 87	.....	153 37	153 37	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Galla.....	24 75	34 33	.....	53 17	32 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Creek.....	179 00	108 08	.....	237 08	184 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Brook.....	385 43	596 28	.....	930 80	815 83	.....	21 00	.....	154 00	.....	.....	45 00
EAU CLAIRE—	38 94	125 00	.....	168 94	163 94	.....	.....	.....	85 70	.....	191 02	4 60
Bridge Creek.....	160 00	92 73	159 72	402 45	402 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	21 50
Eau Claire.....	33 70	100 00	4 00	133 70	137 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick.....	86 75	1411 21	.....	1447 98	297 15	.....	.....	.....	260 40	.....	1108 81	42 00
Half Moon.....	269 89	1728 94	163 72	2149 06	1901 24	.....	.....	.....	298 10	.....	1599 88	67 50

TABLE No. VI.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Teachers' Wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Am't expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Am't raised by tax and expended for Teachers' Wages.	Amount raised by tax and expended for District Libraries.	Amount raised by tax and expended on School Houses.	Amount raised by tax and expended for other purposes.
FOND DU LAC—												
Fond du Lac city.	\$1530 00	\$520 08	.....	\$2050 08	\$1980 08	\$70 00	.....	.....	\$1545 00	\$80 00	\$300 00	\$1425 00
Auburn	259 50	243 01	.....	507 51	507 51	.....	.....	.....	319 18	.....	143 00	99 11
Ashford	390 75	359 06	.....	749 81	746 46	.....	.....	2 36	121 88	.....	300 00	149 38
Alto	283 50	109 89	.....	393 39	388 54	4 85	.....	.....	623 08	.....	355 00	416 42
Byron	314 75	429 69	.....	744 44	711 02	26 18	.....	7 24	603 31	.....	225 00	259 99
Calumet	381 75	157 41	.....	539 16	539 16	.....	.....	.....	297 21	21 00	16 00	101 14
Empire	250 00	.....	.....	473 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1164 10	.....	15 00	17 00
El Dorado	304 75	413 52	.....	717 28	850 18	15 47	246 64	230 83	100 00	15 47	207 00	48 04
Egen	321 75	318 47	.....	640 22	800 71	39 50	.....	35 83	196 00	.....	379 78	44 50
Forest	294 72	132 00	.....	426 72	358 10	11 25	231 05	126 78	288 93	.....	.....	26 85
Friendship	163 50	219 68	.....	383 18	877 83	5 80	.....	.....	275 59	10 00	382 68	136 52
Fond du Lac	288 75	248 42	.....	537 17	537 17	.....	.....	.....	285 00	5 00	.....	152 00
Lamarine	318 00	279 08	.....	597 08	597 08	.....	.....	.....	417 00	6 00	.....	88 57
Metomen	460 50	156 76	.....	617 26	599 44	.....	.....	17 81	920 87	30 00	52 50	236 30
Oakfield	331 50	287 61	.....	619 11	815 00	10 00	116 22	224 05	195 89	10 00	225 00	116 22
Oreola	195 75	227 22	.....	423 97	423 97	.....	.....	.....	252 00	.....	167 70	85 22
Marshall	360 75	132 00	.....	492 75	492 75	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	19 88	20 59
Rosendale	295 00	134 00	.....	419 31	419 31	.....	.....	.....	984 00	.....	249 06	95 89
Springvale	337 50	185 95	.....	473 45	473 45	.....	.....	.....	983 35	10 00	323 00	310 13
Taycheedah	880 75	880 00	.....	770 75	438 61	.....	.....	841 94	1047 01	.....	282 50	135 25
Waupun	503 25	167 37	60 88	730 95	836 13	52 00	.....	40 50	1226 68	16 24	52 00	267 44

Ripon.....	181 87	64 49	250 36	250 86	.....	.....	.....	554 33	290 11	47 27
Ripon city.....	469 08	113 69	532 77	537 00	45 77	.....	.....	900 00	1260 00	405 00
	8617 68	5,234 29	60 33	14139 21	13518 26	280 82	598 91	1,027 33	5625 16	4713 18
GRANT—										
Beetown.....	\$323 55	\$100 00	.....	\$428 55	\$368 62	.....	.....	\$64 98	\$25 00	\$ 82 15
Blue River.....	99 25	.....	99 25	82 82	.....	.....	.....	16 43	134 84	5 25
Clifton.....	295 35	86 74	362 09	362 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	280 00	32 00
Casville.....	340 80	624 75	985 05	983 45	.....	31 60	.....	.....	.....	186 50
Ellenboro.....	288 00	108 14	386 14	396 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189 00
Fennimore.....	399 70	269 14	668 82	668 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252 09
Harrison.....	262 40	136 92	399 32	393 07	.....	5 85	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Haxie Green.....	671 80	302 00	973 80	840 67	.....	86 15	.....	.....	108 00	237 59
Hickory Grove.....	122 75	75 00	197 75	366 85	.....	36 36	.....	.....	1645 00	87 00
Jamestown.....	224 75	246 75	471 50	390 50	.....	77 25	.....	.....	87 72	.....
Lancaster.....	537 29	.....	537 29	537 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty.....	88 20	27 40	115 60	115 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 28
Lima.....	270 50	129 00	898 50	892 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 92
Little Grant.....	122 15	44 00	166 15	166 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 25
Marion.....	184 97	.....	184 97	184 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 00	29 28
Millville.....	488 80	162 50	598 00	600 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 00
Muscoda.....	212 43	104 00	316 43	316 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 13	106 95
Paris.....	194 80	.....	194 80	194 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patch Grove.....	271 95	116 00	387 95	393 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	197 10	45 00
Platteville.....	787 20	365 01	1132 21	650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	272 50	60 50
Potosi.....	729 10	325 00	1054 10	1054 10	.....	502 21	.....	.....	1500 00	47 62
Smeizer.....	313 85	128 00	441 85	441 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	142 10	133 80
Wingville.....	168 30	.....	192 79	190 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00
Watertown.....	95 00	47 00	143 55	142 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 00	42 50
Wyalasing.....	153 00	59 00	212 00	182 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	140 40	62 85	203 25	203 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	30 00
	7,710 79	3529 20	11242 71	10544 59	.....	739 42	214 89	8,959 59	6038 62	1749 69

TABLE No. VI.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total Amount received.	Amount paid for Teachers wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Amount expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Amount raised by tax and expended for Teachers wages.	Amount raised by Tax and expended by District Libraries.	Amount raised by Tax and expended on School Houses.	Amount raised by Tax and expended for other purposes.
GREEN LAKE—												
Berlin City.....	510 00	169 15	.....	679 15	679 15	.....	.....	.....	1000 00	.....	25 00	.....
Berlin.....	217 50	97 00	.....	314 50	303 24	11 26	.....	.....	533 20	4 00	161 75	168 80
Brooklyn.....	234 75	115 44	.....	350 19	.....	.....	.....	72 05	737 07	49 00	150 00	.....
Dayton.....	238 11	150 00	.....	438 11	419 59	18 52	.....	.....	463 43	22 00	.....	102 55
Green Lake.....	239 25	431 10	.....	730 35	647 32	59 45	.....	13 53	754 16	33 40	4 00	280 83
Kingston.....	259 14	98 56	.....	357 60	300 00	.....	.....	57 60	596 00	.....	.....	74 00
Macford.....	345 00	236 86	.....	581 86	462 18	16 38	.....	103 29	854 60	59 03	19 00	241 72
Manchester.....	274 50	152 76	.....	427 26	492 31	25 27	.....	9 88	388 00	10 00	.....	90 75
Marquette.....	123 40	86 00	.....	168 40	158 40	.....	.....	.....	208 06	.....	.....	21 84
Markesan.....	131 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Princeton.....	307 20	166 79	4 00	478 29	443 54	30 75	.....	.....	843 12	30 00	.....	99 83
Seneca.....	69 00	89 00	.....	158 00	129 00	.....	29 00	.....	60 00	.....	12 00	17 00
Ste. Marie.....	171 00	45 80	.....	215 80	216 80	.....	.....	.....	284 11	.....	64 10	43 75
	3229 15	1788 46	4 00	4980 51	4151 53	161 63	29 00	256 23	6311 75	212 43	435 85	1081 16
GREEN—												
Albany.....	443 07	200 00	.....	643 07	643 07	.....	.....	.....	620 00	4 34	345 56	245 45
Adams.....	353 50	50 00	.....	404 80	400 00	.....	.....	26 31	.....	.....	.....	7 00
Clarno.....	444 75	315 66	.....	760 41	760 41	5 80	59	.....	218 57	.....	306 15	31 55
Brooklyn.....	263 00	213 19	.....	476 19	423 53	47 61	.....	.....	598 25	18 00	88 00	129 75
Exeter.....	267 75	257 53	.....	525 33	510 33	15 00	.....	.....	208 00	5 00	.....	45 50

Deatur.....	368 25	200 00	152 79	721 04	958 50	242 46	171 20	415 00	500 00	266 00	60 00
Jefferson.....	354 00	155 81	.....	539 81	539 81	.....	.....	395 84	.....	.....	111 50
Jordan.....	284 25	216 59	.....	470 84	400 60	.....	70 28	248 00	.....	.....	29 90
Mt. Pleasant.....	389 75	460 00	2 00	861 75	800 50	1 25	.....	120 00	1 25	.....	147 60
Monroe.....	639 25	269 28	.....	958 53	958 53	.....	.....	1236 00	.....	.....	156 50
New Glarus.....	171 00	145 57	.....	316 57	337 81	27 70	27 12	40 00	.....	15 60	.....
Sylvester.....	349 50	282 00	.....	631 50	631 50	.....	.....	150 00	.....	350 00	50 00
Spring Grove.....	344 25	868 42	.....	1858 20	591 94	768 26	28 82	591 94	.....	.....	46 73
Washington.....	233 50	297 50	.....	533 80	504 98	28 82	28 82	227 00	30 00	.....	86 30
York.....	163 00	.....	.....	168 50	484 00	22 00	187 89	150 00	.....	.....	17 50
Oadiz.....	385 90	110 00	.....	495 90	495 90	.....	.....	382 91	.....	.....	26 25
IOWA—	5454 72	4041 60	154 79	9890 74	9401 46	1256 68	1031 31	5568 51	548 59	2854 49	1179 03
Arena.....	267 00	819 25	854 15	1440 40	1180 22	.....	257 20	596 95	.....	156 02	101 18
Clyde.....	156 75	227 66	820 20	704 41	548 53	.....	158 08	164 12	.....	128 05	28 08
Dodgeville.....	906 25	799 62	2463 58	4161 45	3726 67	25 00	273 47	2155 11	25 00	.....	97 62
Highland.....	550 50	891 10	1162 08	2013 68	1811 60	.....	802 08	460 00	.....	756 98	45 10
Linden.....	493 00	171 83	851 77	1455 60	901 69	.....	592 22	259 55	.....	461 79	180 43
Mifflin.....	344 25	85 00	720 35	1149 60	815 75	.....	333 85	388 50	.....	303 75	30 10
Mineral Point.....	394 60	67 24	750 00	1151 84	913 84	.....	236 10	518 90	.....	150 00	86 10
Mineral P't. City.....	936 75	1011 21	.....	1947 96	1425 00	.....	522 96	439 25	.....	128 46	399 50
Pulaski.....	224 25	52 78	1291 00	1568 08	767 03	.....	811 00	480 00	.....	786 00	25 00
Ridgeway.....	463 50	868 16	478 10	1819 78	1066 57	83 62	104 65	249 58	8 00	116 02	104 56
Wyoming.....	201 00	335 00	910 00	1446 00	801 00	.....	645 00	265 00	.....	500 00	145 00
Waldwick.....	246 00	139 42	894 50	1189 92	830 42	.....	379 50	435 00	.....	350 00	29 50
JACKSON—	5064 75	3903 37	10590 73	18549 66	14277 52	57 62	5114 01	6454 91	28 00	3929 79	1800 24
Albion.....	378 21	204 74	.....	582 96	349 00	.....	238 95	204 74	.....	1000 00	.....
Alma.....	139 15	89 69	.....	229 84	130 00	19 18	.....	180 00	19 18	48 68	82 50
Bristol.....	93 99	438 20	.....	532 19	175 69	.....	406 50	175 69	.....	.....	.....
Hilton.....	61 00	41 59	.....	102 59	102 59	.....	.....	375 81	.....	248 75	20 00

TABLE NO. VI.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amounts rec'd from other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Teachers' Wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Am't expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Am't raised by tax and expended for Teachers' Wages.	Amount raised by tax and expended for District Libraries.	Amount raised by tax and expended on School Houses.	Amount raised by tax and expended for other purposes.
JACKSON—cont.												
Irving.....	114 39	40 00	.....	.....	154 40	.....	.....	.....	289 11	.....	81 00	88 31
Manchester.....	35 54	51 00	.....	86 54	86 54	.....	.....	.....	86 54	.....	.....	.....
Northfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	822 26	915 22	.....	1584 11	993 22	19 18	.....	689 45	1261 89	19 18	1878 41	140 81
JEFFERSON—												
Arsenal.....	\$217 50	\$140 82	.....	\$358 12	\$358 12	.....	.....	.....	\$390 52	.....	\$78 49	\$43 43
Cold Spring.....	219 00	90 08	.....	309 08	309 08	.....	.....	.....	308 68	.....	.....	92 80
Concord.....	385 25	143 90	10 25	549 40	549 26	.....	.....	.....	701 20	.....	578 83	140 88
Farmington.....	389 60	140 82	.....	530 62	508 00	.....	.....	.....	417 00	10 00	532 00	54 88
Hebron.....	276 00	518 59	.....	794 59	787 00	.....	156 58	.....	172 89	.....	39 28	176 68
Ixonia.....	520 50	305 42	.....	825 92	780 00	65 86	.....	80 56	263 16	.....	30 32	177 48
Jefferson.....	758 00	528 84	.....	1284 84	1284 84	.....	.....	.....	476 07	.....	738 28	89 49
Koshkonong.....	561 75	282 78	.....	744 51	844 86	.....	.....	.....	661 00	174 25	1808 22	189 31
Lake Mills.....	389 75	158 74	.....	548 49	558 49	.....	.....	.....	363 71	5 00	52 00	94 31
Milford.....	391 50	295 41	.....	686 91	684 20	.....	.....	.....	172 82	.....	637 31	37 56
Palmyra.....	449 91	208 95	.....	658 86	653 86	.....	.....	.....	1405 68	.....	2126 00	172 79
Sullivan.....	438 50	155 65	.....	593 15	572 61	19 54	.....	.....	786 74	.....	56 25	85 91
Watertown.....	433 58	364 57	.....	798 07	570 42	.....	.....	227 65	177 88	.....	10 00	119 31
Watertown.....	637 50	171 18	.....	808 68	842 06	9 70	.....	16 98	301 59	.....	31 00	59 19

Watertown City.....	2652 75	.....	.....	.....	2852 75	.....	.....	.....	805 07	.....	1159 65	.....
Oakland.....	315 00	805 91	.....	.....	620 91	650 49	20 00	.....	837 28	30 00	62 75	44 97
	9121 41	3806 24	10 25	10185 21	12521 05	114 60	156 58	275 14	7689 66	212 75	7994 38	1534 83
JUNEAU.												
Armenia.....	\$34 50	\$33 83	.....	.....	\$68 33	\$68 33	.....	.....	\$135 00	.....	\$60 00	\$65 00
Needth.....	65 25	63 09	.....	.....	133 44	133 44	.....	.....	100 00	.....	50 00	30 00
Orange.....	36 75	23 49	.....	.....	66 24	66 24	.....	.....	97 92	.....	66 58	31 00
Clearfield.....	3 75	43 90	.....	.....	50 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germantown.....	141 75	92 50	.....	.....	234 25	234 25	.....	.....	138 00	.....	150 00	18 00
Lisboa.....	173 25	60 19	.....	.....	233 44	233 44	.....	.....	385 50	.....	118 00	53 00
Fountain.....	80 00	70 09	.....	.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	47 00	.....	38 00	.....
Plymouth.....	87 00	.....	.....	.....	87 00	87 00	.....	.....	378 00	.....	478 00	.....
Lindina.....	339 75	229 83	.....	.....	569 58	.....	.....	.....	1001 00	17 00	1923 22	143 00
Lemonwiler.....	247 60	76 68	.....	.....	327 68	327 68	.....	.....	766 42	.....	1808 85	265 78
Marion.....	128 25	84 98	.....	.....	218 23	218 23	.....	.....	40 00	.....	154 00	25 00
Wenewee.....	104 21	98 22	39 20	.....	241 72	241 72	.....	.....	185 00	.....	210 00	190 60
Summit.....	93 00	.....	41 00	.....	93 00	93 00	.....	.....	556 00	50 00	474 00	56 60
Seven Mile Creek.....	107 35	86 54	.....	.....	196 69	196 69	10 09	.....	42 00	.....	218 33	37 50
Kildare.....	104 25	96 54	.....	.....	246 69	246 69	8 30	.....	353 72	3 00	8 73	45 92
Lyndon.....	29 49	5 00	.....	.....	34 46	29 48	.....	.....	48 51	.....	29 55	11 75
	1776 15	1075 49	80 29	2995 93	2275 71	8 30	10 09	86 00	4302 07	70 00	5777 31	955 93
KEWAUNEE.												
Kewaunee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$76 00	\$38 50
Casco.....	\$200 00	.....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	\$10 00	.....	\$200 00	.....	.....	19 50
Wolf.....	230 00	.....	.....	.....	230 00	230 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	950 50	20 50
Franklin.....	104 75	.....	.....	.....	104 75	192 00	16 28	.....	192 60	.....	161 20	.....
Carlton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 00	.....	.....	72 00	.....	871 00	.....
Red River.....	175 00	.....	.....	.....	175 00	72 00	5 00	.....	72 00	5 00	178 60	72 60
Coryville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00	.....	.....	36 00	.....	76 90	.....
Montpelier.....	68 00	.....	.....	.....	253 79	68 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$777 75	.....	.....	983 54	970 00	.....	31 20	.....	572 00	5 00	1808 20	140 50

[illegible]

TABLE NO. VI—continued.

Ranges of Counties and Towns.	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total amount re- ceived.	Amount paid for Teachers' Wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Am't expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Am't raised by tax, and expended for Teacher's Wages.	Amount raised by tax, and expended for District Libra- ries.	Amount raised by tax, and expended on School Houses.	Amount raised by tax, and expended for other purposes.
MANITOWOC—cont.												
Kosuth	\$348 75		212 67	561 42	313 88	84 87		213 67	642 00	54 00	21 50	55 25
Manitowoc	735 00			735 00	735 00				1440 00		1300 00	30 00
de Ruyter	327 00			327 00	327 00							
Maple Grove	147 75			147 75	130 00							
Menominee	254 25			254 25	114 64				107 50		108 00	
Michigan	453 75		49 13	503 88	453 75			188 74	307 12			77 97
Newton	424 50			424 50	424 50				487 12		454 70	59 00
Rockland	124 50			124 50	109 50			15 00	387 00		29 00	50 00
Schleswig	97 50			97 50	97 50				79 00			7 50
Two Rivers	509 00			509 00	509 00				1050 50		725 14	219 50
	4315 25	262 76	251 80	533 53	4772 82	93 37	23 06	451 14	6374 27	93 00	9244 15	633 72
MARATHON—												
Waquesha	232 83	184 42		417 25	417 25				60 00		49 00	
Mosinee	77 37	58 33		135 70	120 75				88 49		211 39	
Jenny	8 00	5 50		13 50	10 00							
Eau Claire												
Texas	318 20	248 30		566 50	548 00				98 49		280 39	

MARQUETTE CO.

Buffalo	190 81	138 88	.....	318 84	688 84	.....	17 00	.....	370 00	.....	.....	17 00
Crystal Lake	152 07	.....	.....	152 07	376 77	.....	156 50	.....	241 25	.....	124 49	14 01
Harris	151 47	82 63	.....	284 10	248 84	.....	9 45	.....	174 17	9 45	.....	1 00
Moundville	242 42	328 00	.....	570 42	692 17	.....	3 00	.....	321 75	3 00	158 12	67 55
Montello	105 84	41 91	.....	147 75	697 87	.....	174 46	.....	452 82	.....	187 00	37 46
Neenah	109 31	11 49	.....	118 80	209 45	.....	14 35	.....	105 00	.....	.....	.....
Neenahoro	87 71	21 85	.....	109 56	237 56	.....	5 00	.....	128 00	.....	.....	5 00
Newton	163 30	100 00	.....	282 30	231 49	.....	87 14	.....	6 43	.....	18 64	18 50
Oxford	203 26	36 84	.....	242 20	607 30	.....	426 00	.....	365 00	.....	400 00	26 00
Packwaukee	179 25	37 63	.....	216 93	987 74	.....	27 50	.....	287 51	.....	.....	28 50
Shields	161 99	18 40	.....	180 39	368 05	.....	22 92	.....	199 01	11 88	.....	43 95
Springfield	103 68	.....	.....	108 68	108 68	.....	88 75	.....	128 00	10 00	84 75	54 00
Westfield	169 50	66 88	.....	186 88	288 78	.....	28 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1084 81	891 11	.....	2858 42	5088 82	.....	81 09	1197 87	138 49	2778 94	34 33	888 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311 87

MILWAUKEE-

Franklin	451 60	591 78	.....	1602 78	965 88	47 15	.....	.....	215 70	.....	322 50	67 85
Greenfield	736 50	687 96	85	1435 81	1425 81	.....	118 85	.....	489 82	5 00	97 26	169 88
Granville	792 75	336 80	.....	1181 05	.....	.....	130 17	.....	468 78	.....	18 17	110 89
Lake	568 50	622 64	.....	1149 14	1104 42	.....	26 46	.....	21 81	.....	437 77	188 10
Milwaukee	703 00	186 88	.....	948 88	946 88	.....	2 20	.....	378 43	.....	365 00	209 59
Oak Creek	545 25	514 84	.....	1060 09	954 09	89 71	17 29	.....	198 77	51 48	372 90	269 85
Wauwatosa	717 00	453 14	.....	1170 14	1170 14	.....	.....	.....	548 76	35 45	325 50	307 04
Milwaukee City	8902 51	12987 91	.....	21909 42	24477 04	.....	9648 84	9235 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13453 51	16883 45	85	29837 81	31033 31	136 86	6789 45	9401 58	2315 71	91 93	1839 10	1273 24

MONROE-

Adrian	138 50	31 82	.....	165 82	288 00	.....	.....	.....	348 28	.....	17 00	.....
Ange	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	336 93	.....	180 00	61 50
Clinton	22 50	.....	68 45	90 95	89 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	.....
Eaton	12 00	28 00	.....	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	22 00	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield	123 75	426 35	550 10	378 65	171 45	125 00	262 50	12 50
Glendale	39 00	98 63	137 63	104 92	33 71	5 00

TABLE No. VI.—continued.

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MONROE—cont.												
Leon	\$189 50	180 50	180 50	882 07	851 47	89 75
Lafayette	65 25	\$119 00	184 25	154 00	8 00	800 00	5 00
Leroy	21 00	21 00	21 00	50 00	320 00	30 00
Little Falls	63 50	55 00	14 00	123 50	105 50	3 00	106 50
Ferland	89 25	10 00	99 25	100 00	100 00	605 00
Ridgeville	55 50	138 24	193 74	148 55	45 19	62 45	5 00	10 00	10 00
Sparta	333 00	299 78	632 78	632 78	970 00	575 00	108 00
Sheldon	75 75	98 00	131 75	131 75	13 63	56 38
Temah	54 75	98 71	148 46	148 46	201 00	34 00	27 75
Wilton	67 50	141 00	208 50	208 50	188 50	600 00	61 50
Wellington	10 00	129 44	139 44	120 00	19 44	48 00	403 00
	1348 75	1626 98	82 51	3056 24	2302 47	8 00	271 79	2913 36	5 00	3809 35	404 90
OCONTO—												
Marquette	280 00	280 00	162 25	30 00	10 00	71 71	163 35	30 00
Oconto	144 00	278 00	200 00	98 00	500 00	24 00	50 00
Stiles	68 25	518 00	145 00	118 00	68 25	145 00	280 00	118 50
Pensaukee	67 50	67 50	25 50	100 00	30 60	10 00
	279 75	280 00	1188 50	508 25	30 00	221 50	165 46	908 35	84 60	280 00	178 50

OUTAGAMIE—

Appleton city.....	497 50	207 64	.....	625 14	625 14	895 14	.....	.....	.....	410 69	.....	189 29	33 65
Bovina.....	63 00	17 75	.....	86 75	86 75	86 00	.....	.....	.....	410 00	.....	840 00	39 00
Buchanan.....	.....	.....	.....	60 29	200 00	200 00	2 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 64
Castor.....	75 00	94 24	.....	169 24	264 75	264 75	.....	245 65	200 84	252 00	.....	178 90	16 75
Ellington.....	128 00	161 80	.....	283 64	288 64	288 64	.....	75 40	41 60	390 00	.....	310 00	268 66
Embarass.....	63 75	.....	.....	63 75	60 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	58 40	22 00
Freedom.....	159 00	241 00	.....	400 00	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	241 00	.....	.....	22 00
Grand Chute.....	135 00	82 00	.....	217 00	175 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	80 00	85 00
Greenville.....	151 50	908 81	.....	371 24	308 81	308 81	.....	.....	.....	436 50	25 00	655 00	67 83
Hortonville.....	140 25	206 29	.....	346 51	306 00	306 00	.....	.....	46 51	210 09	.....	185 00	118 00
Kaukauna.....	297 00	293 00	.....	590 00	590 00	590 00	29 70	.....	.....	535 40	.....	30 42	51 70
Liberty.....	18 75	120 00	.....	138 75	70 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	3 00
Medina.....	196 04	59 77	.....	185 77	171 46	171 46	.....	.....	14 31	96 00	.....	277 65	91 65
	1782 75	1687 38	.....	3547 08	3406 80	3406 80	31 84	352 43	313 26	3840 24	25 00	2749 57	879 43

OZAUKEE—

Mequon.....	948 00	1789 78	.....	2687 78	2422 94	2422 94	264 84	.....	.....	157 55	.....	250 00	106 26
Cedarburg.....	781 50	534 53	.....	1316 03	1040 0	1040 0	88 68	55 07	182 78	66 00	.....	2413 00	16 00
Grafton.....	508 50	201 26	48	710 24	708 50	708 50	10 00	140 00	85 59	218 95	25 00	154 00	140 00
Saukville.....	396 75	869 61	.....	786 36	854 00	854 00	20 00	.....	198 00	163 24	20 00	82 00	.....
Port Washington.....	653 25	291 95	.....	945 20	1047 00	1047 00	.....	.....	.....	129 09	.....	3124 71	1 25
Fredonia.....	474 00	347 60	.....	821 60	701 60	701 60	.....	.....	120 00	103 00	.....	64 00	.....
Belgium.....	929 39	100 00	.....	1029 89	1838 18	1838 18	63 10	59 05	66 72	291 95	20 00	8 75	4 00
	4961 39	3694 73	48	8296 60	8107 17	8107 17	396 62	254 12	683 09	1124 69	65 00	6046 46	267 51

PEPIN—

Pepin.....	451 39	160 00	.....	551 39	551 39	551 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bear Creek.....	144 82	.....	.....	144 82	315 14	315 14	.....	460 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany.....	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	24 00	24 00	.....	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort.....	64 50	.....	.....	.....	62 77	62 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waubesa.....	89 50	43 20	.....	82 79	75 00	75 00	.....	.....	7 70	.....	.....	3 60	.....
Lima.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	700 21	143 20	30 00	813 91	1028 30	1028 30	.....	480 00	18 70	.....	.....	3 00	.....

TABLE No. VI—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Teachers' Wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Am't. expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Am't. raised by tax, and expended for Teachers' Wages.	Amount raised by tax, and expended for District Libraries.	Amount raised by tax, and expended on School Houses.	Amount raised by tax and expended for other purposes.
PIERCE—												
Diamond Bluff.	11 76	49 04	.....	60 80	.....	.....	.....	60 80	69 40	.....	609 00	.....
Oak Grove.	61 74	.....	.....	61 74	60 00	.....	.....	1 74	54 00	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.	16 19	25 00	.....	41 19	41 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366 50	.....
Martell.	25 75	16 76	.....	42 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trim Belle.	34 78	.....	.....	34 46	7 00	.....	.....	27 46	79 00	.....	141 86	50 60
River Falls.	193 69	104 79	.....	516 39	293 03	.....	.....	.....	115 25	.....	404 25	45 00
Pleasant Valley.	54 87	.....	.....	54 87	54 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabel.	65 89	33 47	.....	90 96	78 68	.....	.....	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott City.	250 00	200 00	.....	1265 82	661 50	.....	.....	.....	661 50	.....	1231 08	112 44
Berry.	16 55	20 00	.....	37 95	30 65	.....	.....	.....	81 00	.....	10 00	.....
Hastland—No report.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trametes.	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	60 00	.....	.....	17 50	60 00	.....	822 50	20 60
	\$782 00	839 66	.....	2275 66	1286 41	.....	1686 92	109 18	1066 75	.....	3066 06	297 44
POLK—												
Le Roy.	183 47	215 51	.....	398 98	226 83	.....	72 15	.....	260 80	.....	436 00	25 00
St. Creix.	96 51	6 79	.....	103 30	103 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000 06	.....
	279 98	222 30	.....	502 28	430 13	.....	72 15	.....	260 00	.....	1436 06	25 00

PORTAGE—

Amherst.....	141 60	167 92	.....	309 52	129 00	.....	82 00	99 52	89 50	.....	9 50	82
Almond.....	179 64	26 34	.....	210 39	206 28	.....	.....	4 11	20 90	.....	.....	8 90
Belmont.....	.....	57 92	.....	57 92	.....	.....	.....	57 92	80 00	.....	175 00	.....
Buena Vista.....	215 12	20 40	.....	235 52	341 67	.....	.....	.....	240 00	.....	25 00	.....
Lapark.....	779 51	33 17	.....	112 67	112 67	.....	.....	.....	174 50	.....	95 00	1 00
Plover.....	317 19	296 46	.....	613 65	.....	54 45	.....	.....	603 00	10 00	40 00	95 00
Pine Grove.....	65 23	32 75	.....	101 58	101 58	.....	.....	.....	125 00	.....	308 00	.....
New Hope.....	71 23	13 54	.....	84 77	84 77	.....	.....	.....	77 00	.....	384 26	.....
Stockton.....	269 75	.....	.....	269 75	250 75	.....	.....	19 00	579 00	10 00	.....	43 25
Stevens' Point..	583 25	344 02	.....	929 77	852 69	3 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1360 00	194 00
Lynwood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1922 53	992 52	.....	2925 54	2079 41	57 83	82 00	190 55	1983 90	20 00	2376 76	347 97

RACINE—

Burlington.....	582 00	320 00	.....	902 20	812 00	90 20	.....	.....	180 00	.....	157 56	151 25
Caledonia.....	449 25	510 60	.....	959 85	803 85	25 00	.....	331 00	239 86	.....	555 00	242 38
Dover.....	345 00	348 20	.....	693 20	658 10	35 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	392 16	205 41
Mount Pleasant..	644 05	500 00	.....	1144 05	1003 06	24 17	.....	116 82	436 10	5 00	185 00	242 05
Norway.....	247 50	280 25	.....	527 75	487 81	18 30	.....	21 64	12 00	3 00	101 62	43 50
Raymond.....	342 00	400 00	.....	958 00	923 00	34 20	.....	.....	283 75	9 00	.....	67 50
Rochester.....	246 75	272 40	.....	519 15	496 15	8 00	15 00	.....	227 40	8 00	.....	45 26
Madison City.....	2563 50	14000 00	.....	16563 50	9015 00	.....	3885 47	3663 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine Town.....	376 47	774 80	.....	1036 06	962 72	15 41	962 72	73 34	312 00	.....	50 00	124 25
Watford.....	372 00	216 60	.....	588 60	500 00	17 50	.....	71 10	779 50	17 50	487 50	985 00
Yorkville.....	324 75	440 60	.....	763 35	485 26	76 53	.....	153 56	530 24	10 00	249 80	122 86
.....	6493 27	19063 65	.....	24657 71	15386 65	344 41	4563 19	4430 63	2990 85	52 50	2145 64	2329 46

RICHLAND—

Atas.....	.....	244 00	.....	244 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....	48 00	.....	194 00	2 00
Bloom.....	167 25	90 00	.....	245 65	218 54	.....	.....	27 11	44 20	.....	65 00	.....
Beene Vista.....	252 00	.....	.....	252 00	249 56	.....	.....	2 44	478 31	.....	485 31	61 33
Dayton.....	.....	.....	.....	59 17	36 00	.....	.....	23 17	95 00	.....	245 00	41 00
Eagle.....	177 00	80 00	.....	257 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 00	.....	200 00	.....

TABLE NO. VI.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Teachers' Wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Amount expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Am't raised by tax Teachers' Wages.	Amount raised by tax and expended for District Libraries.	Amount raised by tax and expended on Behoof Houses.	Amount raised by tax and expended for other purposes.
RICHLAND—cont.												
Forest	\$114 75	\$125 44	.....	\$240 19	\$234 89	.....	69	\$4 31	\$156 00	.....	\$147 40	\$26 60
Henrietta	128 75	25 30	.....	149 05	149 05	.....	.....	.....	398 97	.....	253 00	19 60
Ithaca	285 75	157 39	.....	443 14	388 83	\$44 31	.....	.....	498 19	.....	425 60	428 53
Marshall	209 92	.....	.....	289 92	353 96	.....	.....	\$15 98	122 00	\$3 00	\$10 60	83 50
Rockbridge	142 25	70 00	.....	212 24	213 25	.....	.....	.....	113 69	1 88	50 60	12 72
Richmond	174 75	100 00	.....	274 75	179 57	.....	.....	.....	263 90	.....	67 50	18 00
Richwood	147 05	181 10	.....	278 12	253 87	.....	.....	24 75	16 25	.....	150 00	170 25
Richland	289 60	.....	.....	.....	230 00	.....	.....	19 50	300 00	10 00	2425 00	49 00
Sylvan	97 50	150 00	.....	247 50	156 00	.....	.....	97 50	354 99	.....	179 56	10 00
Westford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 15	.....	320 00	.....
Willow	73 50	59 85	.....	.....	186 35	15 60	.....	.....	89 65	.....	231 50	.....
	2202 92	1223 06	.....	2856 74	2966 37	59 31	69	215 66	2 989 61	14 88	5748 27	901 98
ROCK—												
Avon	\$297 68	\$407 29	.....	\$704 97	\$704 97	.....	.....	.....	\$59 57	\$19 86	\$600 00	\$73 77
Beloit	165 85	540 60	.....	705 25	644 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....
Bradford	802 08	1521 91	.....	1823 99	1456 74	15 00	.....	219 98	.....	.....	121 94	236 22
Center	327 08	419 92	.....	747 00	747 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	413 17	352 80	.....	765 95	787 00	28 75	.....	.....	515 29	.....	231 25	258 59
Fulton	488 78	380 00	.....	818 78	818 78	.....	.....	.....	987 85	.....	427 90	777 25

Harmony	556 02	164 77	720 79	648 09	72 70	168 02	337 68	190 87	276 08
Johnstown	318 99	200 00	518 99	518 99	.....	.....	386 30	258 17	169 90
Lima	302 08	301 38	603 46	572 26	22 85	7 85	697 20	640 59	108 95
La Prairie	306 54	297 13	503 67	495 57	8 10	.....	326 18	294 00	185 00
Milton	399 10	380 86	729 76	500 00	40 84	288 92	374 15	92 52	178 15
Magnolia	304 22	394 85	699 14	699 14	.....	.....	408 37	10 70	160 40
Newark	336 63	329 15	565 78	486 20	7 16	12 24	337 75	291 90	141 25
Porter	274 16	272 28	546 44	546 44	.....	.....	533 87	18 50	185 25
Plymouth	253 58	245 90	499 48	499 48	.....	.....	356 00	.....	147 00
Rock	321 93	294 75	616 68	616 68	.....	.....	775 32	146 50	220 20
Spring Valley	515 27	246 45	761 72	760 28	.....	8 47	178 87	32 00	125 50
Turtle	339 60	328 82	668 42	668 42	.....	.....	805 56	11 00	334 00
Union	501 17	693 36	1194 53	1037 98	.....	154 55	278 30	965 46	159 97
Janesville City	2469 60	6737 78	9207 38	6335 35	2469 60	.....	3865 75	9640 00	1432 15
Beloit City	1034 15	.....	1034 15	1034 15	.....	.....	4104 00	77 75	1496 59
Janesville	253 58	291 98	546 14	368 17	10 00	.....	495 77	32 98	192 38
ST. CROIX.—	10380 76	14601 78	24982 47	20896 39	205 40	2770 76	15822 71	49 86	18724 03
Hudson City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6858 58
Hudson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Star Prairie	\$225 00	\$ 9 00	\$284 00	\$870 00	.....	\$268 00	\$ 8 00	\$300 00	\$300 00
Richmond	86 03	8 17	796 20	94 20	.....	2 00	96 00	700 00	2 00
Malone	93 97	35 76	575 00	48 00	.....	2 00	25 00	500 00	.....
St. Joseph .....	.....	.....	128 73	98 00	.....	30 73	6 00	112 00	50 00
Somerset	44 85	3 58	88 00	88 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Galle	10 00	12 10	48 43	44 85	.....	1 75	1 83	.....	.....
Rush River	51 45	25 41	592 61	214 85	.....	6 37	50 00	450 00	15 83
Erin Prairie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammond	30 15	120 20	250 00	400 35	.....	62 00	188 00	.....	37 50
Troy	33 09	.....	188 95	220 04	.....	109 23	77 72	109 23	.....
Ceylon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley	41 42	63 12	322 72	426 96	.....	291 62	31 10	281 50	10 12
.....	615 96	327 34	2192 50	3582 42	2264 70	773 70	1354 82	2390 78	365 45

TABLE No. VI.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Teachers' Wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Amount expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Amount raised by tax, and expended for Teachers' Wages.	Amount raised by tax, and expended for District Libraries.	Amount raised by tax, and expended on School Houses.	Amount raised by tax, and expended for other purposes.
SHAWANA W.—												
Shawano	\$75 00.	.....	.....	.....	\$256 00	.....	\$100 00	.....	.....	.....	\$20 00	\$80 00
Rickerson	No Report.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukejohn	No Report.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matteson	No Report.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belle Plaine	No Report.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SAUK—												
Baraboo	\$568 28	\$220 81	.....	\$730 06	\$730 06	.....	.....	.....	\$220 81	.....	.....	.....
Honey Creek	288 36	122 14	.....	401 85	857 25	7 68	.....	44 10	122 14	.....	450 48	105 52
Excelsior .....	.....	.....	.....	273 19	488 69	.....	68 04	180 82	180 60	.....	108 20	150 00
Wingfield	189 69	54 16	.....	198 66	163 66	10 00	220 38	.....	54 16	10 00	175 00	.....
Dallona	221 25	207 66	.....	428 91	310 23	.....	151 54	.....	240 56	.....	268 67	61 07
Fairfield	200 50	223 00	281 46	605 16	428 50	.....	128 91	.....	142 55	.....	.....	128 81
Troy	879 44	186 60	.....	668 44	384 18	24 52	142 00	14 80	186 25	.....	121 85	34 00
Woodland	93 75	237 86	.....	331 61	254 00	.....	.....	77 61	77 61	.....	88 00	14 00
Westfield	168 75	850 00	.....	518 75	498 61	8 00	.....	127 14	284 25	.....	185 06	62 00
Kingston	289 80	206 56	.....	499 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freedom	300 00	239 00	.....	538 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	280 00	.....	187 52	17 65
Washington	208 50	104 22	.....	312 72	274 16	.....	.....	38 46	546 54	.....	150 00	79 89
New Buffalo	886 75	302 00	.....	588 75	588 75	.....	.....	.....	900 00	80 00	871 00	868 00
Marston	826 00	798 88	.....	1552 78	956 02	.....	.....	596 71	188 00	.....	185 88	157 75
Prarie du Sac	416 66	282 48	.....	499 41	447 65	64 18	124 47	52 66	478 56	27 16	976 96	79 82

TABLE No. VI.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Teachers wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Amount expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Amount raised by Tax and expended for Teachers wages.	Amount raised by and expended for District Libraries.	Amount raised by tax, and expended on School Houses.	Amount raised by Tax and expended for other purposes.
WALWORTH CO.—												
Sharon	474 76	\$168 25	.....	643 10	643 10	.....	.....	.....	906 48	.....	.....	255 56
Darien	386 25	172 81	.....	538 06	1424 00	.....	873 00	.....	1630 92	.....	700 00	225 00
Richmond	246 00	242 69	.....	488 69	395 53	.....	98 16	.....	428 50	16 78	566 69	68 48
Whitewater	702 00	308 08	.....	1005 08	1005 08	.....	.....	.....	1941 49	.....	435 37	703 33
Walworth	395 25	150 53	.....	548 78	526 18	.....	.....	19 60	985 01	.....	177 38	200 00
Delavan	613 50	1080 42	.....	1643 92	1696 42	40 86	.....	366 51	1286 72	.....	1243 75	301 59
Sugar Creek	327 75	139 81	.....	467 56	404 66	.....	.....	53 75	239 32	9 15	125 00	92 00
La Grange	376 50	1113 75	.....	1490 25	1335 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	13 00	139 00
Linn	283 25	322 91	100 00	693 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	563 50	410 85	.....	994 35	974 53	1 40	.....	18 40	823 02	50 00	231 97	531 88
La Fayette	383 00	153 33	.....	516 33	516 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy	343 50	147 61	.....	491 11	491 13	.....	.....	.....	945 98	.....	.....	134 50
Bloomfield	349 50	166 67	.....	516 17	488 78	.....	.....	27 44	315 58	14 00	409 00	164 91
Hudson	419 25	454 68	.....	902 16	902 11	.....	.....	143 02	524 07	.....	107 17	9 15
Spring Prairie	390 75	161 12	.....	551 87	551 87	.....	.....	.....	536 91	.....	35 45	215 60
East Troy	452 25	199 80	.....	642 05	642 05	.....	.....	.....	1681 94	.....	100 00	369 39
Elkhorn	367 56	200 00	.....	1292 40	819 00	.....	180 40	283 00	600 00	.....	.....	700 00
	7033 55	5636 41	100 00	18415 06	12615 79	41 75	1053 40	1004 86	12908 94	94 94	4124 68	4099 29

WASHINGTON—

Addison.....	376 80	496 00	.....	874 80	806 87	.....	15 13	111 94	.....	114 07	57 17
Barton.....	424 00	384 31	.....	659 31	641 92	.....	.....	401 00	10 00	115 00	96 30
Erin.....	484 50	280 00	.....	734 50	734 50	.....	.....	112 00	.....	248 05	60 23
Farmington.....	447 75	278 53	.....	726 25	726 25	.....	.....	501 90	.....	1072 64	45 55
German town.....	1135 44	200 00	.....	1835 44	1835 44	.....	.....	103 26	.....	899 33	168 58
Hartford.....	645 00	533 36	.....	1178 36	1076 25	.....	50 38	122 20	.....	101 50	65 12
Jackson.....	487 50	408 30	.....	805 80	770 58	.....	84 88	166 75	.....	4 00	121 06
Kewaskum.....	220 50	183 44	.....	408 94	398 94	.....	10 00	80 00	.....	68 94	132 70
Polk.....	684 75	643 70	.....	1328 45	1328 45	.....	.....	398 75	3 00	68 48	67 59
Richfield.....	896 74	150 00	.....	1045 74	1045 74	.....	.....	164 28	15 00	250 00	30 27
Tremont.....	453 00	335 61	.....	845 61	842 24	.....	6 37	504 00	.....	35 75	18 00
Wayne.....	380 25	136 62	.....	516 87	448 50	.....	50 79	140 00	.....	18 76	167 55
West Bend.....	327 33	352 50	.....	679 88	679 88	.....	.....	685 85	.....	.....	1050 01
	6802 61	4368 37	.....	11231 98	10687 59	.....	217 53	3461 47	29 00	2981 81	.....

WAUKESHA—

Menomonee.....	555 75	302 54	.....	818 29	818 29	.....	.....	351 00	.....	630 00	41 00
Pewaukee.....	414 00	336 12	.....	800 12	692 34	.....	107 78	983 71	19 00	471 23	176 67
Oconomowoc.....	577 50	243 54	.....	821 04	788 84	.....	.....	1028 54	3 08	287 60	167 55
Brookfield.....	585 75	251 13	.....	836 88	836 88	.....	83	688 43	15 00	125 00	256 30
New Berlin.....	518 25	216 81	.....	735 06	727 61	.....	7 45	533 80	41 20	.....	97 59
Mukwonago.....	380 75	173 91	.....	554 66	554 66	.....	.....	1172 47	.....	.....	.....
Libon.....	417 00	198 05	.....	610 05	610 05	.....	.....	1021 71	20 00	325 00	116 18
Eagle.....	370 50	150 00	.....	520 00	520 00	.....	.....	689 65	.....	15 00	99 16
Waukesha.....	921 25	594 00	.....	1432 98	1432 98	.....	72 27	2086 88	31 81	74 50	290 00
Muskego.....	449 25	292 02	.....	651 25	651 25	.....	.....	202 18	.....	236 76	110 02
Delafield.....	152 70	150 15	.....	302 85	302 85	.....	.....	454 76	.....	231 80	36 80
Ottawa.....	294 01	.....	.....	294 01	294 01	.....	.....	688 94	.....	150 00	.....
Summit.....	309 00	129 47	.....	438 47	438 47	.....	.....	655 50	3 50	514 88	51 94
Merton.....	863 75	198 58	.....	562 28	562 28	.....	.....	1225 61	46 00	370 00	60 00
Geneseo.....	463 75	190 74	.....	659 49	659 49	.....	.....	813 77	.....	117 00	107 69
Vernon.....	308 25	180 00	.....	468 25	468 25	.....	.....	508 97	.....	100 00	68 30
	7096 46	3472 06	.....	10515 68	10318 35	.....	89 88	187 83	13023 99	163 54	3686 30
			.....			.....	102 10				1614 23

TABLE No. VI.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Teachers' Wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Amount expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Amount raised by tax, Teachers' Wages.	Amount raised by tax and expended for District Libr.	Amount raised by tax and expended on School-houses.	Amount raised by tax and expended for other purposes.
WAUPACA—												
Dayton	\$214 50	\$142 96	.....	\$357 46	\$357 46	.....	.....	.....	\$283 00	.....	\$320 00	\$207 99
Farmington	117 75	114 00	.....	231 75	231 75	.....	.....	.....	278 00	.....	65 76	29 83
Scandinavia	128 06	94 08	.....	217 08	199 00	\$15 00	\$27 40	\$35 68	48 00	.....	48 04	.....
Iola	127 50	81 00	.....	188 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	20 00
Lind	220 50	280 00	.....	500 50	457 94	.....	.....	42 56	828 00	.....	287 50	96 46
Waupaca	325 50	85 00	.....	411 14	411 14	.....	.....	.....	878 00	.....	112 91	39 70
St. Lawrence	55 50	.....	.....	48 85	75 62	.....	.....	.....	198 00	.....	1612 26	17 54
Weyauwega	863 75	76 98	.....	440 78	488 08	.....	7 65	.....	609 75	.....	68 00	687 04
Royalton	124 78	543 01	.....	667 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	451 00	.....	.....	24 00
Lidia Wolf .....	.....	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia	78 00	41 02	.....	119 02	119 00	.....	.....	24 50	158 02	\$15 00	300 00	65 00
Mukwa	806 00	400 00	.....	706 00	706 00	.....	.....	.....	605 00	.....	839 00	.....
Lebanon	45 00	81 10	.....	76 10	76 10	.....	.....	.....	126 00	.....	73 00	.....
Bear Creek	31 50	75 00	.....	106 50	106 50	.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....
Union .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....
WAUSHARA—												
Bloomfield	61 00	87 92	.....	148 92	114 26	.....	.....	.....	88 00	.....	29 50	20 00
Coloma	222 82	50 01	.....	222 83	442 00	18 00	1 72	89 88	104 00	15 00	50 00	41 00
TOTAL	2133 28	2984 15	.....	4041 42	3173 59	15 00	35 05	162 74	4082 17	15 00	8376 46	1187 48

Dakota.....	131 67	161 25	292 92	292 92	392 92	18 00	3 81	4 61	96 57	42 00	27 44
Deerfield.....	41 16	30 75	71 91	116 85	81 93	18 00	.....	.....	24 00	196 75	52 00
Hancock.....	116 85	.....	116 85	310 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 00	38 00	38 25
Leon.....	187 43	127 62	315 05	310 70	.....	.....	.....	4 76	328 16	321 10	32 11
Marion.....	131 56	138 52	290 08	290 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 44	76 00	.....
Mount Morris.....	83 79	143 94	277 73	207 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 16	57 50	7 50
Oasis.....	102 17	138 24	240 31	102 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 00	360 00	70 00
Plainfield.....	226 42	379 03	605 45	495 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 00	168 00	12 00
Poyssippi.....	105 84	80 95	186 79	149 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 09	100 00	42 00
Richford.....	164 64	163 23	326 87	326 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	10 00	.....
Rose.....	7 35	45	52 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179 42	35 80
Saxville.....	158 76	149 11	307 87	307 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 00	815 00	71 50
Sacramento.....	123 68	.....	686 49	640 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	245 42	165 00	55 00
Spring Water.....	107 31	60 75	237 68	237 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	47 00	29 98
Warren.....	188 06	.....	188 06	143 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 00	.....	53 09
Wautoma.....	198 45	202 50	400 95	400 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	512 45	.....	.....
WINNEBAGO—	2170 90	2077 98	4943 11	4663 13	18 00	8 83	444 63	2849 20	18 00	2652 27	587 28

Algoma.....	175 50	158 29	338 79	338 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	232 00	.....	108 80
Black Wolf.....	164 25	94 19	258 44	258 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	224 03	.....	148 76
Clayton.....	220 50	257 68	478 19	461 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	226 22	5 00	16 00
Menasha.....	385 50	326 08	611 58	593 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	591 89	5 00	885 00
Neenah.....	381 76	312 68	694 43	644 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	784 40	5 00	87 15
Orhula.....	.....	165 00	165 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00	.....	5 00
Omro.....	560 00	300 04	860 04	540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1422 41	10 00	222 41
Oshkosh.....	192 75	161 82	354 57	354 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	314 00	.....	118 50
Oshkosh City.....	1662 00	3448 16	5378 95	3440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 57	1 88	569 98
Poygan.....	452 42	113 92	252 42	252 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	989 44	.....	192 50
Rushford.....	472 50	407 36	879 86	879 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	784 00	.....	30 70
Nektini.....	259 59	252 85	419 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803 95	.....	835 44
Nepinakun.....	231 00	295 89	526 89	526 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 20	.....	66 25
Winneconne.....	270 00	360 40	630 40	574 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	.....	53 00
Winchester.....	206 25	112 25	318 50	318 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 00	100 00	41 50

TABLE No. VI.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Teachers' Wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Am't expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Am't raised by tax and expended for Teachers' Wages.	Amount raised by tax and expended for District Libraries.	Amount raised by tax and expended on School-houses.	Amount raised by tax and expended for other purposes.
WINNEBAGO, cont.												
Union.....	\$343 50	\$205 09	.....	\$548 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$802 00	.....	\$40 00	\$58 00
Vinland.....	265 50	175 00	.....	440 50	\$410 00	.....	.....	\$80 50	324 80	.....	50 00	47 80
	5472 92	7040 60	.....	13844 48	9673 85	\$55 28	\$100 00	115 86	7608 51	26 88	7331 34	1886 53
WOOD—												
Grand Rapids.....	150 75	.....	.....	150 75	150 75	.....	.....	.....	380 00	.....	61 00	27 00
Sartoga.....	.....	35 41	.....	35 41	.....	.....	.....	35 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemlock.....	*30 75	21 00	.....	51 75	60 25	.....	21 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rudolph.....	*96 00	.....	.....	.....	65 25	.....	.....	.....	187 25	.....	80 00	32 00
Centralis.....	42 00	42 00	.....	.....	42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dexter. [Norep't.]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	219 50	98 41	.....	287 91	318 25	.....	21 50	35 41	487 25	.....	141 00	59 00

* The amount of money reported as received from County Treasurer in town of Rudolph, includes the amount reported in the town of Hemlock, they being in one town and one district at the last report.



RECAPITULATION OF TABLE NO. VI.

Names of Counties	Amount rec'd from Co. Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from Town Treasurer.	Amount rec'd from other sources.	Total Amount received.	Amount paid for Teachers' Wages.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Amount expended for other purposes.	Amount remaining unexpended.	Amount raised by Tax, and expended by School Houses.	Amount raised by Tax, and expended for District Libraries.	Amount raised by Tax, and expended for Teachers' Wages.	Amount raised by Tax, and expended for other purposes.
Adams.....	\$1461 01	\$1079 96	.....	\$2031 41	\$2390 85	.....	\$271 02	\$170 81	\$2188 94	\$44 50	\$2188 94	\$549 88
Bed Ax.....	2127 68	1275 77	828 21	8786 64	2928 97	17 50	69 41	508 59	1354 20	35 00	1354 20	331 34
Brown.....	3580 85	1717 51	.....	5381 71	5316 28	88 24	502 89	1434 30	5071 86	33 47	5071 86	991 04
Buffalo.....	809 84	880 46	.....	1208 30	727 00	.....	.....	20 72	471 00	.....	471 00	53 25
Calumet.....	1551 00	1224 41	.....	8575 41	2633 10	45 17	101 50	416 71	2026 50	52 46	2026 50	348 95
Chippewa.....	108 90	118 61	.....	231 51	161 00	.....	.....	52 88	310 00	.....	310 00	45 00
Clark.....	.....	890 00	.....	407 77	375 77	.....	25	182 00	254 00	.....	254 00	25
Columbia.....	5961 25	5682 98	.....	11649 58	10895 90	102 46	270 41	171 22	9778 12	69 85	9778 12	1488 90
Crawford.....	1811 25	1088 88	99 84	2689 68	2458 56	11 00	206 63	319 18	1734 19	.....	1734 19	296 20
Dane.....	10841 90	7890 99	626 60	23827 09	21066 74	858 34	6843 68	1840 16	4236 01	208 44	4236 01	5880 07
Dodge.....	10889 96	5938 52	84 78	16186 07	17111 49	819 04	405 85	753 44	18742 22	52 48	18742 22	4861 34
Door.....	141 12	350 53	118 00	609 65	342 76	.....	266 99	.....	117 16	.....	117 16	.....
Douglas.....	.....	1559 21	.....	.....	745 00	.....	681 31	132 90	745 00	.....	745 00	81 65
Dunn.....	No Report	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earl Claire.....	259 39	1728 94	163 72	2148 05	1001 24	.....	.....	.....	296 10	.....	296 10	67 50
Fond du Lac.....	8617 68	5284 29	60 83	14189 21	18318 26	280 82	598 91	1027 33	18259 89	152 71	18259 89	4713 18
Grant.....	7710 79	3529 20	.....	11242 71	10544 59	.....	739 42	214 69	9959 62	10 00	9959 62	1749 69
Green.....	5454 72	4041 46	154 79	9900 74	9401 46	1266 68	1031 31	461 07	5568 51	548 59	5568 51	1179 08
Iowa.....	5084 75	3893 37	10590 78	19548 65	14277 62	57 62	5114 01	6 17	6454 91	28 00	6454 91	1390 24
Jackson.....	822 28	915 22	.....	1584 11	998 22	19 18	.....	689 45	1261 89	19 18	1261 89	140 81
Jefferson.....	9121 41	3806 24	10 25	10185 21	12621 71	114 60	166 58	275 14	7689 66	212 75	7689 66	1534 38
Juneau.....	1776 15	1076 49	80 29	2995 98	2276 71	3 80	10 09	86 00	4302 07	70 00	4302 07	955 93
Keweenaw.....	.....	777 75	.....	988 54	970 00	.....	81 20	.....	572 00	5 00	572 00	140 50

Kenosha.....	3703 75	17085 52	.....	21684 36	18640 80	270 81	8092 91	1746 66	6844 69	50 72	3248 52	1505 43
La Crosse.....	1129 78	1012 46	.....	2589 67	2427 30	84 57	706 11	517 92	315 15	.....	1715 91	7 00
La Fayette.....	4751 61	2865 33	\$138 68	7712 94	7315 88	131 25	300 91	992 33	3493 49	25 00	3178 52	1126 05
Marion.....	4816 25	262 78	281 80	6339 83	4772 82	93 87	22 00	451 14	6374 27	93 00	3244 15	663 72
Marathon.....	318 30	249 30	.....	666 50	648 00	.....	.....	.....	98 49	280 89	.....	.....
Marquette.....	1964 81	891 11	.....	2853 42	5938 62	81 09	1197 97	138 49	2773 94	84 33	886 00	311 97
Milwaukee.....	13458 51	16383 45	85	28337 81	31033 31	136 86	6730 45	9401 58	2315 71	91 93	1829 10	1273 24
Monroe.....	1346 75	1626 98	82 51	3056 24	2802 47	.....	8 00	271 79	2913 36	5 00	8809 35	404 90
Oconto.....	279 75	280 00	.....	1138 50	508 25	30 00	231 50	165 46	908 35	84 60	290 00	178 50
Ontario.....	1782 75	1687 39	.....	3547 08	7308 80	31 84	852 48	313 26	8640 24	25 00	2749 57	879 43
Osaake.....	4691 89	3604 73	.....	8296 60	8107 17	396 62	254 12	653 09	1124 69	65 00	6046 46	267 51
Pepin.....	700 21	143 20	30 00	813 91	1028 30	.....	490 00	18 70	.....	3 00	.....	.....
Pierce.....	732 09	839 06	.....	3275 68	1286 41	.....	1666 92	109 18	1069 75	.....	3066 09	297 44
Polk.....	279 98	322 30	.....	502 28	430 13	.....	72 15	.....	260 00	.....	1436 00	25 00
Portage.....	1922 69	993 52	.....	3925 54	2079 41	57 83	83 00	180 55	1988 90	20 00	2376 76	347 97
Racine.....	6493 27	13963 65	.....	24657 71	15896 65	344 41	4983 19	4430 63	2990 85	62 50	2145 64	2229 46
Richland.....	2207 92	1823 08	.....	2855 74	2996 87	59 51	69	215 06	2939 61	14 88	5745 27	901 98
Rock.....	10860 76	14601 78	.....	24932 47	30896 39	205 40	2779 76	613 50	15923 71	49 86	13724 03	6868 58
St. Croix.....	615 96	327 34	2192 49	3632 42	2264 70	.....	773 70	189 02	1354 82	.....	2380 73	365 45
Sauk.....	5011 83	4294 99	261 43	10035 05	7465 80	171 39	869 27	1172 83	597 11	181 51	4921 47	2078 60
Shawano.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	256 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	80 03
Sheboygan.....	6456 02	6572 32	.....	11722 45	10844 91	109 82	767 14	1156 30	6037 53	18 85	3650 16	930 01
Trempealeau.....	842 75	225 70	.....	689 95	645 19	12 00	.....	137 16	1071 00	.....	587 26	267 49
Walworth.....	7033 55	5355 41	190 00	13415 06	12915 79	41 75	1056 40	1004 88	12908 94	94 94	4124 68	4999 91
Washington.....	6962 81	4369 37	.....	11231 98	10467 59	126 06	.....	217 58	3461 47	23 06	2981 81	1950 09
Waukesha.....	7096 36	2472 06	.....	19515 08	13118 35	192 10	88 88	187 83	13929 90	163 54	8688 90	1814 26
Waupaca.....	2133 28	2364 15	.....	4941 42	8173 59	15 00	85 05	163 74	4032 17	15 06	3376 48	1187 43
Waushara.....	2170 80	2077 98	.....	4949 11	4663 13	18 00	38 83	444 68	2849 26	18 00	2652 27	587 38
Winnebago.....	5472 92	7040 60	.....	13344 48	9673 85	65 28	100 00	115 36	7608 51	26 89	7391 24	1936 59
Wood.....	219 50	98 41	.....	267 91	313 25	.....	21 50	35 41	497 25	.....	141 00	59 00
Green Lake.....	8229 15	1788 46	4 40	4390 51	4157 53	161 63	29 00	256 23	6611 75	212 49	485 85	1081 16
.....	184686 12	172746 21	24404 34	370465 22	334858 96	5560 37	49023 37	24963 88	191037 06	2988 40	172684 39	65360 22

BAD AX--

[illegible]

BROWN.—

BROWN.—									
Belleview.....	1	90	90	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depere Village.....	1	4000	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50
Depere.....	3	90	80	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Howard.....	1	450	450	.....	.....	1	123 711	.....	.....
Green Bay City.....	1	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay.....	5 4	1200	400	50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenmore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	4	400	200	2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	1 3	300	200	2 3	.....	3	70 179	.....	0.10
Lawrence.....	4	100	100	.....	.....	3 4	2 151 50	.....	0.15
Morrison.....	2	200	100	100 2	.....	.....	26 37	.....	0.45
New Denmark.....	1	150	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	0.65
Pittsfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	5	455	150	40	4 5	4 5	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. VII.—*continued.*

Names of Counties and Towns.	No. Brick School Houses.	No. Stone School Houses.	No. Frame School Houses.	No. Log School Houses.	Total valuation of School Houses.	Highest valuation of any School House.	Lowest valuation of any School House.	No. School House Sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. School House sites unenclosed.	No. of Schools without a Blackboard.	No. of Schools without Outline Maps.	No. District Libraries.	No. Joint Libraries.	No. Volumes in all the Libraries.	No. Volumes loaned during the year.	Amount Library fines collected.	Amount Library fines expended.	Amount Library fines remaining unexpended.	No. select & priv. Schools other than inc. academies.	Av. No. Pupils attending such Schools during the year.	No. inc. Academies.	Av. No. Pupils attending such Academies during year.
BROWN—cont.																						
Swamico	1	1	3	1	\$950 00	\$350	\$900	1	3	2	2	3										
Wrightstown	1	1	1	1	650 00	800	100	4	4	2	4	4										
	1	1	1	25	9,975 00	4,000	50	28	28	14	19	7	372	987	.80	.75				2	50	
BUFFALO—																						
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	400 00	400	300	1		1												
Belvidere	1	1	1	1	210 00	110		1		3												
Wauwasau	1	1	1	1	880 00	800				3												
Cold Springs	1	1	1	1	783 00	800		2														
Orons	1	1	1	1	600 00	500				6												
Gilmanton	2	2	2	2	2,303 00	500		4		13												
Bloomington	4	4	4	4																		

B. NETT—No report.

CALUMET--

ALUMET--									
Brillion.....	1	\$550 00	\$550	1	1	1	1	1	12
Brotherton.....	4	1,275 00	300	4	2	5	2	5	1
Charlestown.....	3	4,730 00	250	7	6	7	2	13	10
Chilton.....	1	357 00	250	8	5	8	7	159	256
Harrison.....	5	710 00	300	5	2	6	1	1	1
New Holstein.....	1	3,490 00	250	3	4	1	1	92	36
Rantoul.....	2	75 00	60	2	2	2	2	2	1
Stockbridge.....	3	33 18	25	2	2	3	1	71	193
Woodville.....	1	525 00	275	2	1	3	1	1	1

CHIPPEWA--

[illegible]

CLARK—

[illegible]

CRAWFORD—

RAWFORD—									
Marietta.....	2	\$200 00	\$100	5	5	6	6	12	5
Union.....	2	300 00	40	5	5	4	5		
Freeman.....	1	505 00	200	25	5	11	7		
Eastman.....	1	600 00	100	40	4	7	7		
Waukena.....	1	1 620 00	800	20	2	2	3		
Prairie du Chien.....	2	3 640 00	200	40	3	6	6	8	75
Clayton.....	1	729 25	300	40	3	6	6		

TABLE No. VII.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	CRAWFORD.—cont.																						
	No. Brick School Houses.	No. Stone School Houses.	No. Frame School Houses.	No. Log School Houses.	Total valuation of School Houses.	Highest valuation of any School House.	Lowest valuation of any School House.	No. School House Sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. School House Sites uninclosed.	No. Schools without a Blackboard.	No. Schools without Out-line Maps.	No. District Libraries.	No. Joint Libraries.	No. Volumes in all the Libraries.	No. Volumes loaned during the year.	Amount Library fines collected.	Amount Library fines expended.	Am't Library fines remaining unexpended.	N. select & priv. Schools other than inc. academies.	Av. No. pupils attending such schools during the year.	No. Inc. Academies.	Av. No. pupils attending such academies during year.	
Seneca	4	4	211	4	1640 00	350	30	5	10	4	10	1	1	1
Scott	2	15 88	8724 25	600	10	46	64	48	63	13	10	18	12	5	5
COLUMBIA.—																							
Arlington	3	1	4	4	1670	500	40	3	3	...	3	2	2	82	92	...	...	6 78	...	...	...	...
Caledonia	1	1	4	4	555	494	29	4	6	2	5	4	4	195	100	...	...	...	1	20	...	...
Courtland	5	1	15	69	800	200	6	6	6	3	6	4	2	98	6	...	...	...	2	101	...	...
Columbus	6	2	3	5	1355	350	...	8	8	1	9	4	...	49	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dekorra	5	3	...	...	1670	500	25	8	8	...	3	5	...	248	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fountain Prairie	7	...	...	...	1695	400	150	6	7	1	7	7	3	78	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ft. Winnebago	6	1	11	52	500	30	4	6	5	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampden	1	4	1	1333	438	25	2	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	25	...
Leeds	1	4	1	1200	54	400	50	6	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lowville	7	...	...	1011	386	25	6	7	3	9	9	...	...	...	92	182	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lodi	1	3	...	1771	40	400	86	5	9	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...
Lewiston	1	8	...	1400	300	65	6	6	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64	...
Marcellon	1	4	2	1595	400	20	6	6	4	...	7	6	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Newport	1	2	3	2200	1100	150	6	5	5	2	6	7	1	28	37	7	0,05	0,05	1	25	
Otego	1	3	2	985	800	25	5	5	5	3	5	5	2	1	34	7	0,05	0,05	1	25	
Pacific	1	4	3	500	200	50	4	4	4	3	5	5	1	1	20	20	0,05	0,05	4	120	
Portage	1	3	1	1500	600	300	4	4	4	3	5	5	1	1	79	7	0,05	0,05	4	120	
Randolph	1	7	1	1880	450	80	6	4	4	4	9	9	9	268	22	7	0,05	0,05	1	25	
Scott	1	5	1	975	325	50	7	4	4	4	7	7	2	2	61	22	0,05	0,05	1	25	
Springvale	1	4	2	1085	600	25	6	5	5	2	6	6	4	140	33	7	0,05	0,05	1	25	
West Point	1	3	2	1000	400	20	6	6	6	1	8	8	6	365	33	7	0,05	0,05	1	25	
Wyocena	1	5	2	2985	1500	10	8	8	8	3	8	8	6	365	33	7	0,05	0,05	1	25	
	2	6	101	30797 89	1500	25	122	125	35	145	49	14	1786	1082	7	0,05	0,05	6	81	12	459
DANE.—	2	1	4	1200	300	100	6	3	2	7	7	6	8	146	81	0,10	0,10	1	15		
Albion	1	3	2	1400	1000	160	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	174	150	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Black Earth	1	4	3	1060	400	20	6	5	5	2	6	6	1	7	7	7	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Blooming Grove	1	3	1	500	225	50	3	5	5	2	5	5	1	7	7	7	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Blue Mounds	1	3	1	1402	600	75	4	5	5	2	6	6	1	1	105	105	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Bristol	1	1	3	2000	1000	50	5	4	4	1	6	6	5	1	163	105	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Burke	1	1	3	2000	400	100	6	6	6	3	5	5	4	2	8	8	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Christiana	2	1	2	1880	450	80	9	9	9	1	9	8	8	286	52	7	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Cottage Grove	1	3	4	1085	800	75	4	6	6	5	6	6	2	11	28	28	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Cross Plains	1	3	3	8014	474	130	6	7	7	3	7	2	2	11	28	28	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Dane	1	6	1	3014	474	130	40	3	4	4	4	4	4	152	152	152	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Deerfield	1	2	2	690 50	300	40	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	152	152	152	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Dunkirk	1	5	2	2368	573	10	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	152	152	152	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Dunn	1	1	2	1182	362	80	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Fitchburg	1	1	8	2580	450	30	5	8	8	3	10	7	2	214	91	0,20	0,20	1	15		
Madison	1	4	2	2325	1000	75	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	29	19	19	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Madison City	1	2	2	1800	6000	800	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	350	200	200	0,20	0,20	4	200	
Medina	1	1	3	1762	500	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	46	46	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Middleton	1	1	4	2580	1200	50	7	7	7	3	7	3	7	108	254	254	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Montrose	1	3	3	895	200	20	7	7	7	3	7	3	7	8	2	108	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Oregon	1	6	8	2000	400	15	9	9	9	2	4	4	4	8	8	8	0,20	0,20	1	15	
Perry	1	3	3	220	150	20	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	0,20	0,20	1	15	

DOOR—														
Otumba.....	8	\$15	\$15	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gibraltar.....	New town—no report.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
	3	15	15	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DODGE—														
Ashippun.....	4	5	1364	9	9	1	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beaver Dam.....	1	7	1725	8	6	...	6	2	333	585	...	...	...	...
Do. city.....	2	...	6800	1	1	...	...	1	282	417	...	...	...	...
Burnett.....	all	...	525	150	8	7	all	...	70	...	...	...	8	60
Calamus.....	5	8	595	8	7	8	7	6	248	460	...	...	...	44
Chester.....	all	...	250	10-100	8	7	6	5	77	5	...	...	...	...
Clyman.....	2	2	3500	6	7	...	6	5	100	20	...	...	...	...
Elba.....	7	2	...	30	6	5	6	6	889	800	...	...	...	...
Emmet.....	1	4	2327	10	9	8	1	9	40	...	...	...	...	...
Herman.....	2	6	1850	50	7	7	8	6	168	57	...	...	...	...
Fox Lake.....	8	1	854	269	10	8	1	7	2	448	157	...	1	...
Hubbard.....	2	3	1200	80	8	8	2	8	2	6	251	500	...	...
Hustisford.....	1	5	10000	10	6	8	...	8	3	1	156	32	...	...
Le Roy.....	5	1	350	10	7	6	1	5	7	369	550	...	...	...
Lomira.....	2	2	440	30	5	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lowell.....	6	1	700	10	10	7	3	9	...	...	...	...	1	20
Oak Grove.....	2	9	500	100	6	6	1	12	7	5	249	180	...	...
Lebanon.....	2	6	2500	75	9	8	...	8	7	1	162	143	...	15
Portland.....	6	2	300	10	4	8	6	6	1	285	159	...	...	...
Rubicon.....	9	4	600	50	8	7	2	8	6	184	427	...	1	...
Shields.....	1	5	422	25	13	13	3	12	4	45	...	...	1	11
Theresa.....	1	7	720	200	6	6	2	6	6	1	204	115	...	90
Trenton.....	12	...	1068	18	8	8	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williamstown.....	1	3	2625	500	25	12	8	12	8	...	169	50	...	...
Westford.....	2	4	5000	10	6	6	6	5	22	...	...	...	1	23
	5	3	400	5	6	3	6	4	74	60	...	...	...	...
	60	66,325	98	10,000	10-100	184	171	30	175	...	21,4325	4667	9	265

FOND DU LAC—

Fond du Lac city	2	8	5000	3000	2000	2	7	3	8	2	492	1740	0 80	0 15	0 30	6	295
Auburn	1	8	581 34	200	15	8	9	8	8	1	38	44	40	.....	.....	.....	175
Ashford	4	5	1230	400	3	8	6	2	5	8	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alto	8	.....	2003	350	100	8	7	.....	8	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byron	2	8	3005	525	70	10	10	2	11	10	195	0 15	0 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	3	2	1030	300	100	5	4	.....	3	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Empire	3	.....	1400	300	75	7	7	.....	1	3	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Dorado	4	1	1462	600	12	5	5	1	3	4	189	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden	3	4	945	400	25	6	6	.....	7	5	2	277	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest	2	3	515	200	25	6	5	1	6	3	112	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friendship	3	8	971	321	50	6	5	2	5	2	1	76	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	5	1	1650	450	50	6	5	.....	5	6	1	244	234	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamartine	8	2	1630	300	10	10	7	.....	10	6	4	42	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metomen	11	.....	3027	500	40	11	11	.....	10	6	4	167	.....	.....	.....	1 15	.....
Oakfield	7	.....	2150	600	100	4	4	1	6	3	3	98	111	.....	.....	2 30	.....
Oscola	3	5	948	300	8	8	8	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshfield	2	.....	775	50	25	2	2	2	2	1	31	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosendale	9	.....	1933	500	100	8	8	1	6	3	1	114	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springvale	9	.....	3150	500	100	9	10	1	8	4	135	69	0 25	.....	0 25	1 25	.....
Taycheedah	1	2	2925	2000	20	5	5	.....	4	3	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupun	6	.....	1524	300	50	4	6	1	6	3	148	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripon	6	.....	1705	445	10	4	5	.....	2	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripon city	1	1	2400	2000	450	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 40	.....
GRANT—	1	3	304	3000	3	145	135	19	115	80	20	2798	1427	0 70	0 15	0 55	12 580
Beetown	5	4	1800	400	100	7	.....	8	9	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue River	2	.....	100	50	50	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton	2	3	1600	350	100	6	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cassville	7	6	1935	500	35	7	8	7	4	65	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellenboro	1	2	813	300	5	5	6	8	6	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fennimore	1	8	1	2678	40	8	10	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison	4	3	1105	400	60	6	4	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hasle Green	3	1	8250	5000	75	1	6	.....	5	4	671	611	0 55	.....	0 55	4 200	.....
Hickory Grove	2	2	550	300	50	4	4	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. VII.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	GRANT—cont.																					
	No. Brick School Houses.	No. Stone School Houses.	No. Framed School Houses.	No. Log School Houses.	Total valuation of School Houses.	Highest valuation of any School House.	Lowest valuation of any School House.	No. School House Sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. School House Sites unenclosed.	No. of Schools without a Blackboard.	No. of Schools without Outline Maps.	No. District Libraries.	No. Joint Libraries.	No. Volumes in all the Libraries.	No. Volumes loaned during the year.	Amount Library fines collected.	Amount Library fines expended.	Amount Library fines remaining unexpended.	No. select & priv. Schools other than inc. academies.	Av. No. Pupils attending such Schools during the year.	No. inc. Academies.	Av. No. Pupils attending such Academies during year.
Jamestown.....	2	1	8	4	1000	400	100	4	4	3	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lancaster.....	1	1	3	4	4825	2800	...	4	7	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberty.....	1	1	1	3	1350	424	40	6	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lima.....	1	1	3	8	1115	300	25	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Grant.....	4	4	4	2	900	300	150	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion.....	2	2	2	2	650	300	50	4	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millville.....	5	5	3	1	8171	600	70	7	8	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscoda.....	2	2	1	3	800	500	100	2	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paris.....	2	2	8	1	1070	500	20	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patch Grove.....	3	1	4	1	750	400	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Platteville.....	3	1	4	1	2000	600	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potosi.....	2	2	1	6	3850	1000	75	10	12	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smelter.....	1	1	4	2	1875	700	75	2	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wingville.....	1	1	4	2	1340	410	40	5	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watertown.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyalusing.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterloo—No report	15	12	78	44	44437	5000	5	114	118	50	127	15	2	896	637	0	55	10	440	...	...	...

MARATHON—

Wausau.....	1	860	860	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	12	12
Mosinee.....	1	50	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jenny.....	No report.											
Eau Claire.....	No report.											
Texas.....	No report.											

MANITOWOC—

Buchanan.....	2	900	850	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	12
Cato.....	5	\$450	\$250	50	5	3	5	1	1	1	1	1
Centreville.....	1	975	150	50	10	3	10	1	1	1	1	1
Escon.....	5	345	200	50	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1
Franklin.....	4	299	149	50	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
Franklin.....	6	450	150	75	6	2	6	1	1	1	1	1
Koshong.....	1	695	270	40	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
Manitowoc.....	8	3200	2900	400	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
do Rapids.....	2	1065	400	75	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Maple Grove.....	2	270	350	120	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Meene.....	5	435	150	20	5	3	5	1	1	1	1	1
Mishicot.....	8	1177	250	25	8	9	3	10	1	1	1	1
Newton.....	2	698	300	50	5	5	2	5	1	1	1	1
Rockland.....	5	520	150	50	5	5	3	5	1	1	1	1
Schleswig.....	1	3	400	200	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1
Two Rivers.....	3	1759	750	60	5	7	2	6	1	1	1	1
Cooperstown.....	4	299	149	50	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
	2	12999	2000	20	70	80	40	79	10	1	670	1490

MARQUETTE—

Buffalo.....	6	\$1250	\$300	8	8	4	8	2	1	49	39	1
Crystal Lake.....	1	604	54	100	8	2	8	1	1	7	7	1
Harris.....	3	600	300	50	3	2	3	1	1	7	7	1
Moundville.....	4	1518	500	8	9	8	3	9	7	239	337	1
Montello.....	3	760	500	40	8	5	3	8	1	1	1	1

TABLE No. VII—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	No. Brick School Houses.	No. Stone School Houses.	No. Frame School Houses.	No. Log School Houses.	Total valuation of School Houses.	Highest valuation of any School Houses.	Lowest valuation of any School House.	No. School House Sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. School House Sites uninclosed.	No. Schools without a Black Board.	No. Schools without Outline Maps.	No. District Libraries.	No. Joint Libraries.	No. Volumes in all the Libraries.	No. Volumes loaned during the year.	Amount Library fines collected.	Amount Library fines expended.	Amount Library fines remaining unexpended.	No. select & priv. Schools other than inc. academies.	Av. No. pupils attending such schools during the year.	No. inc. Academies.	Av. No. pupils attending such academies during year.
MARQUETTE con.																						
Mecan.....	8	1	1	8	\$381	\$200	\$80	8	3	1	3	2	2	76	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neshkoro.....	1	1	1	1	800	200	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	6	5	5	6	385	115	10	5	7	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford.....	5	1	1	5	712	800	200	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packwaukee.....	1	2	3	1	800	325	100	5	5	.....	.....	8	8	35	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shields.....	1	3	3	1	235	70	15	6	5	2	6	1	2	87	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	1	4	4	1	400	200	20	5	8	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westfield.....	2	1	1	2	450	200	100	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	29	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	128	38	54	8	8385	500	8	63	67	21	60	20	6	522	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MILWAUKEE—																						
Franklin.....	8	1	1	8	2081	500	75	8	7	4	7	7	2	394	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	9	8	8	9	2560	400	30	13	12	4	6	7	7	119	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granville.....	3	3	3	3	1196	300	20	11	8	.....	11	5	5	70	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	4	2	2	4	2400	1200	50	6	6	1	6	7	2	311	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	5	4	4	5	1840	400	50	9	6	.....	6	6	6	6	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Creek.....	7	7	7	7	1750	600	50	9	6	.....	6	6	6	363	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. VII.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns,	No. Brick School Houses.	No. Stone School Houses.	No. Frame School Houses.	No. Log School Houses.	Total valuation of School Houses.	Highest valuation of any School House.	Lowest valuation of any School House.	No. School House Sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. School House Sites uninclosed.	No. Schools without a Blackboard.	No. Schools without Out- line Maps.	No. District Libraries.	No. Joint Libraries.	No. Volumes in all the Libraries.	No. Volumes loaned du- ring the year.	Amount Library fines col- lected,	Amount Library fines ex- pended.	Am't Library fines re- maining unexpended.	No. select & priv. Schools other than inc. academies.	Av. No. pupils attending such schools during the year.	No. inc. Academies.	Av. No. pupils attending such academies during year.	
PIERCE.—cont:																							
Hardland No report.	1	1	14	4	295 50	1500	50	13	19	14	19	1								3	48		
Trenton.....																							
PORTAGE—																							
Amherst.....	1	1	1	1	75	50	25	2	2	0	2												
Almond.....	2	2	4	4	455	200	20	1	6	3	6												
Belmont.....	2	2	1	1	227 69	100	50	8	8	8	8												
Buena Vista.....	3	3	2	2	715	300	50	2	5	2	4												
Lanark.....	1	1	3	3	400	150	25	4	5	4	5												
Plover.....	3	3	1	1	835	500	35	3	4	1	4	3	2	35	57					2	40		
Pine Grove.....	2	2	1	1	192 50	150	42½	2	2	2	2												
New Hope.....	3	3	8	8	389	163	100	8	3	3	8												
Stockton.....	6	6	8	8	1270	850	25	5	8	3	8	4		46	46								
Stevens' Point.....	8	8	8	8	11765	4000	40	2	6	4		1		201	1225					2	51		
Linwood.....																							
	28	18	14	4	16324 19	4000	20	82	49	30	42	8	2	332	1328					4			91

TABLE No. VII.—*continued.*

Names of Counties and Towns.	No. Brick School Houses.	No. Stone School Houses.	No. Frame School Houses.	No. Log School Houses.	Total valuation of School Houses.	Highest valuation of any School House.	Lowest valuation of any School House.	No. of School House Sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of Schools without a Blackboard.	No. Schools without Outline Maps.	No. District Libraries.	No. Joint Libraries.	No. of Volumes in all the Libraries.	No. of Volumes loaned during the year.	Amount of Library fines collected.	Amount of Library fines expended.	Amount of Library fines remaining unexpended.	No. select & priv. Schools other than inc. academies.	Av. No. Pupils attending such Schools during the year.	No. inc. Academies.	Av. No. Pupils attending such Academies during year.
ROCK—																					
Avon.....	2	6	2	2	1811	300	100	11	6	11	6	132	137								
Beloit.....	2	4	2	4	1075	300	50	6	1	4	1	24									
Bradford.....	4	7	1	7	1875	300	25	11	2	11	6	331	178								
Centre.....	1	4	1	4	1400	600	150	6	6		7										
Clinton.....	1	6	1	6	2475	1160	50	6	6	6	3	2	175	108			12 88				
Fulton.....	5	3	1	3	4850	2000	100	8	9	9											
Harmony.....	1	8	1	8	2810	450	160	9	7	1	9	885	800								
Johnstown.....	1	6	1	6	2300	550	50	7	6	7	5	173	88	1	17	05		36	1		
Lima.....	10	2	10	2	2000	375	25	12	12	12	12	201	84								
La Prairie.....	1	5	1	5	2050	500	25	6	3	7	4	229	331			30		30		50	
Milton.....	1	1	3	1	1100	400	200	5	5	5	5	6	473	400	30		39				
Magnolia.....	3	4	1	4	1400	400	100	7	7	7	7	34	11								
Newark.....	3	3	3	3	1500	400	25	9	9	8	5	1	207	164							
Porter.....	2	4	1	4	2575	900	50	7	7	7											
Plymouth.....	1	3	2	3	1800	800		6	5	1	4	8	46								
Rock.....	2	1	7	2	2922	558	200	10	9	1	9	8	1	97	37				1		
Spring Valley.....	2	4	1	4	1830	400	30	7	2	6									1		
Turtle.....	1	2	1	2	3875	1800	75	8	8	8	5	8	219	191							

Union	9	1	2160	600	10	9	10	10	5	8	1	200	2239	65	1898	1	30
Janesville city	4	1	39200	25000	600	5	2	2	5	5	1	211	200			5	69
Beloit city	1	1	19000	14000	5000	1	1	1	1	2	2	211	200			4	69
Janesville	4	1	3900	600	800	6	4	4	9	9	1	211	200			4	69
ST. CROIX—	23	30	11	108028	50	25000	10	159	142	19	142	34	20	2986	2239	14	166
Hudson city	1	1	1500	1500	1500	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Hudson	2	2	1100	600	600	2	2	2	1	2	2	8	1	1	1	1	25
Star Prairie	2	2	740	500	40-100	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	1	1	1	1	25
Richmond	1	1	500	500	500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Malone	2	2	850	200	25	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
St. Joseph	1	1	50	50	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Somerset	3	3	90	35	35	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	25
Eau Claire	2	2	696	350	163	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	25
Rush River	2	2	696	350	163	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	25
Erin Prairie	1	1	150	150	150	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Hammond	2	2	800	500	800	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25
Troy	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Ceylon	2	2	840	240	100	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	25
Pleasant Valley	19	8	6826	1506	40-100	18	19	18	17	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	25
SHAWANAW—	2	2	700	700	700	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25
Shawano	2	2	700	700	700	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25
Rickerson	1	1	700	700	700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Waukegan	1	1	700	700	700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Matteson	1	1	700	700	700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Bell Plain	1	1	700	700	700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25

TABLE No. VII.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	No. Brick School Houses.	No. Stone School Houses.	No. Frame School Houses.	No. Log School Houses.	Total valuation of School Houses.	Highest valuation of any School House.	Lowest valuation of any School House.	No. School Sites containing less than 1 acre	No. School Sites unclosed.	No. of Schools without a Blackboard.	No. Schools without Outline Maps.	No. District Libraries.	No. Joint Libraries.	No. of Volumes in all the Libraries.	No. of Volumes loaned during the year.	Amount Library fines collected.	Amount Library fines expended.	Amount Library fines remaining unexpended.	No. select & priv. Schools other than inc. academies.	Av. No. pupils attending such schools during the year.	No. inc. academies.	Av. No. pupils attending such academies during year.
SAUK CO.—																						
Baraboo.....	1	1	4	1	1840 00	841	5	5	4	1	4	1	1	38	88	99				5		
Honey Creek.....			1	5	1446	500	70	6	6	4	4	6	6	133	14							
Excelsior.....			8	4	700	309	10	4	4	3	3	6	1	14								
Wingfield.....			2	3	950	159	5	5	5	2	6	1		58	112							
Dellona.....			4		1000	309	200	4	1	4	4	4										
Fairfield.....			5	1	1484	320	15	5	6	6	6	7										
Troy.....			3	3	1160	689	80	4	6	4	6	2		33								
Woodland.....			2	1	303	200	25	3	3	1	3	1		18	12							
Westfield.....			4	3	815	250	30	7	8	3	6	1		239	24							
Kingston.....			3	2	2875	600	50	6	6	3	6	4	8									
Freedom.....			1	5	612	325	5	6	6	3	6											
Washington.....			10		1004	150	50	10	10	5	10											
New Buffalo.....	1	6	2		5370	3000	75	6	6	7	7	1		38	38		0.25	0.09	0.18			1
Marion.....			4	7	994	225	10	10	10	4	12											
Prairie du Sac.....		2	8		4920	2200	100	8	6	2	5	4	1	397	641		0.76			8	75	
Greenfield.....		3	3		755	300	5	6	3	6	5	1		190	16							
Merrimac.....		3	2		694 50	250	50	6	6	6	6	6		130	275							
Reedsburg.....		4		4	2285 00	1443	10	9	9	6	8	1		130	275							80

TABLE No. VII.—continued.

Names of Counties and Towns.	WALWORTH—																					
	No. Brick School Houses.	No. Stone School Houses.	No. Framed School Houses.	No. Log School Houses.	Total valuation of School Houses.	Highest valuation of any School House.	Lowest valuation of any School House.	No. School House Sites contain'g less than 1 acre.	No. School House Sites unenclosed.	No. of Schools without a Blackboard.	No. of Schools without Outline Maps.	No. District Libraries.	No. Joint Libraries.	No. Volumes in all the Libraries.	No. Volumes loaned during the year.	Amount Library fines collected.	Amount Library fines expended.	Amount Library fines remaining unexpended.	No. select and priv. Schools other than inc. academies.	Ay. No. Pupils attending such Schools during the year.	No. inc. Academies.	Ay. No. Pupils attending such Academies during year.
Sharon	2	0	9	1	3325	800	25	12	12	1	14	5	5	53	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darien	3	0	6	0	5650	2500	50	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond .....	...	...	...	...	1560	380	170	6	6	1	1	5	4	224	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitewater	8	0	6	0	5181	2000	100	9	9	1	7	4	6	297	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walworth	2	7	...	...	2075	600	...	7	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delavan	1	9	...	...	3175	1000	25	9	6	1	8	2	...	176	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar Creek .....	...	...	...	...	1150	300	50	6	6	...	6	5	...	100	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Grange .....	...	...	...	...	1675	600	25	8	6	...	7	3	4	100	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linn	1	1	9	1	3300	800	100	4	4	1	8	5	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geneva .....	...	...	...	...	2085	1000	25	10	6	...	9	5	1	242	908	...	...	36 40	1	50	...	...
La Fayette	2	8	...	...	2150	700	50	9	8	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troy .....	...	...	...	...	2350	400	150	7	7	...	7	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bloomfield .....	...	...	...	...	2105	500	25	6	6	...	7	5	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hudson	1	1	6	2	2450	600	50	9	6	...	9	8	1	44	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spring Prairie .....	...	...	...	...	1850	300	...	11	12	...	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Troy .....	...	...	...	...	2500	...	8	6	6	...	6	5	...	206	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elk Horn	1	...	...	...	1500	1500	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	6	7	7	45681	25000	8	129	115	5	131	59	93	1949	1696	...	26 40	11	275	...	...	...

WAUSHARA—

Bloomfield	2 1	\$176	\$125	\$50	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	18 18	1	1	1
Coloma	3	630	300	30	2 4	4 4	2 2	4 4	5 5			
Dakota	2 2	275	100	25	4 4	1 1	2 2	4 4	5 5			
Deerfield	3 2	186	136	20	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3				
Hancock	4 1	687	262	100	5 5	2 2	2 2	5 5				
Leon	4 5	1055	800	10	8 9	2 2	2 2	8 9				
Merton	5 2	1000	300	12	5 6	6 6	7 7	5 6				
Mount Morris	5 1	45	170	20	7 7	3 3	7 7	5 6				
Oasis	6	782	300	25	5 5	3 3	5 5	5 6				
Plainfield	11	1782	450	20	11	8 8	6 6	11				
Pawpaw	4 1	783	215	40	4 4	5 4	4 4	2 2				
Richford	3 1	1000	400	10	3 4	8 8	3 4	6 6				
Rose	1	75	75	75	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1				
Saxville	4 3	925	800	35	6 6	7 7	2 7	7 7				
Sacramento	6 4	1896	520	...	6 10	10	10	10				
Springwater	1 2	175	75	30	2 3	3 1	4 4	3 1				
Warren	2 3	531	250	50	5 5	5 5	3 5	5 5				
Watoma	3 2	2150	200	50	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5				
	65 31	14,157	2000	10	82	80	42	99	2 1	23	23	1

WINNEBAGO—

Algona	6 3	1450	350	100	6 1	1 1	1 1	19 19	170			
Black Wolf	8 3	878	300	50	6 6	6 6	1 6	6 6	5 60			
Clayton	6 2	1901	444	50	8 8	8 8	1 8	6 6	5 60			
Menasha	2 3	7850	7000	40	7 7	7 7	6 7	6 6	5 60			
Neenah	1 5	4955	4009	75	7 7	7 7	6 7	250	250			
Orhula	1 2	80	40	30	2 2	2 2	1 2	75	10 64			
Omro	1 6	4345	3000	5	8 8	7 7	7 7	3 3	10 64			
Oskosh	4	1275	350	25	5 5	5 5	1 5	1 1	5 200			
Oaklough city	8	1200	1000	100	3 3	3 3	1 3	1 1				
Poygan	5 3	950	350	75	5 5	6 6	1 6	8 8				
Rushford	8 3	5790	4000	...	11	11	1 11	10 8				
Nekimi	2 2	900	350	50	...	...	...	...
Nepesun	5 1	1150	300	150	3 3	3 3	5 5	1 1	21	21		205

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE NO. VII.

Names of Counties.	No. Brick School Houses.	No. Stone School Houses.	No. Framed School Houses.	No. Log School Houses.	Total valuation of School Houses.	Highest valuation of any School House.	Lowest valuation of any School House.	No. School House Sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. School House Sites unenclosed.	No. of Schools without a Blackboard.	No. of Schools without Outline Maps.	No. District Libraries.	No. Joint Libraries.	No. Volumes in all the Libraries.	No. Volumes loaned during the year.	Amount Library fines collected.	Amount Library fines expended.	Amount Library fines remaining unexpended.	No. Select & priv. Schools other than inc. academies.	Av. No. Pupils atten'g such Schools during the year.	No. Inc. Academies.	Av. No. Pupils atten'g such Academies during year.
Adams.....	30	1	1	27	\$8026	\$500	\$10	46	59	37	64	2	3	103	166	...	...	...	1	13	...	
Bar Ab.....	22	1	1	22	8394 84	1300	20	53	53	43	66	3	...	55	21	...	...	...	4	52	...	
Brown.....	15	1	1	25	9375	4000	50	28	23	14	19	7	...	372	987	60	75	...	2	50	...	
Buffalo.....	4	7	4	7	2303	500	...	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calumet.....	16	1	1	20	4740 18	550	12	35	31	18	37	11	1	335	495	...	...	...	3	64	...	
Chippewa.....	9	...	...	2	2150	1225	50	4	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	
Clark.....	3	...	...	3	840	500	15	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Columbia.....	101	6	6	82	30797 89	1500	25-100	122	125	35	145	49	14	1785	1062	7	65	81	12	12	459	...
Crawford.....	15	...	...	38	8724 25	600	10	46	64	43	63	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	3	75	...	
Dane.....	19	102	79	79	62716 50	6000	14	174	196	54	198	75	20	2548	1687	50	50	...	11	338	...	
Dodge.....	3	3	108	60	66825 93	10000	10-100	184	171	30	175	117	21	4325	4687	...	...	...	9	265	...	
Door.....	...	...	...	3	15	15	15	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Douglas.....	1	...	...	2	1351	500	351	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunn.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eau Claire.....	7	1	...	1	4270	2000	30	9	9	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	...	
Fond du Lac.....	104	3	40	40	41269 84	3000	3	145	135	19	115	80	20	2738	1427	70	15	55	12	75	590	...
Grant.....	12	15	76	44	44227	5000	5	114	116	50	127	15	2	806	637	55	10	55	10	440	...	...
Green.....	11	14	50	36	24361 04	8000	04-100	90	93	19	96	42	4	962	501	...	...	...	...	4	485	...
Iowa.....	1	10	43	30	24492 97	1872	10	62	85	14	85	17	1	627	194	...	...	...	...	3	97	...
Jackson.....	11	6	...	6	3013 75	300	25	19	20	13	22	...	...	30	91	...	...	...	...	2	47	...
Jefferson.....	23	...	...	83	29786	6000	01-100	111	108	16	97	52	10	917	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

[illegible]

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TOWNS IN EACH COUNTY, USING THE DIFFERENT TEXT BOOKS.

COUNTIES.	SPELLER.				READER.				GEOGRAPHY.														
	Banders.	McGuiry.	Webster.	Town.	Swan.	Emerson.	National.	Banders.	McGuiry.	Town.	National.	Sargeant.	Mitchell.	Smith.	Cornell.	Olney.	Monteith & Mo- nally.	Goodrich.	Morse	Parley.	Pitch & Cotton.	Warren.	Woodbridge.
Adams	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	...	...	...	7	7	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bad Ax	17	17	17	17	...	...	...	17	17	17	...	...	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	9	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buffalo	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calumet	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewa	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clark	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Columbia	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	...	...	...	6	4	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crawford	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	8	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dane	81	8	2	...	...	...	...	29	6	...	...	1	18	8	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dodge	20	4	1	...	...	...	...	23	25	...	...	...	2	1	18	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Door .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunn	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eau Claire	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fond du Lac	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	...	...	...	2	1	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	7	...	5	13	...	...	...	8	10	6	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green	14	1	13	2	1	1	11	2
Iowa	2	8	9	4	8	11	6	8	4	...	2	5
Jackson	2	6	1	1	6	6
Jefferson	15	15	1	1	10	...	3

[illegible]

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DOCUMENT G.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, }
MADISON, OCTOBER 1, 1858. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

In compliance with law, I transmit to you, herewith, the Report of the Regents of the University, for the fiscal year ending this day, and have the honor to be,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LATHROP,
President of the Board.

[illegible]

REGENTS' REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, the Regents of the University make this, their Eleventh Annual Report :

The receipts into the treasury of the University during the year terminating September 30th, 1858, have amounted to the gross sum of \$40,287 71, from the following sources to wit:

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1. 1857,	\$3,727 21
Interest on principal fund invested,	19,750 00
Building fund,	4,110 00
Loans on credit of Building fund,	8,697 00
Fees, for tuition, room and heat,	2,008 50
Miscellaneous,	2,000 00

The disbursements for the same period have amounted to the aggregate sum of \$38,243 68, and for the items of expenditure, reference is made to the Report of the Treasurer of the University, hereunto appended. Of this whole sum, there has been paid for

Interest on indebtedness,	\$3,750 38
Construction of Central Edifice,	17,846 08
Salaries,	11,447 10

The indebtedness referred to in the first of these three main items of expenditure, has been contracted in the purchase of the site and the erection of the buildings authorized by acts of the Legislature, passed from time to time. The act of 1850, making a loan of \$25,000 from the principal of the School Fund, provides for the repayment of the loan between the years 1860 and 1870, by an annual reservation from the income of the University, of one tenth, (\$2,500,) of the amount of the loan. The act of 1854 provides a like sinking fund for the payment of the loan of \$15,000 from the principal of the University fund; the first reservation for this purpose, from the annual income of the University, to be made in the year 1864.

For the construction of the main edifice, now in progress, the act of 1857 provides for a further loan of \$40,000, from the principal of the University Fund, payable within thirty years from the date of the act, out of the income of the Institution.

On the faith of this fund thus set apart, the Board let the contract for the erection of the main edifice, to James Campbell, for \$36,500. The necessary grading, the finishing of the attic story, the fitting up and furnishing of the public rooms, and the cost of furnaces, will exhaust the balance of the building fund, and trench on the current resources of the University.

At the date of the passage of the act of 1857, there was no money in the Treasury of the State belonging to the capital fund of the University. All that had been paid in prior to that period, had been loaned out on bond and mortgage. But few sales of University lands have been subsequently made, and but little purchase money has come in from the holders of certificates, beyond the original advance of ten per cent. The consequence has been that the building fund, which it was the intent of the act of 1857 to place at the disposal of the Board, has been for the most part unavailable, and the construction of the edifice has been greatly retarded. The necessary excavation, and the laying of the substructure and the basement story, were all that the Board were able to accomplish during the summer and autumn of 1857; and it was late in the present season, before arrangements could be made for the resumption of the work. It has since that period been prosecuted with commendable vigor by the contractor. The building will be closed in this season, and the Board hope to be able to complete the edifice and prepare it for occupation by the opening of the next University year, in September, 1859.

The sources from which the Board has, in default of the proper building fund, drawn the means for the prosecution of the work, have been, first, all unexpended balances of the income of the University; and secondly, advances made by individuals on faith of the building fund, as it may hereafter be paid into the State Treasury. A proposition from the contractor to finish the work above the basement on his own responsibility, provided the Board could assure him that \$10,000 cash would be paid on estimates, at stated periods, for work done, was met by the liberality of citizens of Madison, who advanced the money on warrants of the Board, bearing interest at ten per cent. and due eight months from date. Some arrangement had become of pressing necessity, as on the opening of last spring, the contractor had on hand, deliv-

ered and finished, ready for use, about \$13,000 in materials. To allow this property to remain unused for a season, would have involved a heavy direct loss, both in interest and in waste, and damage. A failure to go on in accordance with the terms of the contract, was also likely to involve the Board in a law suit with the contractor, for a failure to fulfil on their part. According to the arrangement, balances due to the contractor on each successive estimate, were to be settled by an issue of warrants to him in like manner. It is believed that the receipts into the State Treasury of moneys belonging to the building fund, accruing under the act of 1857, will enable the Board to redeem these warrants at maturity, and that none of them will be outstanding after the completion of the edifice.

This necessity of providing grounds, buildings, and the whole outlay of the University, from the annual income of the fund, will, of course, just so far contract, for a series of years, the available resources of the institution. On completion of the main edifice, the whole indebtedness will not vary much from the sum of \$30,000, due, for the most part, to the school and University funds. In addition to the payment of interest on this sum, the income of the University will be charged, under existing laws, with the payment, to sink the debt, of \$2,500 annually, from 1860 to 1864; and of \$4,000 thence on, to 1870. Making the proper deductions, therefore, from the gross income of the fund, it will not be safe to assume that the revenue for this period, applicable to the uses of the University, will exceed \$15,000 per annum. It is to be hoped that, by wise administration, the revenues of the Institution may ultimately reach double that sum. The Board, however, deem it wise, in the meantime, to proceed cautiously in the expansion of the scope of the University, and the multiplication of departments in it. In order that it may prove a permanent and an eminent blessing to the State, its expenditures should be steadily kept within its actual means, and an enlightened forecast characterize its administration.

The function of a State University may be regarded as three-fold. 1. To extend to the youth of the community the benefits of general liberal culture, beginning its instructions where those of the High School, in the system of Public Instruction, end; 2. To hold the leading position in the Normal agency designed to train teachers for the public schools of every grade throughout the State; 3. To undertake the special training of young men for the leading professional and industrial avocations in society.

The charter of the University parcels out its whole scope into four Departments, to wit:

- 1.—Of Science, Literature and the Arts.
- 2.—Of Law.
- 3.—Of Medicine.
- 4.—Of the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

It is quite obvious that, in consideration of the limited net yield of the funds of the University for some years to come, as set forth above, it would be premature to open the Departments of Law and Medicine on any other conditions than that they shall be, substantially, self-supporting schools. As the finances of the Institution shall improve, a liberal policy will be gladly pursued towards these important departments of University instruction.

It is in contemplation to devise, during the current year, a system of Normal Instruction for the State, which shall bring the University Department of the Theory and Practice of Teaching, into its appropriate and its designed connection with the Public Schools of the State. The plan contemplates the co-operation of this Board with the Board of Normal Regents, and will require additional legislation to give it force and effect. The School of Normal Instruction in the University will be under the special charge of Hon. Henry Barnard LL. D., the Chancellor elect of the University, who will be inducted into the office, at the annual meeting of the Board, on the third Wednesday of January next.

The residuary department of Science, Literature, and the Arts, created by the charter, comprises, of the entire field of University instruction, all that is not included within the exceptional Departments of Law, Medicine, and Theory and Practice of Teaching. It has been the uniform sentiment of of the Board, from the beginning, that the studies of this Department should be selected, arranged and pursued, with a distinct reference to their bearing on the industrial pursuits of civilized life, as well as on the personal culture of the pupil in preparation for the successful discharge of his duties as a man and a citizen.

In order to give a more full expression of this idea, in the organic forms of the University, the Board at their meeting in June passed an ordinance, which, after discussion and amendment at the semi-annual meeting in July, took the following form, to wit:

The Board of Regents of the University of the State of Wisconsin do enact the following ordinances as laws of the University:

1. The Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts, in this University, shall consist of the following schools, to wit:

- Of Philosophy.
- Of Philology.
- Of Natural Science.
- Of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
- Of Agriculture.
- Of Polity.

2. The subjects of study in the School of Philosophy shall be—Mental Science, Logic, History, Aesthetics, English Language and Literature.

3. The subjects of study in the School of Philology shall be—Ancient Languages and Literature, Modern Languages and Literature.

4. The subjects of study in the School of Polity shall be—Ethics, Science of Government, Constitutional Law, International Law, Political Economy, History of Civilization.

5. The subjects of study in the School of Natural Science shall be—Chemistry and Applications, Natural History, General Physics, Mathematics, English Language and Literature, Modern Language and Literature, Physiology, Hygiene, Ethics, Aesthetics.

6. A course of study connected with these four Schools shall be arranged by the Faculty, so as to extend over a space of four years. The student, who shall have completed the full course, shall receive the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. A successful prosecution of the same pursuits, for three additional years, shall secure the Degree of Master of Arts.

7. The subjects of study in the school of Civil and Mechanical Engineering shall be: Mathematics, Practical Engineering, Architecture, Drawing, Natural History, General Physics, Physiology, Hygiene, English Language and Literature, Latin, or two of the Modern Languages.

8. The subjects of study in the School of Agriculture, shall be: Theory and Practice of Agriculture, Chemistry and Applications, Natural History, General Physics, Physiology, Hygiene, Mathematics, Ethics, Political Economy, Rural Economy, Veterinary Art, English Language and Literature.

9. From these last two schools, and those of Philosophy, Polity, Natural Science, and Philology, (excepting Ancient Languages and Literature), shall be arranged, by the Faculty, a course of study to be called the Scientific Course, which shall extend over a space of four years. The student, who shall have completed the full course, shall receive the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; and, after three years successful

pursuit of the same branches, the Degree of Master of Philosophy.

10. Any student may pursue the studies of either of the schools, and, after passing an examination in the same, shall be entitled to a diploma.

11. The School of Agriculture shall be given to a Professor of Scientific Agriculture, so soon as the income of the University, that can be appropriated to instructional purposes, shall amount to \$16,000 annually, or a special endowment of that professorship shall be made. Until such time, this school shall be connected with the school of Natural Science.

12. The studies of these schools shall be distributed, by the Faculty, among the following professorships; to wit:

Of Ethical and Political Philosophy,

Of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature.

Of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Of Modern Languages and Literature.

Of Chemistry, Natural History, and Applications.

Of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Of Scientific Agriculture:

and three Instructorships; to wit:

In Natural Science;

In Mathematics and Engineering;

In Book-Keeping and Commercial Calculations:

and one Tutorship; to wit:

In Mathematics and Languages.

13. Each full Professorship shall have attached to it a salary not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Each instructorship and Tutorship shall have attached to it a salary not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

14. All Professors, Instructors, and Tutors who give regular instruction in the department of Science, Literature, and the Arts, shall constitute the Faculty of Science, Literature, and Arts, in whom is vested the internal government of that Department.

15. All Professors, Instructors, and Tutors who give regular instruction in any of the other Departments, shall constitute the Faculty of that Department, in whom is vested its internal government.

16. The subjects of instruction in the Preparatory Department shall be Latin, Greek, and Algebra, and the Department shall be entirely dispensed with after five years from September 1, 1858.

17. Some one of the Professorships shall be assigned to the Chancellor, who shall give the required instruction without additional salary.

18. All schools or chairs of instruction heretofore established in the University of Wisconsin, by this Board, by ordinance, or otherwise, are hereby abolished, and all appointments in the same are declared to be null and void.

19. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the 4th Wednesday of September, 1858, and all ordinances inconsistent with it are hereby repealed.

On the reconstruction of the institution, under the provisions of this Ordinance, the following appointments were made; to wit:

Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Chancellor of the University, with a salary of \$2,500.

John H. Lathrop, LL.D., Professor of Ethical and Political Science, with a salary of \$1,500.

Daniel Read, LL.D., Professor of Mental Science, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature, with a salary of \$1,500.

John W. Sterling, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, with a salary of \$1,500.

Ezra S. Carr, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, with a salary of \$1,500.

James D. Butler, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature, and Librarian, with a salary of \$1,500.

Joseph C. Pickard, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, with a salary of \$1,000.

Thomas D. Coryell, A. B., Instructor in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, with a salary, (one term), of \$250.

John F. Smith, A. B., Tutor in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, (preparatory), with a salary of \$650.

David H. Tullis, Instructor in Commercial Calculations and Book Keeping, with fees for tuition.

The Normal Department of the University will be the special charge of the Chancellor, who will submit a plan for the organization of a Normal System for the State, under the auspices of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

Leave of absence, for two terms of the current year, has been given to the Instructor in Engineering, to be spent in preparation for the opening of this important practical school, in the new edifice, in September, 1859.

In the adoption of the measures set forth above, looking to the permanent organization of the State University, it has been the study and labor of the Board to meet the educational wants of the community, and to give force and effect to the well-considered views of the friends of education. They have

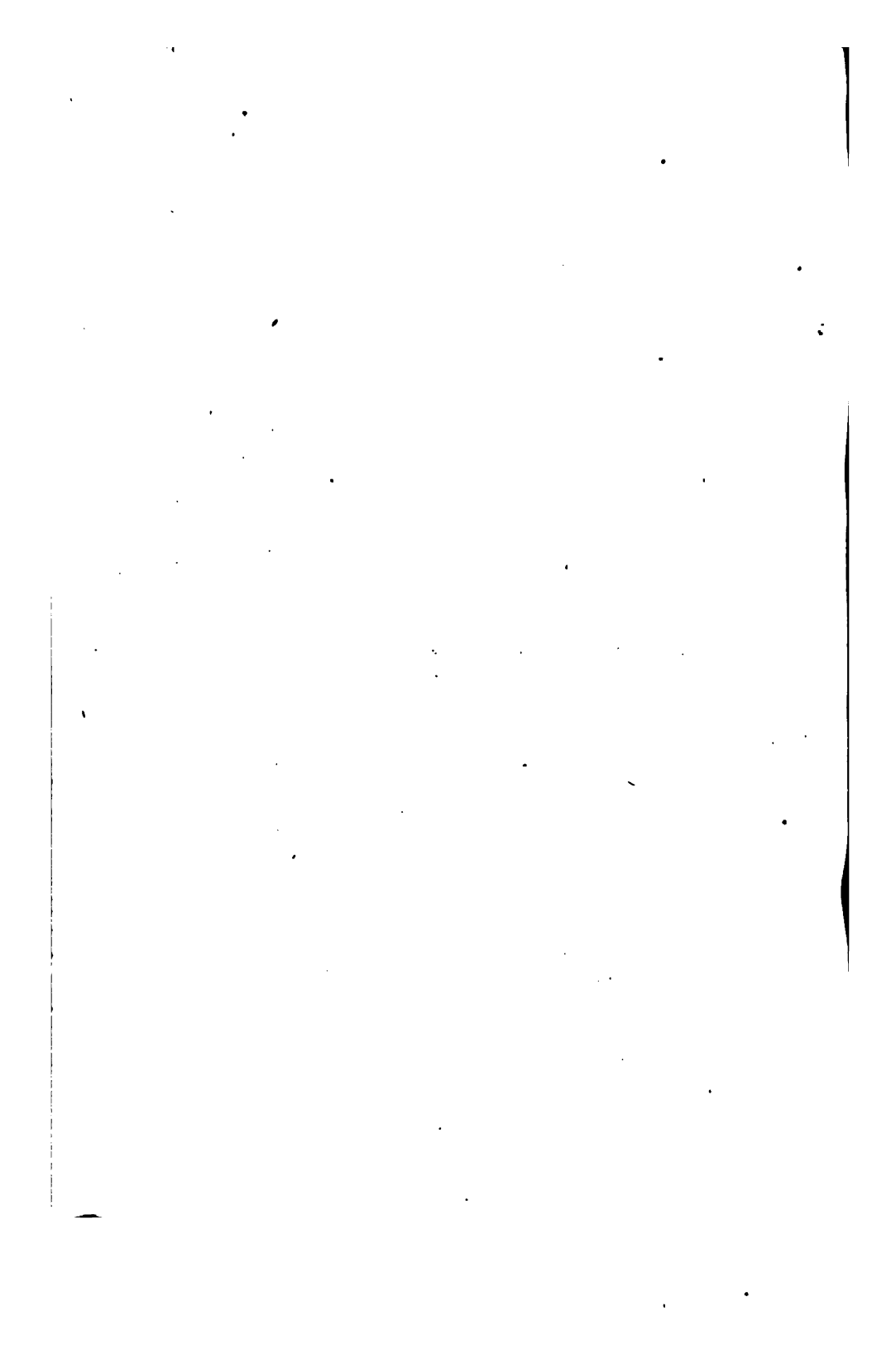
called to the head of the Institution a gentleman of high character and mature experience, on whose presence and counsel the Board confidently rely for success in their continued endeavors to make the State University tributary to the cause of Public Instruction in Wisconsin. In the accomplishment of this beneficent end, the cordial co-operation of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools has been manifested by the choice of the Chancellor elect as the General Agent of that Board. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is a member of both Boards.

It remains for wise legislation to give force and effect to this organization, and thus to realize the original design of this Board as expressed in their second annual report, "to make the University of Wisconsin subsidiary to the great cause of popular education, by constituting it, through its Normal Department, a nursery of the educators of the popular mind, and the central point of union and harmony in the educational organism of the commonwealth."

Per order,

D. W. JONES,
President pro tem.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX A.

CHANCELLOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.

A special meeting of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin was holden at the Capitol, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of June, 1858.

The meeting was opened by the following communication from the Chancellor :

Gentlemen of the Board of Regents :

In the execution of an educational trust like ours, the subject of administration which most intimately concerns the beginnings of things, is the development and protection of the permanent sources of income. Money constitutes the nerves of learning, as well as of war ; and the extent of efficient operation, in either direction, must depend on the amount of available revenue, from year to year.

In reference to the financial administration of this University, the following statement may be made :

When the University was chartered and confided to the management of this Board, its entire endowment consisted in the appraised value of the Congressional land grant, \$180,000. Had the organization of the University been deferred, and no special agency been created to look after this interest, there is no reason to believe that the property of this Institution, to-day, would have exceeded the sum named, to wit : \$180,000. Indeed the financial history of other trusts assumed by the State, suggests the apprehension that, through the various chances of legislation, it might have met with a sensible reduction. Under the administration of this Board, the original endowment has been greatly increased, and, of course, the capabilities of the Institution have been, to a corresponding extent, enlarged.

This financial thrift has been realized during a period which has required, in addition to the current expenditures of

the Institution, a large outlay, from time to time, for grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, and collections in science. The property of the University is sufficient now to liquidate all debts, and leave a balance of clear estate, not less than \$400,000.

That portion of the whole property of the University which has been productively invested, ~~does not vary~~ much from \$315,000, the annual income of which, at 7 per cent., is about \$22,000, which may be regarded as the gross revenue from the fund for some years to come, liable to increase from the contingencies more or less remote, of sales of the remnant of the lands, and the possible investment of the fund, at some time hereafter, at a greater rate of interest than 7 per cent. It will not be safe, then, to base the operations of the Institution on the expectation of a larger gross revenue from the fund than \$22,000. The debt of the University is now \$50,000, to be increased to \$75,000, on the completion of the main edifice, on supposition even of the practice of the most rigid economy; the interest on which is \$5,250, which, taken from \$22,000, leaves a balance of \$16,750, available annually to the uses of the Institution.

But we are compelled to make a still further reduction of these figures. The principal of the debt must be paid from the income, and an application of \$2,500 thereof per annum, from and after the year 1860, will be required by existing statutes. Taking \$2,500 from \$16,750, we have a balance of \$14,250, the entire net sum applicable to meet the current expenditures of the University for the year 1860. A sinking fund of \$2,500 steadily applied, will wipe out the debt in thirty years: and during that period the interest of the \$2,500, namely, \$175, will be annually added to the net income of the University, till, at the conclusion of the process, in 1890, the whole income of the University fund will be available for the current uses of the Institution; provided we contract no more debts after the completion of the main edifice—a policy which cannot be too strongly recommended.

In order that the board, then, may approach the work of organization and administration with sobriety and judgment, it will be useful to put aside all declamation about our magnificent University Fund, and to look steadily at the fact that our income in 1860 will be \$14,250, plus the limited amount we shall be disposed to draw from students, in the shape of fees, and contrast it with the fact that there are institutions of learning in our land, to say nothing of those of Europe, which are doing their work efficiently and quietly, with annual revenues varying from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars.

The instructional body of the University, as at present constituted, costs, by way of salary, \$9,100, leaving a margin for 1860 of \$5,150, applicable to the increase of the library, apparatus, etc., and to the contingent expenses of the institution, a meagre sum, considering the outfits needful to put additional industrial schools in working order.

It will be prudent in any change of organization which the board may be called upon to make, to fix upon a sum beyond which the aggregate salaries of the faculty shall not be carried; and I would submit, on the above, showing that \$11,000 should be the maximum of expenditure in that direction. More than this would leave short justice to the other educational agencies of the institution, and tend to debt and embarrassment.

The question of the proper office work of the University is one of much interest. A brief statement of my views on this topic must suffice.

It is the doctrine of American civilization that the *state* assumes to provide for the intellectual cultivation of its citizens by furnishing a series of institutions, comprising one harmonious educational system. This entire state system is divisible into three departments; to wit: the primary, the academic, or intermediate, and the University departments. The Constitution of Wisconsin founds the two former on the school fund income; the latter on the University fund income. The district schools constitute the primary educational department. The union school to be constituted in each township in the State, is the proper academy, or intermediate school agency of Wisconsin. The University crowns the system by its courses of liberal learning.

If the intent of the constitution be carried out with consistency and vigor, these three departments of public instruction must form a continuous whole, without a gap or chasm between the parts. The Academic department represented by the Union school, must take up the business of instruction where the district school leaves it, and the University bases its own action directly on the results of the Academic, or intermediate department. The State must perfect its own system, regardless of the fact that there may be in existence private or parochial schools and academies; and equally so, that there are in existence universities, founded by subscription, and denominational in character. The problem for the State to solve, is, to make its own educational organism better at every point, from the district school to the University, inclusive, than that which is parochial or sectarian.

That our civilization is to realize this idea, in the matter of

the University, as it has already done in the Primary school and the Academy, can hardly be doubted by those who survey the whole ground. A portion of the funds from the church hitherto devoted to the primary and intermediate schools of its own, are, and will be, gradually, by consent of parties, absorbed in the general educational fund of the State, where its benign agency will be greatly more efficient than hitherto; while the denominational universities will abandon to the State University the field of general and liberal culture, and become strictly professional schools of Theology. It will be seen to be vastly better for the church, and the cause it represents, to use the educational organism provided by the State, for the purposes of intellectual culture, and so to husband its own resources, to increase the numbers, and improve the professional education of those whom it ordains to be the moral guides of the community.

It would, then, be as absurd for the State University to retire from instruction in Physical Science, Mathematics or Classics, because the Denominational Universities assume to teach all these, as it would be for the district schools of the State to retire from instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, because these are taught in private or parochial elementary schools. Let the State do its duty, and the field is its own. The church will as freely and as gratefully use the State University for the intellectual culture of its sons, as it now uses the district schools. The experience of a generation in Virginia, and half that period in Michigan, is demonstrating the soundness of these views.

In order to realize this whole idea in a State system, the Academy must be firmly coupled with the primary school; the University must form a thorough connection with the Academy; and if, in an infant State like Wisconsin, it is necessary for the University to back down to the Academy, we must be considerate enough to endure the momentary delay. The University is the engine car. Its instinct is onward, and the danger is that some impatient engineer may fire up too rapidly, break the connection and leave the train far behind. Meanwhile the engine dashes on to its catastrophe. Wiser heads and more skilful hands must repair the waste, and the train is thus brought, at length, to its destination.

In all true progress, God's order requires time, means, and discretion, as well as zeal. The steady upward action of the University, will draw after it the elevation of the Union School or Academy, and the improved action of the Academy imparts an intelligent aim and an unwonted efficiency to the district school. On the other hand the increasing capabilities of the

common school push the Academy upward to its higher and more appropriate functions; the University accepts the impulse, and without breaking connection with the Academy, in obedience to its own instinct, rises to its true position in the educational economy.

The organic law of the University of Wisconsin, declares the object of the University to be, "to provide the inhabitants of this State with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of science, literature and the arts." This is a general grant of University powers; and in a subsequent section containing a fourfold division purporting to distribute these powers, whatever is not included in the specific departments of "Law," "Medicine," and "Normal Instruction," remains in the residuary department of "Science, Literature, and the Arts;" with its Faculty, comprising the incumbents in the several chairs, professorships, sub-departments, or schools, as they are variously called, which the Board may think fit to establish therein. In the administration of the University thus far, the Board have, very properly, not attempted its actual development beyond what a wise regard to means on hand and to the actual condition of the subordinate departments of public instruction has justified and required.

The agitation of the University interest in the late Legislature, developed two ideas connected with the administration of the institution, of sufficient importance in the opinion of several members, to justify a call of the Board.

The first is, that the time has arrived for a full development of the Normal Department of the University. As the Regents of Normal Schools indicate a disposition to co-operate with the Regents of the University in this behalf, I would recommend this subject to the favorable consideration and action of this Board.

The other idea is, that in the administration of the department of "Science, Literature, and the Arts" in the University, a more distinct bias should be given to its instructions, in the direction of the several arts and avocations as they exist among men. That the practical should take rank of the theoretical, in the forms as well as the substance of University culture. On this topic, I would submit the following considerations.

The true end of education is to enable the individual man, through development and instruction, discipline and knowledge, to find his true place in the social system, and to make his action therein, whether of muscle or of mind, productive of substantial and enduring good to himself and his fellows.

There is no discipline which has not its uses in the outer life; there is no knowledge which has not its valuable applications. The theoretic instructions of the schools, therefore, of whatever grade, are badly rendered, if the pupil is not taught to trace the doctrine which he receives in the school to its outcrop in the avocations of life, and the processes of human society. This canon of instruction, applicable to the district school and the academy, should be accepted in its full force and effect, in the University. Within the general University department of "Science, Literature and the Arts," as well as elsewhere, the processes of instruction, whether intended for the culture of the individual subjectively, or for scientific analysis objectively, are nothing worth, except for the beneficial practical ends to be reached thereby.

The proper and efficient action of this general department is secured by dividing out the whole field of instruction embraced within its limits, into separate schools or sub-departments, the incumbents of the several chairs forming the Faculty of "Science, Literature and the Arts." There are two plans on which this Faculty may be constituted, and the same general results reached. One is by distributing out to the several chairs, different branches of philosophy and science, and pushing these forward in courses of instruction, to their outgrowth in the Arts, and the various forms of social service. The other is to distribute to the professorships or schools the practical *business* processes; carrying the pupil back, in the lecture room, to the science and the philosophy explanative of the nature and the reasons of these processes. On the one plan, the movement is forward from the principle to the issue. On the other, backward from the issue to the principle. In the former case, Science is honored as the mother of Art; in the latter, Art is the master, Science the servant. The former course is natural and thorough, and tends to a higher order of personal culture; the latter is popular and superficial, but productive of dexterity and skill.

It is quite obvious, that Faculties of "Science, Literature and Arts," constructed on these two different plans, must, if the distribution be complete, cover the same ground; and the question become one of nomenclature merely. For example it matters not, whether you denominate your professor from the science, say of "Mathematics," provided the course is carried forward into engineering; or whether he be denominated from the art, as of "Engineering," provided the course be carried back to the science. The same ground is occupied—the same man occupies it—the trumpets have flourished—the name is reformed, and that is all.

Now if any gentleman pleases to call an Institution of learning, constructed in the latter form, a University, and in the other, a mere College, no great harm is done, if nobody is deceived by it; neither is any great sum added thereby, to the stock of human knowledge. It is a distinction, which did not enter into the mind of the Congress, which made the endowment, nor of the framers of our State Constitution. It finds no countenance in the organization of other State Universities, founded on like Congressional bounty; in each of which the department of "Science, Literature and the Arts," is the central idea, developed into schools of liberal culture, formed on the usual models, around which are to be grouped the industrial and professional schools, as its natural outgrowth, as time and means permit. The pertinacity with which this distinction has been pushed here, is a phenomenon in the educational history of Wisconsin.

In the administration of the University, the Board have hitherto pursued the natural and the usual course. They have denominated their professors from the branches of philosophy and science involved in their courses of instruction, and have manifested every disposition to push forward the instructions of the University to their appropriate economical and social issues, to group around the central school of Philosophy, those departments of art which adorn and benefit society. They have needed no quickening on this behalf. Their creation of such departments has been in advance of means and material.

With reference to any plan of organization which may be adopted at this meeting, I have one thing to say, that however perfect it may be, it will fail in administration, unless it be made to command the harmonious, loyal and labor-loving assent of every member of the University faculty. The University is in a condition to command, now, but a limited number of men. These should be able men—representative men—men who will, with singleness of purpose, address themselves to the work assigned them by the Board—each laboring, with an unselfish ambition, for that measure of revolution and reform, which lies through the renovating influence of a bright and shining example; provoking colleagues, through a generous emulation, to a like devotion, each in his sphere, to the common cause. With such men, the deficiencies of organization will be cured by administration, efficient and harmonious.

The fact that no two seats of learning, in America or Europe, have the same organization of Faculties and Professorships, is evidence enough that there is no one form which is positively and absolutely better than others.

The settlement of the question for each institution, is a compromise of opinions. But when settled by the competent authority, each man appointed by the same authority, to work the organization, should cordially acquiesce in it, or leave the place to him who will. It is in the power of this Board to secure the needed harmony. That it is their duty to use this power discreetly and firmly, is not to be denied.

The Degrees to be awarded to proficient students in course, is a matter which will call for the attention of the Board, at the proper time. It will be advisable, in my judgment, in each subdivision of the department of "Science, Literature, and the Arts," to entitle the student, who comes up to a certain standard, to a diploma. What the standard and the course of study may be in the same, will be best determined by the Board, on advice of the Professor at the head of the sub-department or school. The more advanced Degrees—those in Science and in Arts, should require the same standard of proficiency, in this University, which they have come to signify in other and older seats of learning. The experience and reflection of another year will enable the Board to settle this matter reasonably and permanently.

I would recommend to the consideration of the Board, the establishment of five scholarships of \$100 each, to be awarded on examination to meritorious young men, who desire to pursue extended courses of University instruction. The competition should be entirely open, and sufficient notice should be given to reach candidates from other institutions. Instructional service, two hours each day, should be required from those who enjoy the benefit of these foundations. The object of the provision is twofold. These foundations, in the first place, will, as prizes, tend to the elevation of the standard of scholarly character in the University; and in the second place, will enable the Professor to secure to the newly entered pupils of his school, effective subordinate instruction, without the agency of a preparatory school in the usual form.

It may be worthy of the consideration of the Board, whether the minimum entrance age of students should not be assigned at this time, by statute, to be inserted in the by-laws.

I would say, in conclusion, that it is to be regretted that any movement looking towards organic changes, should have been brought to bear upon the University, before the completion of the main edifice, for two reasons. First, every dollar of income, which we can redeem from the current expenditures of the institution, should go to that structure, and we have no means for expanding our educational array in any direction. Secondly, until that edifice be completed and

opened, we have no suitable apartments, even for present instructional uses, much less for the accommodation of new departments.

The prosecution of this work, the erection of the main edifice, is a matter of paramount importance to the University—one which would of itself have justified the call of the Board at the present time. The provisions intended by the act of '57 has failed us, and no relief has been extended by the last legislature. The payments into the treasury of loans from the University fund now due, or from land sales, for the current year, will doubtless be small. The policy of devoting all surplus income to this important work, will not be doubted. The question of making negotiation for a further loan for this object is submitted to the consideration of the Board, with the earnest hope that means may be devised for putting the building under roof before another winter closes in, with a view to its early completion in the summer of 1859.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. LATHROP.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board, July 27th, 1858, was opened by the following communication:

Gentlemen of the Board of Regents:

The past year has been one of marked success in the administration of the University. A sounder academic discipline no where prevails. Habits of punctuality, of order, of diligent application to the proper duties of the student, of ready and manly obedience to law, on the ground of its reasonableness, have continued to characterize the college body. The resulting scholarship has been of a high order, considering the defective preparation of those who enter without the advantages of primary and intermediate culture which are extended to the youth of the older sections of our country.

The instructional body has been full, throughout the year, and the discharge of duty in each department has been uninterrupted; except in cases of occasional absence on leave, and for reasons not incompatible with University interests.—Courses of instruction have been rendered in the following departments, to wit: Ancient Languages and Literature; Modern Languages and Literature; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; Chemistry and Natural History;

Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature; Ethics, Civil Polity and Political Economy; Didactics and Agricultural Science.

I present herewith the reports of the several heads of these departments, to which the attention of the Board is invited, for detailed information relative to the action and the wants of the Institution.

The condition of the apparatus and collections in science belonging to the University, has undergone no change since the date of the last report of the Board of Regents to the Legislature. The addition to the library of some sixty volumes for the benefit of the department of Modern Languages has been made, as ordered by the Board. Contributions continue to come in, of Congressional documents, and of those pertaining to the civil history of the State of New York.—Slight additions have been made also, from time to time, of publications under subscriptions authorized by the Board.—A valuable donation of books and pamphlets has been recently made by Dr. Alfred L. Castleman, a member of the Board of Regents.

Until the completion of the main edifice, and the removal of these aids of instruction to their appropriate deposit-ries in the same, but little can be done for their enlargement.—When the income of the University shall be relieved from the burden of aiding in the construction of the building, the policy of making standing appropriations for this class of objects, will be recommended to the consideration of the Board.

The reconstruction of the Faculty of the University, under the ordinance of last meeting, will require at this session, the attention of the Board.

With regard to the school of Agriculture, I would suggest the expediency of deferring the appointment of a separate Head, until the completion of the main edifice, and until some suitable endowment be made for its benefit by the State or by Congress. In the mean time, it may be continued, as heretofore, attached to the chair of Chemistry and Natural History.

I would recommend the filling of the chair of commerce, by appointing a head of that school, with a suspension of the provision for its support till the completion of the building.—In the mean time, it may be sustained on fees from pupils, as heretofore. After the introduction of the school into the new edifice, the annual payment of \$500, for the part support of the Professor, from the income of the fund, will operate to reduce the tuition fees, in the commercial school, and to enlarge the patronage of the University.

It will be impossible, in the present condition of the reve-

nues of the University, to organize the school of engineering by calling to its head an accomplished engineer of eminent professional standing elsewhere. It will comport better with the means of the Institution, and the limited demand for professional instruction in that direction in Wisconsin, to place at the head of this school, the professor of mathematics and mechanical philosophy; and to give him the assistance of a young man of ability and promise, already acquainted with field operations and practical engineering, and aspiring, through a diligent self culture, to the higher walks of the profession.

The Executive Committee have heretofore made some overtures, with this view, to Thomas D. Coryell, a graduate of this Institution, and a young man of worth and promise. I would recommend his appointment on such conditions as will secure to the institution a course of instruction in theoretic and practical engineering running through one term, with leave of absence for the rest of the year, for the prosecution of his professional studies at the east. A school of engineering may be thus brought into being, in this University, which will do justice to the present wants of our public, in this behalf, and be able to meet the demands of the future, as they arise.

The Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, to be elected at this meeting, will be the proper head of the school of Natural Science. In the prosecution of the Geological survey of the State, and the development of its Agriculture, the policy and propriety of having all the necessary analyses made at the State University, will become manifest. The limited resources of the University should be aided by the bounty of the State, in bringing it into a condition to perform this branch of the public service, and at the same time to extend its educational capabilities in this direction.

The Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature will be the appropriate head of the school of Philology, to be assisted by the Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, and such other aids as the extent and importance of the school may demand, and the means of the University will permit. It will devolve upon the Board to organize this school, by the selection of proper men to fill the professorships, and the scholarly character of the University depends greatly on the wisdom of the choice.

The election of a Professor of Mental Science, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature, including General History, to the school of Philosophy; and of a Professor of Ethical and Political Science, to the Headship of the school of Polity, will complete the action of the Board in the organization of the

department of ' Science, Literature and the Arts' at the present meeting.

As the organization looks to permanence, it should be made with care, and under a controlling sense of duty. The men selected should be able and faithful, loving themselves last, the Institution first.

It has been a leading doctrine, running through my communications to the Board, that the proper mission of the University, as a State institution, cannot be truly fulfilled, without such a development of the Normal Department, as shall bring the University into close and permanent connexion with the other educational agencies of the State. This function of the University takes rank, in my judgment, of its obligations to the professions and the industrial arts. If the education of the people be carried forward to the universality of extension and to the perfection of the style of culture, necessary to realize the idea of the practicable results of a complete Normal system, so great will be the demand for professional and technical instruction, that those who are qualified to render it, will be amply remunerated by the fees of tuition. *Professional or technical* culture stands to the individual in the light of an investment, looking to the greater profits to accrue to him from instructed and skilled labor, and may, therefore, be better left to individual enterprise. Not so with *general intellectual culture*. On the purely voluntary principle, popular education has always been partial in its extension, and inadequate in style and degree, to the full development of the man as an individual, or as a member of the State. The church has done better as an educational agency, but its means are limited, and a large proportion of even the best communities lies without its pale. The *State*, alone, has the comprehension and the means, to attempt the entire and impartial mental development of its members, and it is in accordance with this idea, and distinctive of modern civilization, that the State has set up a department of public instruction, and subjected the property of the State, public and private, to the burden of sustaining a system of free schools. Such has already been the success of the system, that private and parochial schools are fast disappearing, wherever the public school has been brought into fair comparison and competition with them, on the ground that the public school is better than the private school, and that even the wealthy can do no better for their children than to place them in the public school. What has thus proved true in favored locations, will doubtless admit of universal application, and the State system of public instruction become the sole, because the best and most cherished educational instrumentality for the entire community.

The system supposes the division of the surface of the state into districts, the erection and furnishing of school houses, the selection of books, and the grading of schools. All these are the machinery of education, susceptible of improvement, challenging observation, invention, and a high order of thought.

But the effectiveness of the machinery, however perfect, depends on the informing mind, which is to work and control it. Wisconsin now needs an array of four thousand instructors to meet the educational wants of the young mind of the State, and the demand is increasing year by year with the rapid increase of our population.

The great problem, then, for the State to solve, is, how best to provide an adequate number of well educated and well informed teachers, to fill every educational post in the State. The success of the whole agency must depend on the adequacy and completeness of the Normal system. In the preparation of the instructor, the schools of every grade from the district school to the University concur. There is no knowledge which may not be made valuable to him as an instructor. But the *professional* education of the teacher fitting him for his specialty, must be committed to the higher institutions of learning, having, in connection with them, teachers' associations and normal institutes systematically arranged.

The appropriation of 25 per cent. of the income of the swamp land fund in Wisconsin for the support of Normal instruction is an event auspicious of good to the cause of education in the State. The revenue from this fund (the normal fund) is now some \$15,000 per annum, and is likely to be increased, by additional sales of the lands, to \$60,000 or more. This magnificent endowment, if saved to this interest, secures to Wisconsin the means of perfecting and working the best normal system the world has yet seen, and enjoying all the advantage and distinction which will accrue to her people from the perfection of her educational apparatus.

In order to save this fund to its normal uses, and to secure the benefit and the distinction to the people, there is needed the immediate intervention of some forming mind, with administrative ability of the very highest order, commanding the cooperation of the cultivated mind of the State, the aid of the press, and the confidence of the people. Such a man should have his seat in the State University, as the head of its Normal School; in which professional instruction, in the art of teaching, should be rendered, as according to the ordinance of the last meeting, during one term. For the rest of the year his services should be at the disposal of the Normal Board, for the purpose of organizing and administering the system for

the State at large—the emoluments of the officer to be derived, *pro rata*, from each fund. The Board of Regents of Normal Schools have been conferred with, and have manifested a disposition to cooperate with this Board in devising and carrying out a plan of Normal instruction on the above basis.

A negotiation was, thereupon, opened by me, as chairman of the committee of correspondence, with Dr. Barnard of Connecticut, proposing, with his consent, to make him a candidate before both Boards for the post in question. At the earnest request of Mr. Barnard, and under advice of the Executive Committee, I had a personal interview with him at Detroit. I have the satisfaction to be able to report that Mr. Barnard would be willing to undertake the organization and administration of the entire Normal system for the State of Wisconsin, on certain conditions, and consents to meet the two Boards at Madison, on their invitation, at an early day, in order to confer with them, to ascertain the extent and capabilities of the ground, and to put the two Boards in possession of his views relative to the whole matter. I would, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the Board, the election of Mr. Barnard, at this meeting, to the headship of the School of Normal Instruction in the University; and to extend to him an invitation to attend an adjourned meeting of this Board, and also to request the proper officer to call a meeting of the Normal Board at the same place and time. The Normal policy of the State could be thus thoughtfully settled; and the question of Mr. Barnard's connection with it, and with the University, be determined.

In order to disembarass the action of the Board, in this behalf, and to make my personal contribution to the object, by opening the way to the best possible adjustment of the entire educational organism of the State, I beg leave to tender, to your honorable body, as I now do, my resignation of the office of Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, to take effect on the third Wednesday of January, 1859; and to accompany my resignation with the expression of my grateful sense of the indulgent support and candid cooperation which has been extended by your honorable body, to my administration of the great and responsible trust confided to my hands.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Most respectfully and truly,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. LATHROP.

NOTE.—At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, held at Madison, on the 29th day of July, 1858, the following proceedings were had:

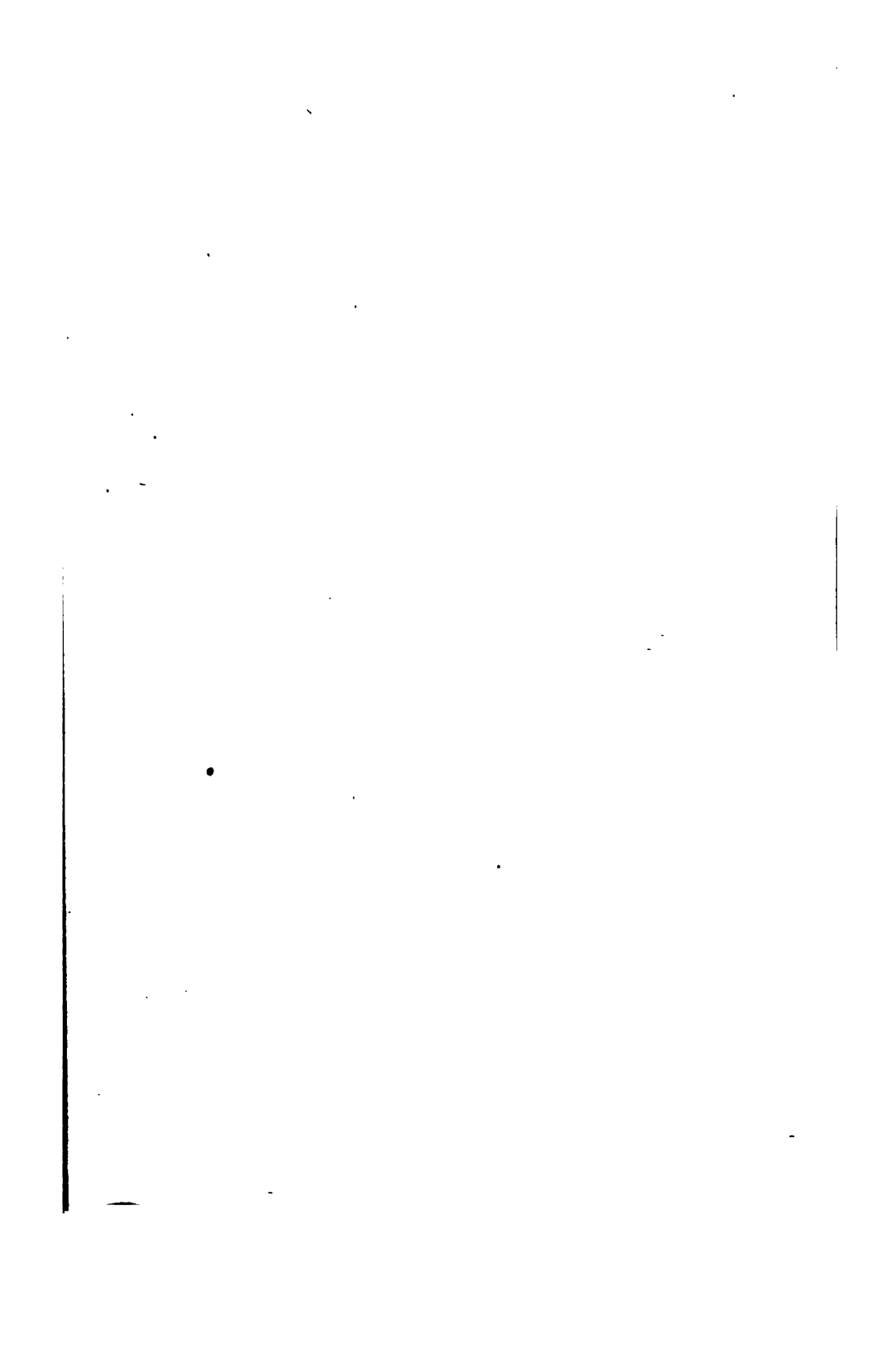
Resolved, That we have received with sincere and profound regret, the announcement of the resignation of the Hon. John H. Lathrop, as Chancellor of this University. That his long, faithful, and able administration of its affairs meets with our unqualified approval; that his untiring devotion to its interests during its infancy, and self-sacrificing labors for its prosperity for the first nine years of its existence, are well calculated to command the warmest thanks of the people of the State; and that his eminent abilities and fine attainments as a man and a scholar, excite our admiration and command our unqualified respect and esteem.

Resolved, That the resignation of the Chancellor presented at this meeting, be, and the same is hereby accepted.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished by the Secretary to the Chancellor.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original.
[SEAL.] Witness my hand and the seal of the University of Wisconsin, this
30th day of July, 1858.

J. D. RUGGLES,
Secretary of the University of Wisconsin



APPENDIX B.

MADISON, October 1st, 1858.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

The undersigned respectfully submits the following Report, being a complete statement of his Receipts and Disbursements as Treasurer of the Board of Regents, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1858.

N. W. DEAN, *Treasurer.*

Report of Receipts and Disbursements by the *Treasurer*, from the 1st day of October, A. D. 1857, to the 30th day of September, A. D. 1858, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

1857.		Amount.
October	1 To cash received from Wm. W. Seymour, late Treasurer,	\$3,727 21
do	1 State Treasurer, loan from Normal Sch'l F'nd,	4,897 00
Nov.	27 State Bank, loan,	2,000 00
do	27 State Treasurer, building fund,	710 00
1858.		
Jan.	2 Fees from Students,	787 50
do	28 State Treasurer, income fund,	6,000 00
March	18 do do	4,000 00
do	31 do do	1,000 00
April	5 do do	2,000 00
do	7 do do	1,085 00
do	7 Fees from Students,	668 50
do	20 State Treasurer, income fund,	3,199 70
do	20 do do	715 80
do	20 do building fund,	2,000 00
May	28 do income fund,	750 00
July	8 do do	500 00
do	8 do do	500 00
do	31 State Bank, loan to building fund,	1,000 00
August	14 State Treasurer, building fund,	1,000 00
do	16 Dane County Bank, loan to building fund	1,000 00
Sept.	1 N. W. Dean, do	500 00
do	1 State Bank, do	500 00
do	1 L. B. Vilas, do	500 00
do	4 Bank of Capitol, do	300 00
do	29 State Treasurer, building fund,	400 00
do	30 Fees from students,	597 50
		<hr/>
		\$40,387 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	No. of War-rant.	To whom Paid.	Amount.
1857.			
October 10	624	S. D. Carpenter,	\$29 75
do	625	Calkins & Prondit,	284 68
do	626	O. L. Williams,	125 00
do	627	William Flannegan,	78 00
do	628	E. S. Carr,	375 00
do	629	James Campbell,	3,156 84
do	630	D. Read,	375 00
do	631	J. F. Smith,	91 67
do	632	A. Kursteiner,	250 00
do	635	S. H. Tracy,	227 45
do	636	James Campbell,	99 26
October 18	638	T. D. Coryell,	8 00
do	639	Livingston, Fargo & Co.,	12 95
do	640	Mil. & Missa Railroad,	27 79
do	641	William Flannegan,	19 00
do	642	R. B. Gibson,	8 50
do	643	Joseph Chatterson,	168 00
do	644	J. H. Lathrop,	500 00
do	645	J. D. Ruggles,	109 73
October 17	646	Quinn & Matthews,	116 82
do	647	J. W. Sterling,	312 50
October 19	648	Joseph Chatterson,	152 00
Nov. 18	650	A. Boecher,	114 00
Nov. 24	653	Tibbits & Gordon,	204 07
Nov. 27	654	James Campbell,	4,000 37
do	655	Quinn & Matthews,	56 25
1858.			
January 2	663	J. H. Lathrop,	500 00
do	668	do	11 94
do	652	Bird & Dawes,	2 50
do	651	S. P. Clark,	8 60
do	669	G. M. Scovill,	1 89
do	670	R. D. Gibson,	8 50
January 21	633	O. M. Conover,	312 50
do	666	do	312 50
do	684	Prot. Silliman,	10 00
do	660	O. C. Buck & Co.,	22 00
do	658	Peter Newman,	197 51
do	560	J. W. Sterling,	5 00
do	672	S. V. Shipman,	101 67
January 25	665	J. W. Sterling,	312 50
do	667	A. Kursteiner,	250 00
do	661	E. S. Carr,	15 74
do	662	do	375 00
do	674	J. D. Ledyard,	412 00
do	678	State Bank,	2,000 00
do	664	D. Read,	375 00
do	656	Sharp & Oakley,	124 80
do	671	J. F. Smith,	187 50
January 26	675	Joseph Chatterson,	192 00
February 1	676	O. L. Williams,	125 00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom Paid.	Amount.
1858.			
February 1	677	William Flannegan,	\$78 00
March 8	682	James Richardson,	8 75
March 15	683	O. L. Williams,	2 57
do	689	do	149 75
do	690	do	107 48
do	680	James Campbell,	200 00
do	678	Trustees Baptist Church,	50 00
March 18	687	Donaldson & Tredway,	50 26
March 19	693	Students' Miscellany,	22 50
March 20	692	James Heeran,	299 25
do	694	Westerman & Co.,	64 79
March 26	699	E. S. Carr,	1,315 50
March 30	688	D. Holt,	19 95
March 31	691	Samuel O. Post,	515 58
April 8	701	J. F. Smith,	187 50
do	702	O. L. Williams,	125 00
do	700	A. Kursteiner,	250 00
do	699	O. M. Conover,	312 50
do	696	E. S. Carr,	375 00
April 6	679	S. V. Shipman,	20 00
do	649	O. S. Mears & Co.,	82 51
do	659	do	18 24
April 7	706	C. A. Luce,	1,085 00
do	708	H. O. Bull & Co.,	167 86
April 8	710	Adams & Adams,	92 30
April 9	697	D. Read,	375 00
do	698	J. W. Sterling,	312 50
April 10	709	do	10 64
April 12	695	J. H. Lathrop,	500 00
April 14	657	D. S. Durrie,	5 22
do	707	N. W. Dean, Treasurer, to pay interest on loans to University,	188 68
April 27	684	Powers & Skinner,	25 00
April 29	711	Darwin Olark,	15 00
do	681	James Campbell,	385 60
May 6	705	R. B. Gibson,	3 50
do	704	O. L. Williams,	19 50
do	686	Prof. Bronson,	17 50
do	685	Livingston, Fargo & Co.,	7 75
do	708	William Flannegan,	78 00
May 18	712	James Livsey,	94 00
May 24	721	E. Rowley,	86 00
do	728	Michael Flannegan,	1 25
do	720	Fuller, Etheridge & Co.,	16 18
do	722	Philip Retly,	9 75
do	716	Simeon Dean,	115 50
do	715	W. H. Wyman,	115 50
do	714	N. W. Dean, Treasurer, to pay interest on loans to University,	8,199 70
May 29	718	James Campbell,	1,756 76
June 7	726	do	669 39

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	No. of War-rant.	To whom Paid.	Amount.
1858.			
June 8	725	J. L. Pickard,	15 00
do	724	D. Westerman & Co.,	30 58
June 30	729	J. H. Lathrop,	500 00
July 17	741	J. N. Jones,	4 12
do	739	State Telegraph Co.,	2 40
do	742	E. Obilson,	4 50
do	740	Students' Miscellany,	12 50
do	737	American Express Co.,	2 00
do	736	S. M. Booth,	5 00
do	738	R. B. Gibson,	7 00
July 20	727	C. L. Williams,	125 00
do	728	William Flanbegan,	78 00
July 27	735	J. S. Smith,	137 50
July 31	748	James Campbell,	1,408 69
August 3	749	Governor's Guards,	33 00
do	743	Peter Neuman,	147 61
do	732	J. W. Sterling,	312 50
August 4	734	August Kursteiner,	250 00
do	733	O. M. Conover,	312 50
do	744	John G. McMynn,	20 00
do	746	N. Dewey,	19 00
do	745	J. L. Pickard,	17 50
August 12	731	E. S. Carr,	375 00
do	747	A. D. Castleman,	17 50
August 14	750	H. O. Bull,	25 64
do	730	D. Read,	375 00
do	751	J. D. Ruggles,	200 00
August 17	752	James Campbell,	978 79
August 19	753	A. L. Castleman,	125 00
August 31	754	James Heeran,	56 25
do	755	Tibbits & Gordon,	71 18
Sept'ber 29	754	Joseph Chatterson,	352 00
Sept'ber 30	705	O. M. Conover,	284 73
do	759	Thos. McGlynn,	3 00
do	758	J. H. Lathrop,	20 00
do	757	do	2 00
do	756	do	81 50
do	756	do	500 00
do	717	F. Cahoon,	10 00
do	719	American Express Co,	2 75
do	718	Nicholas Omons,	2 50
do	767	James Campbell,	1,041 66
do	773	A. Kursteiner,	225 00
			\$38,243 63
		Balance in hands of the Treasurer,	2,044 08
			\$40,287 71

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, comprising the Auditing Committee of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, respectfully report, that on the 1st day of October, 1858, they met at the office of the Secretary of the Board, and compared the warrants issued by the Secretary, with the books and vouchers therefor ; and also the books and accounts of the Treasurer of said Board with the warrants drawn on him by said Secretary, and certify to said Board of Regents that we found the same to be correct and true.

And we further certify that the Treasurer aforesaid delivered to us warrants paid by him during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September ultimo, amounting to the sum of \$88,243.63, which were cancelled by us.

JOHN H. LATHROP,
Chairman of Executive Committee,

J. D. RUGGLES,
Secretary Board of Regents.

MADISON, October 1st, 1858.

APPENDIX D.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MADISON, October 1st, 1858.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

The Secretary of the Board of Regents, respectfully reports, that during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, ultimo, warrants have been drawn upon the Treasurer of the Board, as follows, to wit:

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Amount.
October 5	C. L. Williams,.....	Salary as Steward,.....	\$125 00
" 5	Wm. Flanagan,.....	Services as Janitor,.....	78 00
" 5	E. S. Carr,.....	Salary,.....	375 00
" 5	James Campbell,...	Estimate on main edifice,...	3,156 84
" 6	Daniel Read,.....	Salary,.....	375 00
" 6	J. F. Smith,.....	Salary,.....	91 67
" 8	Aug. Kursteiner,...	Salary,.....	250 00
" 8	O. M. Conover,....	Salary,.....	312 50
" 8	Silliman's Journal,..	Subscription,.....	10 00
" 8	S. H. Tracy,.....	Labor and materials,.....	227 45
" 9	James Campbell,...	do.....	99 26
" 13	T. D. Coryell,.....	Engineering,.....	8 00
" 13	Liv'ton, Fargo & Co.	Express charges,.....	12 95
" 13	Mil. & Miss. R. R. Co.	Freight and charge,.....	27 79
" 13	Wm. Flanagan,....	Cleaning rooms,.....	19 00
" 13	R. B. Gibson,.....	Congressional Debates,.....	8 50
" 13	Joseph Chatterson,.	Supt. of main edifice,.....	168 00
" 13	J. H. Lathrop,.....	Salary,.....	500 00
" 13	J. D. Ruggles,.....	Salary to Oct. 1st, 1857,....	109 72
" 17	Quinn & Matthews,	Grading and excavating,....	116 82
" 17	J. W. Sterling,.....	Salary,.....	312 50
" 19	Joseph Chatterson,.	Supt. of main edifice,.....	162 00
" 31	O. S. Mears & Co,...	Lumber,.....	82 51

SECRETARY'S REPORT—Continued.

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Amount.
Nov. 18	A. Boehn,	Taxidermist, (services & mat.)	\$ 114 00
Nov. 16	S. P. Clark,	Papering room,	8 60
Nov. 16	Bird & Dewes,	do	2 50
Nov. 24	Tibbitts & Gordon,	Merchandise,	204 07
Nov. 25	James Campbell,	Estimate on Main Edifice,	4000 87
Nov. 25	Grinn & Matthews,	Excavating, (Main Edifice)	56 25
Dec. 12	Sharp & Oakley,	Labor and Materials,	124 80
Dec. 12	D. S. Durrie,	Stationery,	5 25
Dec. 21	Peter Newman,	Labor and Furniture,	197 51
Dec. 28	O. S. Meats & Co.,	Lumber,	18 24
Dec. 28	O. O. Buck & Co.,	Furniture,	22 00
Dec. 28	E. S. Carr,	Apparatus and Chemicals,	15 74
1858.			
January 1	E. S. Carr,	Salary,	375 00
do	J. H. Lathrop,	do	500 00
do	Daniel Read,	do	375 00
do	J. W. Sterling,	do	312 50
do	O. M. Oonover,	do	312 50
do	A. Kursteinen,	do	250 00
do	J. H. Lathrop,	Postage and charges on freight	11 94
do	G. M. Scovill & Co.,	Sash weights,	1 80
do	R. B. Gibson,	Congressional Debates,	8 50
do	J. F. Smith,	Salary,	137 50
do	S. V. Shipman,	Furnace Registers and charges	101 87
do	State Bank,	Loan of Nov. 25th, 1857,	2900 00
do	J. D. Ledyard,	Int. on Loan and Exchange,	412 00
do	J. Chatterson,	Supt. Main Edifice,	192 00
February 1	O. L. Williams,	Salary as Steward,	125 00
do	Wm. Flanagan,	Services as Janitor,	78 00
do	Trustees of Bap. Ch.,	Rent of Church,	50 00
do	S. V. Shipman,	Architectural Drawings,	20 00
do	James Campbell,	Estimate on Main Edifice,	200 00
do	Same,	do	335 60
do	James Richardson,	Abstracts & Notarial Services	8 75
do	D. Holt,	Glee Books for Univ'ty Choir,	19 95
do	Powers & Skinner,	Advertising in Wis. Farmer,	25 00
March 12	Liv'ton, Fargo & Co.,	Express charges,	7 75
do	Prof. Bronson,	Instruction in Elocution,	17 50
do	Donaldson & Tredw'y,	Merchandise,	50 26
do	O. L. Williams,	Grass Seed,	2 57
do	Same,	Advanced for Oistern, & Co.,	149 75
do	Same,	Lumber furnished,	107 43
do	Sam'l. O. Post,	Wood furnished,	515 53
do	James Herron,	do do	299 25
do	Students Miscellany,	Advertising,	22 50
do	Westerman & Co.,	Books for Library,	64 79
do	E. S. Carr,	Cabinet purchased in 1856,	1315 50
do	J. H. Lathrop,	Salary,	500 00
do	E. S. Carr,	do	375 00
do	Daniel Read,	do	375 00
do	J. W. Sterling,	do	312 50

SECRETARY'S REPORT—Continued.

1858.	To whom.	What for.	Amount.
March	31 O. M. Conover, ...	Salary,	\$812 50
do	A. Kursteiner,	do	250 00
do	J. F. Smith,	do	187 50
do	O. L. Williams,	do as Steward,	125 00
do	Wm. Flanagan,	Services as Janitor,	78 00
April	6 O. L. Williams,	Acct. of Boarding Establish't	19 50
do	R. B. Gibson,	Congressional Debates,	8 50
do	7 O. H. Luce,	Lumber for Main Edifice,	1085 00
do	N. W. Dean, Treas.,	To pay Int. on Loans to Uni'y	188 68
do	H. O. Bull,	Lumber furnished (Main Edi.)	167 86
do	J. W. Sterling,	Advances for cleaning, &c. .	10 64
do	8 Adams & Adams, ..	Merchandize and Furniture, .	82 80
do	26 Darwin Clark,	Furniture,	15 00
May	16 James Livesey,	Digging Well,	94 00
do	22 James Campbell, ...	Estimate on Main Edifice, ...	1758 76
do	N. W. Dean, Treas.,	To pay Int. on loans to Uni'y.	8199 70
do	W. H. Wyman,	Premium paid for Insurance	115 50
do	Simeon Dean,	Same,	115 50
do	F. Cohoon,	Chart of Animal Kingdom, ..	10 00
do	Nich. Omana,	Labor,	2 50
do	Am. Express Co.,	Express charges,	2 75
do	Fuller, Kithridge, Co.	Merchandize,	16 18
do	E. Rowley,	Shade Trees,	86 00
do	Phillip Reiley,	Labor,	9 75
do	Michael Flanagan, ...	do	1 25
do	B. Westernman & Co.	Books for Library,	80 53
June	8 J. L. Pickard,	Per diem and mileage as Reg.	15 00
do	7 James Campbell, ...	Estimate on Main Edifice, ...	669 39
do	80 O. L. Williams,	Salary as Steward,	125 00
do	Wm. Flanagan,	Services as Janitor,	78 00
do	J. H. Lathrop,	Salary,	500 00
do	Daniel Read,	do	875 00
do	E. S. Carr,	do	875 00
do	J. W. Sterling,	do	812 50
do	O. M. Conover,	do	812 50
do	Aug. Kursteiner, ...	do	250 00
do	J. F. Smith,	do	187 50
July	10 S. M. Booth,	Advertising,	5 00
do	Am. Express Co.,	Express charges,	2 00
do	R. B. Gibson,	Congressional Debates,	7 00
do	Wis. State Tel. Co.	Tel. Despatches,	2 40
do	Students Miscellany,	Advertising,	12 50
do	John N. Jones,	Postage,	4 12
do	18 E. Ohlson,	Carpenter work,	4 50
do	15 Peter Newman, ...	Same,	147 61
do	29 Jno. G. McMyun, ...	Per diem and mileage as Reg.	20 00
do	J. L. Pickard,	Same,	17 50
do	Nelson Dewey,	Same,	19 00
do	80 A. L. Castleman, ...	Same,	17 50
do	81 James Campbell, ...	Estimate on Main Edifice, ...	1408 69
August	8 Gov. Guard Band, ..	Music at Commencement, ...	88 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT—Continued.

1858.	To whom.	What for.	Amount.
August 9	H. O. Bull,.....	Lumber,	\$25 64
do 13	J. D. Ruggles,.....	Salary,.....	200 00
do 14	James Campbell,...	Estimate on Main Edifice, ...	978 79
do 19	A. L. Castleman,...	Lectures on Physiology,	125 00
do 30	James Herron,.....	Wood furnished,	56 25
do 31	Tibbitts & Gordon,.	Merchandize,	71 13
Sept'r 17	J. H. Lathrop,.....	R. R. fare, expenses, &c....	81 50
do	Same,	Express charges advanced,..	2 00
do	Same,	Parchment Diplomas,	20 00
do	Thos. McGlynn,....	Services and ice at Comm't.	3 00
do	M. L. E. Brooks,...	Labor and materials,.....	34 38
do	J. W. Sterling,.....	Advanced for cleaning build's	23 50
do	Madison Gas Co.,...	Gas consumed at Exhibition,	5 70
do	Muldoon & Cramp'n	Blacksmithing,	26 75
do 28	Joseph Chatterson,.	Supt. Main Edifice,.....	352 00
do 29	O. M. Conover,	Salary,.....	284 73
do 30	J. H. Lathrop,.....	Salary,.....	500 00
do	James Campbell,...	On est. for lumber for main ed.	1041 66
do	O. S. Mears,	Int. account do do	144 11
do	Daniel Read,	Salary,.....	375 00
do	E. S. Carr,	do	375 00
do	J. W. Sterling,.....	do	318 06
do	J. F. Smith,	do	139 72
do	Aug. Kursteiner,...	do	225 00
do	O. L. Williams,....	do as Steward,	62 50

Under the provisions of Chap. 25 of the General Laws of 1857, the Board of Regents were authorized to borrow from the principal of the University fund, a sum not exceeding \$40,000, to be applied to the erection of the main edifice of the State University, and as but a small portion of this sum has as yet been received, said warrants have been issued in anticipation of a sufficient amount of the principal of the fund now due, being paid to meet such warrants at maturity:

[illegible]

SECRETARY'S REPORT—Continued.

1858.	To whom Paid.			Amount.
September	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	Levi B. Vilas,		100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	James Campbell,		100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	N. W. Dean,		100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	State Bank,		100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	James Campbell,		100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	1,,	do	do	100 00
"	4,,	Horace A. Tehney,		100 00
"	4,,	do	do	100 00
"	4,,	James Campbell,		100 00
"	4,,	do	do	100 00
"	4,,	do	do	100 00
"	4,,	do	do	100 00
"	4,,	do	do	100 00
"	4,,	do	do	100 00
"	4,,	Bank of the Capital,		100 00
"	4,,	do	do	100 00
"	4,,	do	do	100 00
"	30,,	James Campbell,		100 00
"	30,,	do	do	100 00
"	30,,	do	do	100 00
"	30,,	do	do	100 00
"	30,,	do	do	100 00
"	30,,	do	do	100 00
"	30,,	do	do	100 00
"	30,,	do	do	100 00
"	30,,	do	do	100 00
"	30,,	do	do	83 73
"	30,,	do	do	100 00

The financial books and records of the State Department exhibit the condition of the University Fund on the 30th day of September, 1858, to be as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sale,	\$262,023 63
do do loans,	54,842 20
	<hr/>
Total dues, :	\$316,865 83
Balance in Treasury, :	318 05
	<hr/>
	\$316,678 88

The productive fund, as above shown, is drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

This interest constitutes the

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

The income of the University Fund is annually paid by the State Treasurer to the Treasurer of the Board, and is applied towards defraying the expenses of the University.

The amount drawing interest, as above shown, is	
\$316,865 83, the interest upon which, at seven	
per cent. per annum, amounts to,	\$22,145 60
Add amount of income in Treasury September	
30th, 1858,	182 21
	<hr/>
Total,	\$22,277 81

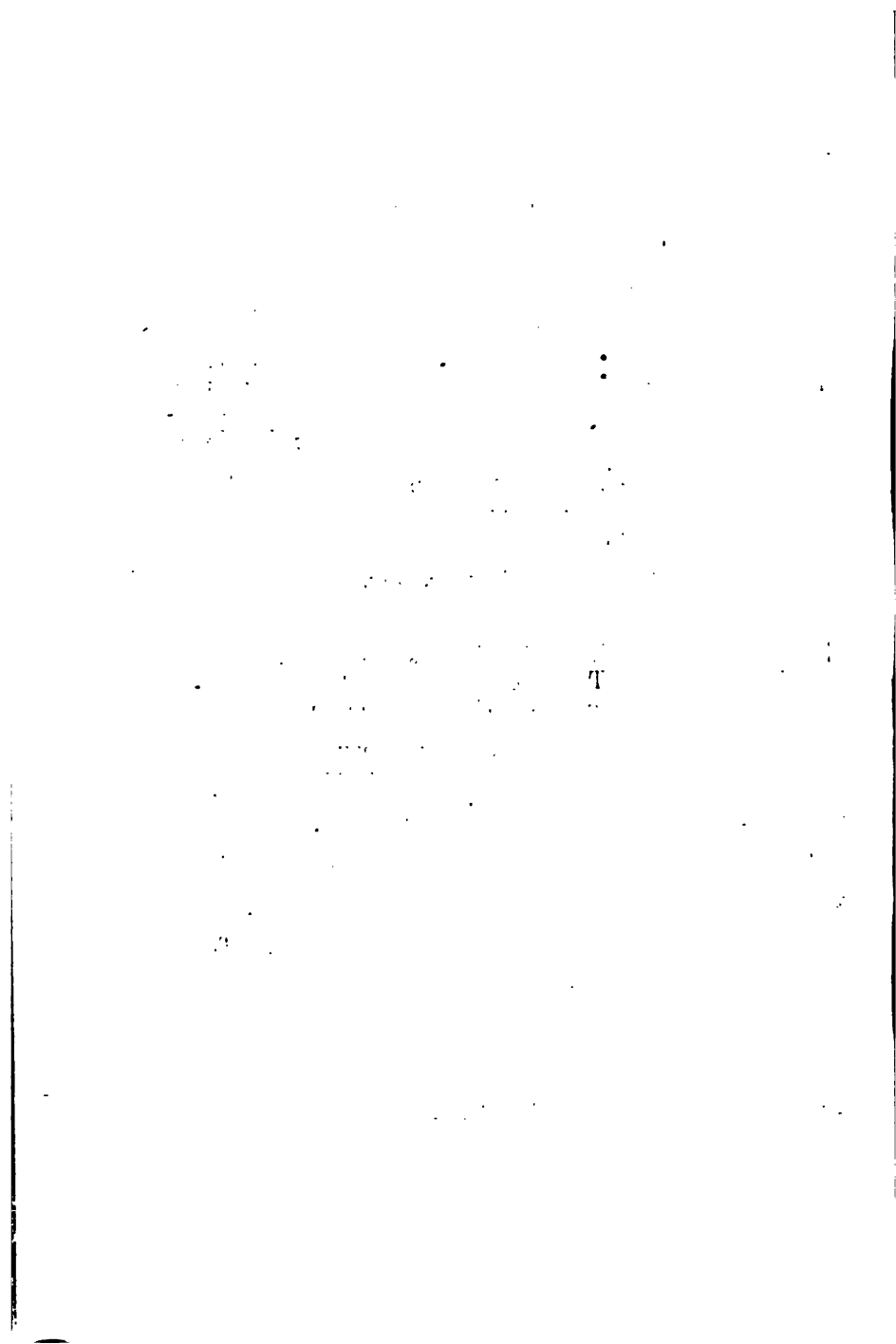
This sum is the amount subject to be drawn by the Treasurer of the State University in March next.

Owing, however, to the constant fluctuation of the productive portion of the University Fund, this amount will not prove exact, and will, doubtless, be less than shown by the foregoing figures.

The Report of the Treasurer will exhibit a detailed statement of the amounts received and disbursed by him during the past fiscal year, from which it will be seen that there was a balance of \$2,044 08 belonging to the University on the 30th day of September, 1858.

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. RUGGLES,
Secretary Board of Regents.



APPENDIX E.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER, 1858.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

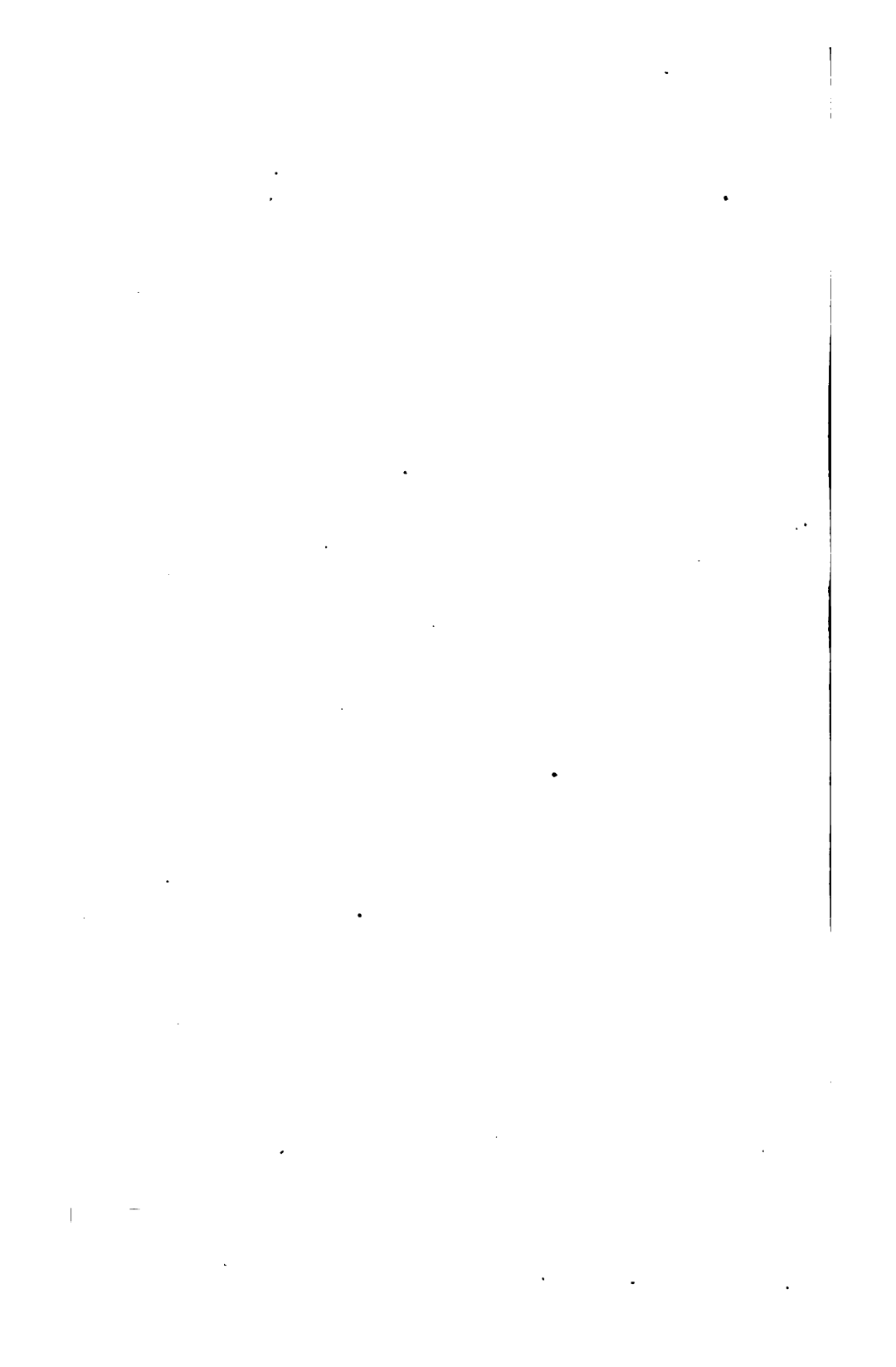
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LIBRARY

BOARD OF REGENTS.

JOHN H. LATHROP, President,	Madison.
CHARLES DUNN,	Belmont.
NELSON DEWEY,	. . . . .	Cassville.
CHAUNCEY ABBOTT,	. . . . .	Madison.
JOHN K. WILLIAMS,	. . . . .	Shullsburg.
LEVI B. VILAS,	. . . . .	Madison.
ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,	. . . . .	Delafield.
NATHANIEL W. DEAN,	. . . . .	Madison.
S. L. ROSE,	. . . . .	Beaver Dam.
DAVID W. JONES,	. . . . .	Madison.
HORACE A. TENNEY,	. . . . .	Madison.
JOSEPH L. PICKARD,	. . . . .	Platteville.
JOHN G. McMYNN,	. . . . .	Racine.
LYMAN C. DRAPER,	. . . . .	Madison.
CARL SCHURZ,	. . . . .	Watertown.

JAMES D. RUGGLES, Secretary,	. . . . .	Madison.
NATHANIEL W. DEAN, Treasurer,	. . . . .	Madison.



FACULTY
OF
SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ARTS.

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL.D., *Chancellor,*
And Professor of Ethics, Civil Polity, and Political Economy.

DANIEL READ, LL.D.,
Professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and Didactics.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Natural History, and their Applications.

JAMES D. BUTLER, A. M.
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

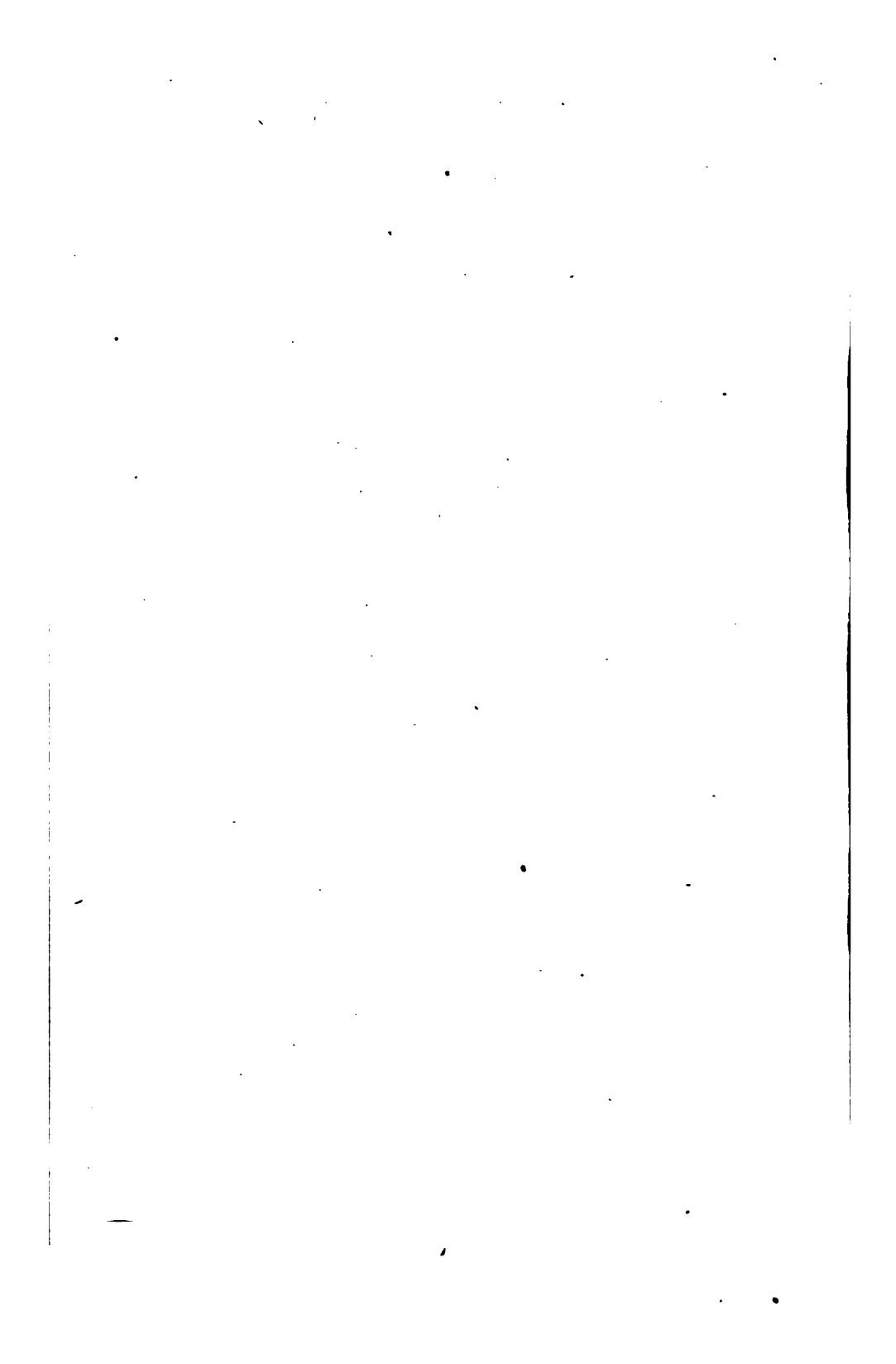
JOSEPH C. PICKARD, A. M.
Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

JOHN F. SMITH, A. B.,
Tutor in Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

THOMAS D. CORYELL, A. B.,
Instructor in Mathematics, Practical Surveying, and Engineering.

DAVID H. TULLIS,
Instructor in Book-Keeping and Commercial Calculations.

JAMES D. BUTLER, A. M.,
Librarian.



STUDENTS.

GRADUATING CLASS, JULY, 1858.

Name.	Residence.
Richard Walter Hubbell.	Milwaukee.
John William Slaughter,	Culpeper C. H., Va.
William Freeman Vilas,	Madison.

UNDERGRADUATES.—FOURTH YEAR.

Name.	Residence.	Room.
† Benjamin T. Bailey,	Trenton,	No. 20, S. O.
Alex. C. Botkin,	Madison,	" 28, S. O.
* Hill C. Bradford,	Culpeper Co., Va.	" 21, S. C.
Leonard S. Clark,	San Francisco, Cal.	" 32, S. C.
† Henry B. Clay,	Lexington, Ky.	" 27, S. O.
Samuel Fallows,	Hanchettville,	" 12, N. O.
Edward B. Guild,	Madison,	L. Guilds.
† Thomas J. Hale,	Racine,	No. 25, N. O.
Elbert O. Hand,	Lyons,	—
† E. Herman Jones,	Oconomowoc,	No. 5, N. O.
Edwin Marsh,	Beaver Dam,	" 8, N. C.
* Philip C. Slaughter,	Culpeper C. H. Va.	" 21, S. C.
† Jerome Starr,	Philadelphia, Pa.	—

THIRD YEAR.

George W. Bird,	Madison.	No. 9, N. O.
Leander M. Comins,	East Eddington, Me.	21, N. C.
Moulton DeForest,	Madison,	—
Edward L. Fitzhugh,	Milwaukee,	—
† Randall W. Hanson,	Minneapolis, Min.	—
John B. Parkinson,	Fayette,	" 9, N. C.
John D. Parkinson,	Madison,	" 9, N. C.
* William P. Powers,	Madison,	D. J. Powers.

* Omitting Greek.

† Attached to the class.

Name.	Residence.	Room.
Fred. T. Starkweather,	Milwaukee,	No. 32, S. O.
John E. Sutton,	Hanchettville,	" 10, N. C.
Edward M. White,	Madison,	

SECOND YEAR.

George W. Ashmore,	Arena,	
†Farlin Q. Ball,	Monroe,	No. 26, N. O.
†Moses Billings,	Columbus,	" 1, N. O.
†Alfred L. Bostedo,	Weyauwega,	" 26, S. O.
†Cyril H. Brackett,	Madison,	Water Cure.
†Orville T. Bright,	Elkhorn,	Miss Bright's.
James B. Britton,	Madison,	Rev Mr Britton's.
Arthur L. Brooks,	Madison,	Rev. Mr. Brooks'
Richard O. Cheney,	Hartford, Conn.	
William W. Church,	Madison,	No. 8, N. C.
*Thomas H. Clay,	Lexington, Ky.	" 27, S. O.
William S. Davenport,	Monroe.	" 30, S. O.
Rufus R. Dawes,	Malta, O.	
Henry O. DeForest,	Madison,	Mr. Squires.
†John Dow,	Cambridge,	No. 2, N. C.
†Herrick A. Forbes,	Cascade,	" 23, N. C.
Andrew Gardner,	Weyauwega,	" 26, S. C.
†Charles G. Greenwood,	Abbott, Me.	" 21, N. C.
Azariah S. Hall,	Hanchettville,	" 12, N. C.
Nicholas G. Iglehart,	Chicago,	
†Michael Leahey,	Portland,	" 5, N. C.
Fielding Mansfield,	Madison, Ind.	" 31, S. C.
†James M. Mead,	Whitewater,	" 6, N. C.
†Volney Rattan,	Morefield,	" 6, N. C.
†Otis Remich,	Cornish, Me.	" 17, N. C.
William E. Spencer,	Madison,	
†Addison A. Sterling,	Sterlingville, Pa.	
Henry Vilas,	Madison,	
*Thomas J. Vimont,	Millersburg, Ky.	

FIRST YEAR.

†George A. Abert,	Milwaukee,	No. 23, S. C.
*Gideon W. Allen,	Trempeleau,	" 22, N. C.
*Richard Armstrong,	Rome, N. Y.	
†Benjamin D. Atwell,	Madison,	Mr. Atwells'.
†Nelson R. Bailey,	Sun Prairie,	No. 8, N. C.
†Elliott K. Brown,	Fond du Lac,	

* Omitting Greek.

† Attached to the Class.

Name.	Residence.	Room.
†Cary M. Campbell,	Madison,	Mr. Campbell's.
*Samuel P. Clark,	Montrose,	No. 24, N. C.
†George F. Clark,	Lamartine,	" 27, N. C.
Daniel W. Dawes,	Malta, O.	
†Jonas B. Everett,	Stone Mills, N. Y.	" 7, N. C.
†Edward J. Foster,	Mayville,	
*Philander W. French,	Fitchburg,	" 27, N. C.
Almerin Gillett,	Springfield,	" 11, N. C.
*Henry L. Gray,	Madison,	Mr. Gray's.
*Abner Gunsolus,	Rutland,	
*John Harrington,	Beloit,	
*Louis N. Hauck,	Belleville, Ill.	No. 25, N. C.
*James B. Hayes,	Ashipun,	" 23, N. C.
Thomas M. Haynes,	Black Earth,	" 26, N. C.
*Clement L. Hart,	Hutisford,	" 10, N. C.
*George L. Hopson,	Le Claire, Iowa.	" 7, N. C.
Nicholas H. Iglehart,	Cincinnati, O.	
*William H. Keepers,	Madison,	Mr. Keeper's.
Charles W. Leavens,	Caldwell's Prie.	No. 20, S. C.
*Henry B. Lighthizer,	Madison,	
Charles E. Lum,	Hanchettville,	
Andrew J. McFarlane,	Portage,	" 24, S. C.
Jefferson O. McKenney,	North Leeds,	" 17, N. C.
Edward G. Miller,	Sweet Home,	" 17, N. C.
Milton T. Morris,	Maquoteta, Iowa.	" 22, N. C.
Lucas W. Needham,	Winona, Minn.	" 23, S. C.
Louis J. Patch,	St. Peter, Minn.	" 24, S. C.
Henry Ramsay,	Schenectady, NY.	
Almon Smith,	Monroe,	
Algernon S. Smith,	Louisville, Ky.	" 27, S. C.
Henry D. Smith,	Verona,	" 28, N. C.
Joseph D. Tredway,	Madison,	Mr. Tredway's.
George W. Vroman,	Fitchburg,	No. 20, N. C.
Henry B. Williams,	Janesville,	N. C.
Martin H. Wilson,	Monomonia,	Mr. Lawrence's.

PREPARATORY CLASSES.

Name.	Town.	State.
John S. Abbott,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Schuyler Babcock,	Columbus,	do
Yron A. Baker,	Paris,	do
William H. Ball,	Monroe,	do
Lisha H. Biggs,	Williamsport,	Pennsylvania.

* Omitting Greek.

† Attached to the Class.

Name.	Town.	State.
Duane D. Bird,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Dennis Birdseye,	Columbus,	do
William A. Booth,	Madison,	do
Wilmot A. Booth,	do	do
B. L. Brisbane,	Arena,	do
Lowndes Brisbane,	Madison,	do
Charles C. Brown,	Cambridge,	do
Harvey M. Brown,	Columbus,	do
Franklin B. Bryant,	Rushville,	New York,
William D. Burwell,	Madison,	Wisconsin,
Ezra M. Carr,	do	do
Alvan F. Clark,	Montrose,	do
James Clark,	do	do
Peter Clark,	do	do
Lewis J. Clark,	Colburn,	Canada West,
Albert R. Cleveland,	York,	Wisconsin.
Charles O. Collins,	Madison,	do
Joseph Curtis,	Richland,	do
Benjamin D. Dawes,	Newport,	do
Jeremiah H. Douglas,	Burke,	do
Lewis F. Dunn,	Elk Grove,	do
Charles O. Eaton,	Madison,	do
Melville Eggleston,	do	do
Duane S. Everson,	Elkhorn,	do
James A. Falkner,	Madison,	do
George H. Fisher,	New Rutland,	Illinois.
Arthur Gleason,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Henry H. Helms,	Fitchburg,	do
Robert H. Henry,	Verona,	do
Charles N. Hodgdon,	West Milan,	N. Hampshire
Charles A. Hoover,	Milwaukee,	Wisconsin.
Elijah D. Hunt,	Madison,	do
Edward A. Hyde,	Kenosha,	do
Addison C. Jackson,	Madison,	do
James A. Jackson,	do	do
William S. Jackson,	do	do
Charles D. Jones,	do	do
William O. Jones,	Decatur,	do
James E. Karns,	Madison,	do
Uri Laskey,	Hampden,	do
Herbert A. Lewis,	Windsor,	do
Robert Mc. McBride,	Mansfield,	Ohio.
John R. McConnell,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
James W. Naughten,	Milwaukee,	do
Warren Nye,	Fitchburg,	do

Name.	Town.	State.
William L. O'Connor,	Clayton,	New York.
Obed A. Palmer,	Milwaukee,	Wisconsin.
Rollin E. Pierce,	Pierceville,	do
Myron S. Piper,	Madison,	do
George K. Powers,	do	do
Oliver S. Putman,	Brodhead,	do
Frank M. Rockwell,	Geneva,	do
Omer Shepard,	Oregon,	do
Samuel W. Smith,	Mineral Point,	do
John W. Thomas,	Clark,	Canada West.
Levi M. Vilas,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
George Ward,	Fort Atkinson,	do
Daniel G. Williams,	Madison,	do
Cornelius E. Williams,	Sweet Home,	do
Henry O. Williamson,	Bedford,	New York.
George V. Weeks,	Lyons,	Wisconsin.

COMMERCIAL CLASS.

[Entrances during the First Term.]

Benjamin D. Atwell,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Horace Bradford,	Taunton,	Massachusetts
Ed. P. Brooks,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Wilmot A. Booth,	do	do
William A. Booth,	do	do
J. S. Babcock,	Columbus,	do
M. L. E. Brooks,	Madison,	do
D. H. Brooks,	do	do
Franklin Bryant,	do	do
Robert Ball,	do	do
Warren Cole,	do	do
Harvey Conley,	do	do
S. P. Clark,	Montrose,	do
T. V. Cashion,	Madison,	do
John A. Dearborn,	do	do
Jas. N. Dewolf,	do	do
J. M. Eakew,	do	do
Geo. B. Edwards,	do	do
E. B. Guild,	do	do
Geo. L. Hopson,	Le Claire,	Iowa.
James Hogan,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
H. B. Jones,	Albany,	do
A. Jackson Krum,	Madison,	do
Charles H. Kellogg,	do	do
Gotfried Kribbs,	do	do

Name.	Town.	State.
Edwin Larkin,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
J. J. Myers,	do	do
A. Menges,	do	do
Frank Munger,	do	do
L. J. Patch,	St. Peter,	Minnesota.
Joseph S. Paine,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
John Reynolds,	do	do
Addison A. Sterling,	Sterlingville,	Pennsylvania.
Halle Steensland,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Frank Smith,	do	do
William F. Vilas,	do	do

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION

IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Algebra, Loomis'.
Livy.
Herodotus.
History of United States.

Second Term.—Algebra.
Plane Geometry.
Livy.
Herodotus.
General History.

Third Term.—Solid Geometry.
Plane Trigonometry.
Horace,—Odes.
Homer,—Iliad.
English Language.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation.
Engineering.
Horace,—Satires.
Homer,—Iliad.
Fasquelle's French Course.
Colloquial Reader.

Second Term.—Analytic Geometry.
Cicero,—De Oratore.
Isocrates.
Fasquelle's Napoleon.
Picciola.

Third Term.—Calculus.
Tacitus,—History.
Æschylus,—Prometheus.
Translations into French.
Collet's Dramatic Reader.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Mechanical Philosophy.
General Physics.
Tacitus,—Germania.
Demosthenes,—De Corona.
Rhetoric and English Literature.
German Reader,—Woodbury.

Second Term.—Spherical Trigonometry.
Mechanical Philosophy.
General Physics.
Juvenal.
Æschylus,—Agamemnon.
Schiller's Thirty Years' War.
Mental Philosophy,—Intellectual Powers.

Third Term.—Astronomy.
Meteorology.
Quintilian,—Book Tenth.
Plato,—Gorgias,
Mental Philosophy,—Active Powers.
Logic.
Translations into German.
Adler's Hand Book.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.—Ethics.
International Law.
History of Philosophy.
Chemical Philosophy.
Becker's German Grammar.
Adler's Hand Book.

Second Term—Civil Polity.
 Constitutional Law.
 Chemistry of the Metals.
 Organic Chemistry.
 German Drama,—Goethe and Schiller.

Third Term.—Political Economy.
 Geology.
 Botany.
 Physiology.
 Goethe's Faust.
 Writing German.

The chart, on the next page, will present to the eye, in another form, the subjects of study in their order.

Year.	TABULAR STATEMENT OF SUB-GRADUATE COURSE.				EXTRA COURSE.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
1	Algebra.	Livy. Herodotus.	History of U. S.		
2	Algebra. Plane Geometry.	Livy. Herodotus.	General History.		
3	Solid Geometry. Plane Trigonometry.	Horace.—Odes. Homer.—Iliad.	English Language.		
1	Mensuration, Surveying, Nav., Engineering.	Horace.—Satires. Homer.—Iliad.			Fasquelle's French Course. Colloquial Reader.
2	Analytic Geometry.	Cicero.—De Oratore. Isocrates.			Fasquelle's Napoleon. Colloquial Reader.
3	Calculus.	Tacitus.—History. Aeschylus.—Prometheus.			Translation into French. Collet's Dramatic Reader.
1	Mechanical Philosophy. General Physics.	Tacitus.—Germania. Demosthenes.—De Corona.	Rhetoric. English Literature.		German Reader.
2	Spherical Trigonometry. Mechanics, Physics.	Juvenal. Aeschylus.—Agamemnon.	Mental Philosophy—Intellect- ual Powers.		Schiller's Thirty Years War.
3	Astronomy. Meteorology.	Quintilian.—Book Tenth. Plato.—Gorgias.	Mental Philosophy.—Active Powers. Logic.		Translations into German. Adler's Hand Book.
1	Chemical Philosophy.	Ethics. International Law.	History of Philosophy. Christian Evidences.		Becker's German Grammar. Adler's Hand Book.
2	Chemistry of the Metals, Organic Chemistry.	Civil Polity. Constitutional Law.			German Drama.—Goethe and Schiller's
3	Geology. Botany. Physiology.	Political Economy. History of Civilization.			Goethe's Faust. German Composition.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

A parallel course of study, under the above designation, equivalent to the classical course, occupying four years, will be arranged under an ordinance of the Board of Regents, for the benefit of such students as desire to substitute advanced scientific studies, for the Latin and Greek languages and literature. This course will be set forth in the next annual report. In the mean time, Scientific students may pursue, in connection with the present University Classes, branches of study which will be common to the two courses. In order to a ready selection, the following table will set forth all the common subjects of study, for the year, arranged by terms:

FIRST TERM: Beginning the third Wednesday of September.	SECOND TERM. Beginning the first Wednesday in January.	THIRD TERM. Beginning the fourth Wednesday of April.
Algebra. Plane Trigonometry. Mensuration. Surveying, Navigation. Engineering. Mechanical Philosophy. General Physics. Chemistry. Ethics. International Law. History of U. S. Rhetoric. English Literature. History of Philosophy. Christian Evidences. French Language. German Language.	Plane Geometry. Analytical Geometry. Spherical Trigonometry. Mechanics, Physics. Chemistry of the Metals. Organic Chemistry. Civil Polity. Constitutional Law. General History. Mental Philosophy. French Language. German History—Schiller. German Drama,—Goethe, and Schiller.	Solid Geometry. Plane Trigonometry. Calculus. Astronomy. Meteorology. Geology. Botany. Physiology. Political Economy. Hist. of Civilization. English Language. (its history & analysis.) Mental Philosophy. French Drama. Adler's Hand Book, (German.) German Composition.

ENTRANCE.

Candidates for entrance upon the first year of the Classical Course, in the University, must be able to pass an examination in the studies embraced in the following curriculum, covering three years for young beginners. Admission will depend on examination, and not on the length of time spent in preparation:

Year.	Term.	STUDIES.	STUDIES.	STUDIES.
FIRST.	1.	Latin Grammar, Latin Reader.	Higher Arithmetic.	English Grammar.
	2.	Latin Grammar and Reader.	History.	English Grammar.
	3.	Latin Reader.	History.	English Composition,
SECOND.	1.	Cæsar's Commenta- ries.	History.	Greek Lessons, (Orosby's.)
	2.	Cæsar.	Elementary Algebra.	Greek Lessons.
	3.	Cicero.	Elementary Algebra.	Greek Lessons.
THIRD.	1.	Cicero.	Higher Algebra.	Anabasis, (Orosby's.)
	2.	Virgil.	Algebra.	Anabasis.
	3.	Virgil.	Plane Geometry.	Anabasis.

The subjects of study belonging to the Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts, are distributed under the following heads:—Each one of which is placed under the charge of a Professor, with such assistance as may be necessary, who is responsible for the progress and attainments of the students therein.

ETHICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., *Professor.*

The instructions of this chair are rendered, in course, to subgraduates of the fourth year, and to such other students of the University, as elect to attend. The subjects of instruction are eminently adapted to prepare the student to become a good and useful citizen of the republic, and to fit him for civil service in the same. The course occupies a year, one exercise each day.

Fall Term.

ETHICS,—Moral obligation; Development of Moral Law; Sanctions of Moral Law; Practical applications of the Science.

The text-book, Wayland's Elements of Moral Science, is used, merely as suggesting a convenient series of topics for oral lecture, and for familiar discussion in class.

Winter Term.

CIVIL POLITY,—Political Ethics; Science of Government; The American Constitution; International Law; History of Civilization.

This class of subjects is taught wholly by lecture, with intermediate examination and discussion. The student is required to write out his views on each topic, from minutes taken in the lecture room, and at stated periods, to read his results before the class.

Summer Term.

POLITICAL ECONOMY,—Production of Material Wealth; Distribution, Exchange and Consumption; Applications of the Science; Relations to Civilization.

The discussion of this subject in class, is in the order of topics suggested by Say in his Treatise on the Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Wealth.

**MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, LOGIC, RHETORIC, AND
ENGLISH LITERATURE.**

DANIEL READ, LL. D., *Professor.*

The instructions of this chair are rendered to subgraduates of the first, third, and fourth years. An *extra* course on English Literature will be given annually to students not of the regular classes.

The course of instruction in *Intellectual Philosophy* embraces an analysis of the powers of the human mind, *active* and *moral*, as well as those denominated *intellectual*, the examination of those powers in reference to criticism, to teaching, to the improvement of the individual and the progress of society. It includes also, a critical review of the systems of philosophy, which have prevailed among men.

Logic is taught as to its principles and application; an outline of the laws of evidence and human belief is given; and in connexion with this part of the subject, the evidences of Christianity are examined.

Rhetoric, so far as relates to the subjects of *invention* and *disposition*, is taught by lectures, upon the basis of Quintillian and Cicero; and, as regards *style* and *criticism*, upon that of modern writers.

In the course of English Literature are included the history of the English language, an examination of its elements,

powers, and grammar, and the history of English Literature in its various departments.

In *history* Webber's outlines will be used as a text-book, and a course of lectures will be given on the civil history of the United States.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

J. W. STERLING, A. M., PROFESSOR.

The studies of this Chair, as at present arranged, are as follows:

First Year.

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| Terms. | { | 1. Algebra. |
| | | 2. do |
| | | 3. Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry. |

Second Year.

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| Terms. | { | 1. Mensuration, Navigation, Surveying, Engineering. |
| | | 2. Analytical Geometry. |
| | | 3. Calculus. |

Third Year.

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | 1. Analytical Mechanics, General Physics, (Lectures.) |
| | 2. Analytical Mechanics, General Physics, (Lectures), Spherical Trigonometry. |
| | 3. Astronomy, Meteorology, (Lectures.) |

The course in Physics and Meteorology, consists of two lectures per week, running through the year. The hour of the lecture does not interfere with any other exercise. The object of this arrangement is to enable all who choose to attend this as a fourth exercise.

The course in Surveying and Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Thomas D. Coryell, A. B., Instructor, is intended,

1st. Fully to prepare the student to discharge the active duties of the Surveyor and Engineer.

2d. To discipline and strengthen the mental faculties by rendering the instruction in the manner best adapted to the purposes of education.

This department has been opened during the Fall term by instruction in the theory and practice of surveying and Civil Engineering. A knowledge of Algebra, Geometry, and Trig-

onometry is required as a preparation for admission to the field exercises.

From the beginning of the next year, Mechanical Engineering, Architecture and Drawing will be embraced in this course, in addition to the above. The order of study is not yet arranged, but will be announced before the beginning of the year.

CHEMISTRY, NATURAL HISTORY AND THEIR APPLICATIONS.

EZRA S. CARR, A. M., M. D., *Professor.*

The instruction in this department is given by lectures and demonstrations on the part of the professor and students, together with examinations.

The recitation of the student consists in his giving a lecture, illustrated with experiments and demonstrations on the same subject and after the manner of the Professor, thus not only necessarily acquiring an intimate knowledge of the subject discussed, but at the same time the faculty of communicating his knowledge.

The subjects discussed embrace a full illustration of all the topics of theoretical or practical importance, and their applications to the useful arts, the processes of common life, Agriculture, Philosophy, &c.

Fall Term.

Chemical Philosophy, Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements, Fuel, Heating, Lighting, Ventilation, &c.

Winter Term.

Chemistry of the Metals and Metallurgy, Organic Chemistry, including the Chemistry of Animal and Vegetable Life, the Preparation, Preservation, Uses of food, &c.

Spring and Summer Term.

BOTANY.—The Plant being first considered as an individual in reference to the nature and processes of vegetable life; Second, its relation to other plants, or the Vegetable Kingdom; Third, its uses.

GEOLOGY.—Considered especially in relation to the uses of rocks, and their relations to useful minerals.

Text Books.

CHEMISTRY.—Silliman, Regnault, Gmelin, Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life, Tounsand's Hand Book of Household Science, Knapp's Technology.

BOTANY.—Wood, Grey's Works, Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom.

GEOLOGY.—Hitchcock's, Lyell, Delabache, Geological Reports of the different States.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

JAMES D. BUTLER, A. M., PROFESSOR.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Year.

LATIN.

- Terms. { 1. Livy.
2. Livy.
3. Horace—Odes.

GREEK.

- Terms. { 1. Herodotus, or Felton's Historical Selections.
2. The same continued.
3. Homer—Iliad.

Second Year.

LATIN.

- Terms. { 1. Horace—Satyrs.
2. Cicero de Oratore.
3. Tacitus—History.

GREEK.

- Terms. { 1. Homer—Iliad.
2. Socrates—Panegyricus.
3. Aeschylus—Prometheus.

Third Year.

LATIN.

- Terms. { 1. Tacitus—Germania and Agricola.
2. Juvenal.
3. Quintilian—Book Tenth.

GREEK.

- Terms. { 1. Demosthenes de Corona.
2. Aeschylus—Agamemnon.
3. Plato—Georgias.

Those candidates for the degree of A. B., who so choose, are permitted to pursue Modern Languages in place of the Ancient, through the third year.

Latin and Greek will be taught, when necessary, from their elements; but, the University course proper, will embrace not only composition in those tongues, but a wide range of classical reading. It will be required that all translations aim at that accuracy, promptness, force, and beauty of expression, which such a training is suited to bestow.

Classical Geography will be illustrated by Kiepert's mural maps, the whole series of which hangs in the class-room. The light always radiating from words upon things, as on religion, art, philosophy, nationality, and the whole manner of ancient life, will be daily traced. No pains will be spared to make the classical languages elucidate our own vernacular. Throughout the curriculum, the study will be an exercise, not of mere verbal memory, but of philosophical memory, of discrimination; of rendering reasons; and of research, concerning things, no less than words.

The time needful for completing this course will vary with the diligence and previous attainments of students

Among the reference books which it is desirable that philological students should have on their tables—in addition to the grammars, of Crosby for Greek and Andrews for Latin, and the lexicons of Andrews for Latin and Liddell and Scott for Greek, may be mentioned:

Rich's Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon.

Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, Biography, Mythology and Antiquities. 6 vols. 8vo.

Doederlin's, or Ramshorn's Latin Synonyms.

Finlay's Classical Atlas.

Becker's Gallus and Charicles.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

JOSEPH C. PICKARD, A. M., *Professor.*

The instructions of this Chair will embrace,

1st. The French and German languages and their Literature.

2nd. Comparative Philology and the principles of the Science of Language.

There are two classes in German, one for beginners, the other for more advanced students.

Extra instruction will be given, when desired, in Italian and Spanish, and in the English in its Anglo-Saxon forms.

FRENCH.

First Term.—Fasquelle's French Course.
 " " Colloquial Reader.

Second Term.—Fasquelle's Course, continued.
 " Napoleon.
 Picciola.

Third Term.—Translations into French.
 Collot's Dramatic French Reader.

GERMAN.

First Year.

First Term.—Woodbury's Method, and Reader.

Second Term.—do. do. ; Schiller's 30 Years War.

Third Term.—Translations into German ; Adler's Handbook.

Second Year.

First Term.—Becker's Grammar ; Adler's Handbook.

Second Term.—do. do. ; Schiller's and Gœthe's dramas.

Third Term.—Gœthe's Faust ; Writing German.

BOOK-KEEPING AND COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

DAVID H. TULLIS, *Instructor.*

This school has for two years been in successful operation in the City of Madison under the denomination of "Bacon's Commercial College." It is now a part of the University, and will soon be transferred to the rooms designed for it in the main edifice. At present rooms are occupied in Bruen's Block. The course of study consists of,

1st. Double Entry Book-Keeping, embracing the various departments of Trade and Mercantile accounts, viz: Wholesale and Retail, Stock and Partnership Books, Shipping, Steam Boating, Railroadings, Banking, Manufacturing, Commission, Joint Stock, and Company Business.

2nd. Commercial calculations, comprising the system of calculations appertaining to Percentage, Equation of Payments, Compound Equations, Exchange, (Domestic and Foreign), Arbitration of Exchange, General Average, Arbitration of Merchandise, Tonnage of Vessels, Storage, and Custom House Transactions.

3d. Business Penmanship.

4th. Commercial Forms and Correspondence, including Forms of Invoices, Accounts current, Account Sales, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Orders, Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Articles of Copartnership, and Business Letters.

5th. Lectures on Customs of Merchants, Rules of Trade, &c., &c.

It is the purpose of the Board of Regents in the establishment of this Instructorship, to afford the student an ample opportunity to qualify himself for prosecuting the Mercantile Profession in any Department, and to any extent.

Students are taught separately and not in classes, and can enter at any time they choose.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

DIDACTIC, OR THEORY AND ART OF TEACHING.

DANIEL READ, LL. D., *Professor.*

In this school a course of Lectures was delivered during the summer term on various topics relating to education and the preparation of teachers for their profession. These lectures were open to the body of students, and were attended as to part of the course by a majority of the whole number.

The subjects embraced in the course were such as the following: Education—what is it?; physical education; intellectual education; æsthetical education; an examination of the powers of the mind as to communicating and receiving knowledge; who do the work of education, the office of the teacher, and the importance of making teaching a distinct profession; the school house and its proper furniture and appointments; school polity and discipline; incentives to study; mode of hearing recitations; punishments; premiums; graded schools; school libraries; proper methods of teaching different subjects; what can the State do; school laws of Wisconsin, &c.

As a part of the course, students also were appointed to prepare and read papers on subjects of special interest relating to education, and to institutions for promoting learning.

The Board of Regents have taken measures to make the training and instruction of teachers a prominent part of the work of the University in the scheme of State education. To this end, the Hon. Henry Barnard, Chancellor elect of the University, who has made Normal Schools a subject of special attention, is to render his service as a Professor in this School, with such aid from other Professors as may be necessary to carry out complete plan of Normal instruction.

PREPARATORY COURSES.

JOHN F. SMITH, A. B., *Tutor.*

In accordance with the ordinance of the Board, preparatory instruction will continue to be rendered to students desirous of entering the University Schools, until such time as the system of public instruction shall be so far perfected, that the graded schools of the higher order, may assume the preparatory instruction of the youth of the State. The Board assign the close of the academic year 1862-3, as the period, from and after which, this school, as an attachment to the University, shall be entirely dispensed with. While it continues in operation, the most ample provision will be made for the faithful and thorough instruction of all such as choose to avail themselves of its advantages.

For the subjects of study embraced in the preparatory course, reference is made to the schedule on a preceding page.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS.

The foregoing chairs belong to the Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts, and are arranged by ordinance of the Board, into the following schools, namely:

SCHOOL OF PHILOLOGY.

HENRY BARNARD, LL. D., *Chancellor.*

DANIEL READ, LL. D.,

Professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature.

J. H. LATHROP, LL. D.,

Professor of Ethical Philosophy.

The subjects of study in this school are Mental Science, Logic, History, *Æsthetics*, and English Literature.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

HENRY BARNARD, LL. D., *Chancellor.*

JAMES D. BUTLER, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOSEPH C. PICKARD, A. M.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

DANIEL READ, LL. D.,
Professor of English Literature.

The subjects of study in this school are Ancient Languages and Literature—Modern Languages and Literature.

SCHOOL OF POLITY.

HENRY BARNARD, LL. D., *Chancellor.*

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D.,
Professor of Ethical and Political Science.

DANIEL READ, LL. D.,
Lecturer on International Law.

DAVID H. TULLIS,
Instructor in Commercial Science.

The subjects of instruction in this school are General Ethics, Political Ethics, Constitutional Law, International Law, Political Economy, and History of Civilization.

SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

HENRY BARNARD, LL. D., *Chancellor.*

EZRA S. CARR, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

JOHN W. STEELING, A. M.,
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D.,
Professor of Ethical and Political Science.

DANIEL READ, LL. D.,

Professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature.

JOSEPH C. PICKARD, A. M.,

Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

The subjects of study in the school of Natural Science are Chemistry and its applications, Natural History, General Physics, Mathematics, Physiology, and Hygiene, Ethics, Aesthetics, English Language and Literature, and Modern Languages and Literature.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

HENRY BARNARD, LL.D., *Chancellor.*

JOHN W. STEELING, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

T. D. COREYLL, A. B.,

Instructor in Surveying and Engineering.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

DANIEL READ, LL.D.,

Professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature.

JAMES D. BUTLER, A. M.,

Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOSEPH C. PICKARD, A. M.,

Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

The subjects of study in this School are Mathematics, and Practical Engineering, Architecture and Drawing, Natural History, General Physics, Physiology and Hygiene, English Language and Literature, Latin, or two of the Modern Languages.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The Board of Regents, at their meeting in July, 1858, resolved to open this University School, as soon as the clear income of the University Fund, applicable to instruction, should reach \$16,000 per annum; or sooner, if a full professorship of Agricultural Science should be endowed from other sources.

ces. In the mean time the applications of Science to Agriculture and the useful Arts will be taught in the School of Natural Science.

The subjects of study in this School are: Theory and Practice of Agriculture, Chemistry and its Applications, Natural History, General Physics, Physiology and Hygiene, Mathematics, English Language, and Literature, Ethics and Political Economy, Rural Economy and Veterinary Art.

In the Department of the THEORY AND PRACTICE OF INSTRUCTION, there is one University School, to wit:

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

HENRY BARNARD, LL. D., *Chancellor,*
And Professor of Normal Instruction.

DANIEL READ, LL. D.,
Professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

EZRA B. CARR, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D.,
Professor of Ethical and Political Science.

This School will be opened, after January, 1859, under the special charge of Henry Barnard, LL. D., Chancellor elect of the University.

Normal instruction has hitherto been rendered by Professor Daniel Read, of the School of Philosophy.

The subjects of Study in this School are: Theory and Practice of Teaching, English Language and Literature, Mathematics, Physiology and Hygiene, Natural History, General Physics, Political Economy, Mental and Moral Science, and Aesthetics.

DEGREES.

The student who shall have completed the full Classical Course, and passed satisfactorily the required examinations, will be entitled to the degree of *Bachelor of Arts*.

A successful prosecution of the same pursuits, for three additional years, will entitle him to the degree of *Master of Arts*.

The student who shall have completed the Scientific Course, and passed the required examination, will be entitled to the degree of *Bachelor of Philosophy*.

Three years successful prosecution of the same studies will entitle him to the degree of *Master of Philosophy*.

Any student who has completed the course of study embraced in either of the foregoing schools will be entitled to a diploma, certifying him to be a graduate of said school.

The studies of the Normal School will extend over a period of two years; and any student who shall, during this time, diligently and successfully prosecute the same, will be entitled to a *First Class English Certificate*.

If to these studies, be added the Ancient and Modern Languages, the student will be entitled to a Diploma.

Students who shall have successfully pursued a select course of study, will be entitled to a Certificate.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the University class of the first year, must pass a satisfactory examination in the preparatory studies set forth in the schedule.

Candidates for advanced standing are also examined in the studies to which the class they propose to enter have attained.

Applicants for admission must present testimonial of good moral character, and students coming from other colleges a certificate of honorable dismissal.

It is provided in the by-laws, that no student shall be admitted by the Chancellor to residence in the buildings, or to the exercises of any term, till the charges for tuition and room for study and lodging, shall have been paid, in advance.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

The University edifices contain public rooms for recitation, lecture, library, cabinet, etc.; study and lodging rooms for students; apartments for the residence of some of the families of the Faculty; and a large dining hall for the board of the Faculty and students. A laundry is also attached to the establishment. The buildings are warmed, during the winter, by furnaces in the basement.

Furniture, for lodging and study rooms, must be furnished by the student,

RECITATIONS, ETC.

Each class attends three recitations or lectures daily. There are also frequent exercises in declamation and composition.

EXAMINATIONS.

Each term is closed by a public examination of all the classes, at which every member of each class is required to be present. The examination of candidates for the degree of A. B., will be holden three weeks before commencement.

LIBRARY, APPARATUS, ETC.

The library, which is open to all the students of the University, comprises over three thousand volumes, and will receive yearly addition by the purchase of the most valuable standard works.

In the cabinet of minerals, there are over four thousand specimens, and the whole is of great scientific value. Full suits of specimens, collected in the geological survey of the State, are directed by law to be deposited in the University.

The Farwell collection of specimens in Natural History, recently donated to the University, is in excellent condition, and is of high scientific and instructional value.

The Philosophical and Chemical apparatus is well selected for most purposes of scientific illustration, and will be annually increased.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Literary Societies, the Hesperian and Athenæan, are valuable aids in the intellectual training of the student. Each has a Library of several hundred volumes.

MERIT ROLL.

A permanent record is kept of the daily attendance, conduct, and recitations of each student; and information of his standing communicated, from time to time, to his parent or guardian.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The students are assembled at prayers daily, in the chapel of the University, at the morning hour for commencing study and recitation.

A portion of the students have formed themselves into a class for Biblical instruction, which holds a session of one hour every Sabbath afternoon. At their request Prof. Butler conducts the exercises of the class, which consists mainly of a critical examination of a portion of the New Testament. Several members of the Faculty and of their families participate in these exercises.

TERMS.

The collegiate year is divided into three terms or sessions, of thirteen weeks each, beginning as follows :

1. The third Wednesday of September.
2. The first Wednesday of January.
3. The fourth Wednesday of April.

Commencement anniversary, the fourth Wednesday of July.

BOARDING, ETC.

The families of several of the members of the Faculty reside in the buildings, and take their meals in the hall. Students are admitted to the several tables of the Faculty at a charge not exceeding two dollars per week.

Many of the students board themselves at their rooms, at rates varying from \$1 to \$1.50 per week.

Washing is done in laundry for forty four cents per dozen.

As the expenses of this establishment are to be defrayed out of the current receipts, it is strictly provided, that no student shall be admitted to board in the hall, till he shall have deposited, with the Steward or the Chancellor, \$25 for the term of thirteen weeks, or at the rate of two dollars per week for any less time ; also \$5 for washing—the proper drawback in each case, if any, to be paid to the student, at the close of the term.

Furniture for private study and dormitory, may be purchased at reduced prices of the locating officer, by the student, on entrance, and re-sold to the same officer at the termination of membership.

These arrangements having been perfected, the State University offers to pupils a more economical and safe residence, than any other Institution of Learning in the West.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term,	\$4 00
Room,	3 00

The bill of wood for furnace heat is three dollars per term.

These comprise all the University charges, except for actual damage done by the student. Occasions for this item of charge are very rare.

The expenses for the University year may, therefore, be summed up as follows :

For Tuition,	\$12 00
Room,	9 00
Heat, (deduct \$2 for April term,)	7 00
Board, (maximum,)	75 00
Washing, (\$5 per term, deposited,)	15 00
Total,	: \$118 00

The drawback on the two latter items of charge, may reduce the total amount some ten or twelve dollars.

ABSENCE.

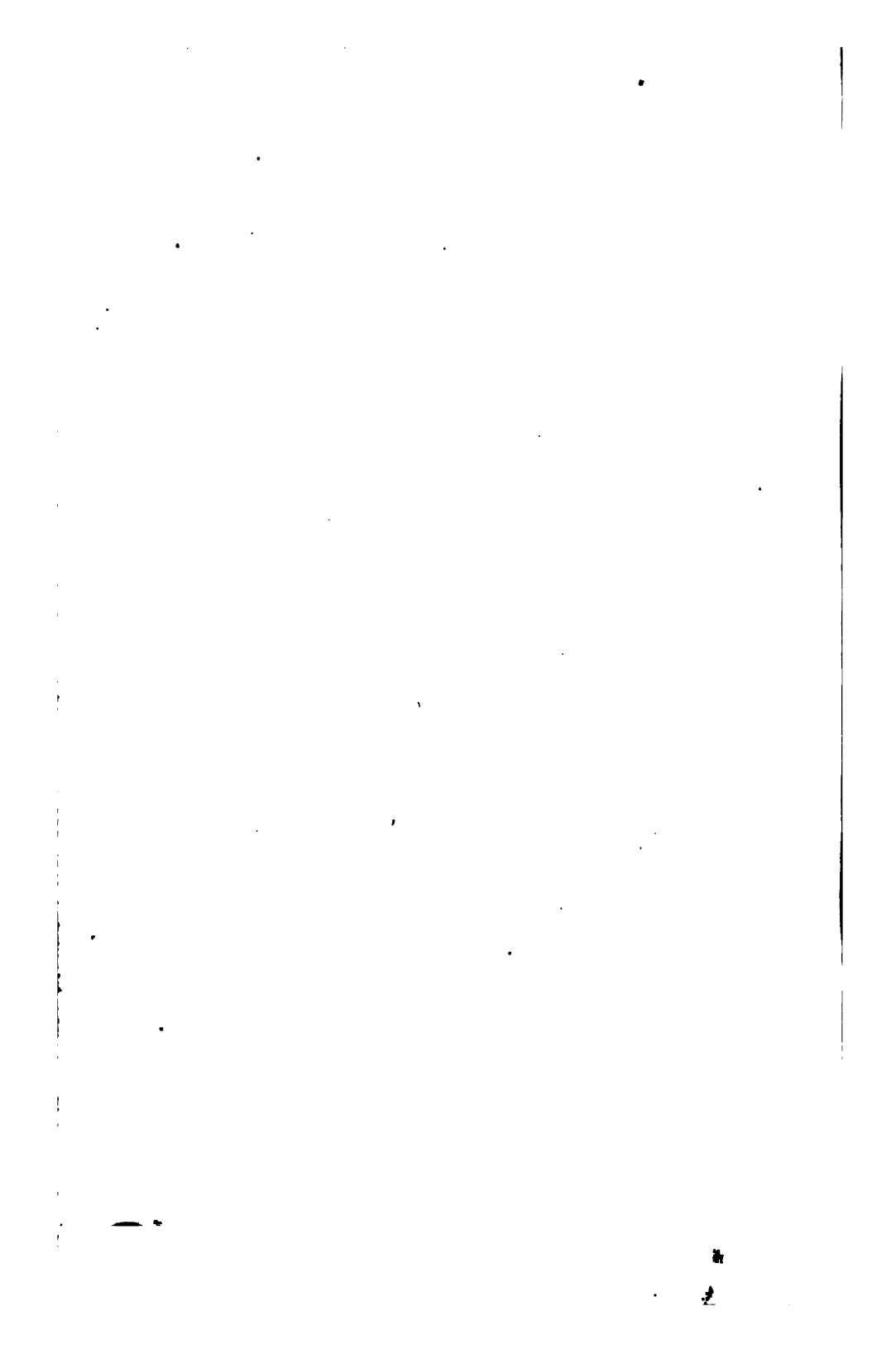
The importance of punctual and continued attendance of students, from the beginning to the end of each term, cannot be too highly estimated. The loss of a single day bears unfavorably on the character and the progress of the scholar. The distribution of vacations, and their aggregate length, leave no justification for encroachment upon term time by further unnecessary absence. It is to be hoped that parents and guardians will concur with the Faculty in refusing leave of absence in ordinary cases.

ERRATA.

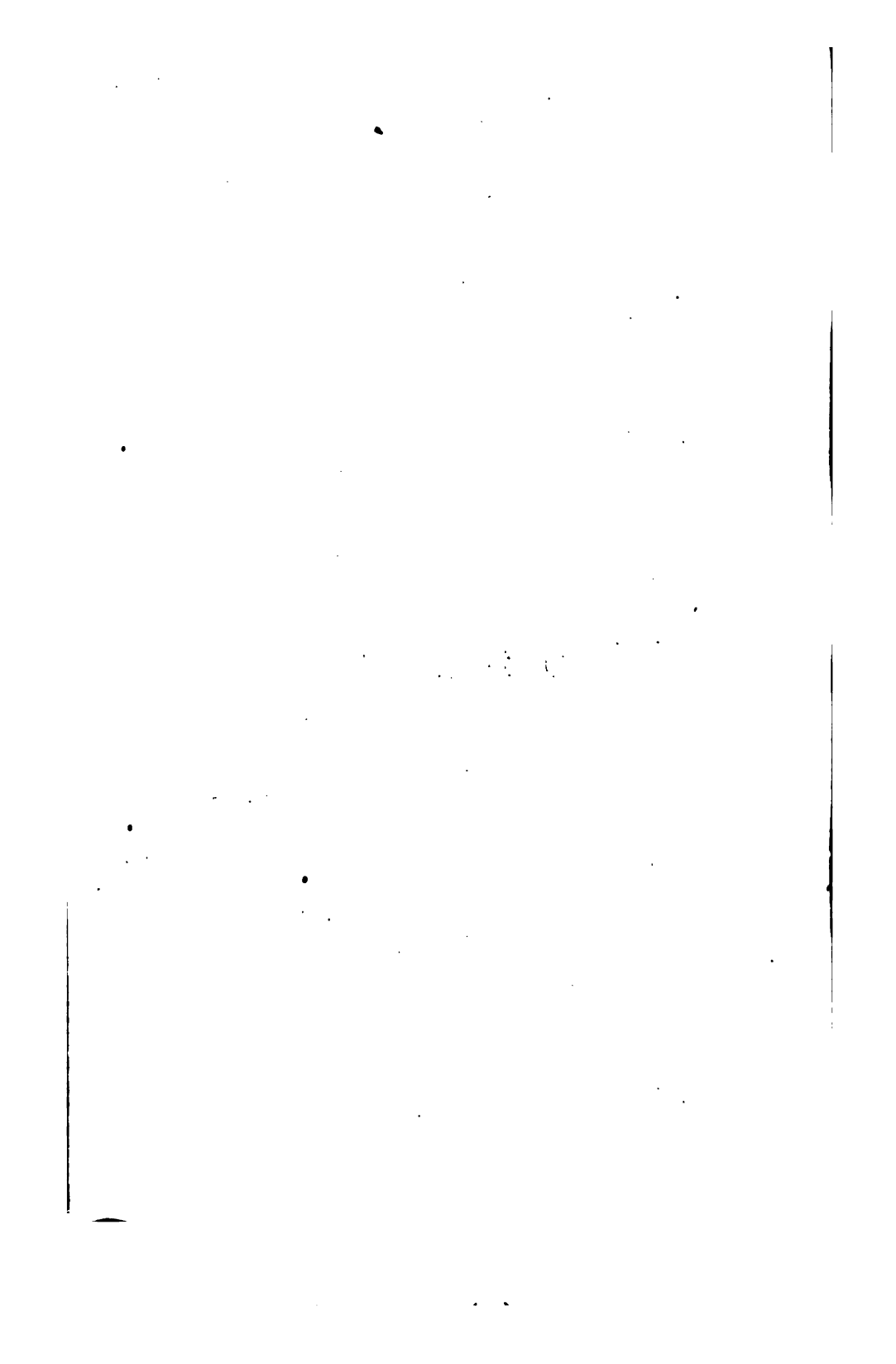
[In the haste with which this Report was run through the press, in order to lay it before the Legislature at an early day, numerous errors have occurred, the more important of which are noted below. The others will doubtless be corrected by the intelligent reader.]

Page 6, 15th line from top; "it" should commence a sentence.

- do 25th " " " for "so" read "do". Period after "well."
- do 7, 5th " " bottom; insert "of" after "proof."
- do 11, 8th " " top; for "avading" read "evading."
- do 18th " " " omit semicolon.
- do 15, 6th " " bottom; for "coper" read "cooper."
- do 18, 20th " " top; insert comma after "him."
- do 8th " " bottom; for "implorations" read "implication."
- do 28, 9th " " top; for "preceptive" read "perceptive."
- do 25, 22d " " " for "exhorting" read "exacting."
- do 26, 11th " " bottom; for "war" read "ward."
- do 27, 6th " " " "even" read "ever."
- do " bottom line: insert comma instead of period after "Interior," and comma after "was."
- do 83, 12th line from bottom; read "basswood" for "logwood."
- do 84, top line; for "one" read "due;" for "Hatchen" read "Hatcher."
- do 85, 17th line from top; for "429,98" read "2,429,98."
- do 22d " " " for "effect" read "offset."
- do 2d " " bottom; for "not" read "brought."
- do 36, 20th " " top; for "part" read "past."
- do 2d " " bottom; " " "
- do 37, 5th " " top; for "marble" read "rubble."
- do 39, 7th " " " for "cupalo" read "cnpola."
- do 55th, 2d " " " for "Treasurer's" read "Treasurer on."



DOCUMENT H.



REPORT

OF THE

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Waupun, Dec. 31st, 1858. }

To His Excellency Alexander W. Randall,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved April 19, 1852, "providing more fully for the organization of the State Prison," &c., which makes it the duty of the State Prison Commissioner, on the 31st day of December in each and every year, to make "detailed report to the Governor, verified on oath, which shall contain a full and accurate statement of all the concerns of the Prison, for the year ending on the 31st day of December," &c., I now submit a statement, showing the state of forwardness of the building, financial condition of the institution, property on hand, number of convicts, &c., together with such other suggestions as I have ventured to make, which, if adopted, would, in my opinion, result beneficially both to the State and the convicts.

Having been nominated to the office I hold, without any solicitation on my part, and totally unexpected by myself; never having given my mind to a moment's attention on the subject of prison discipline, or the duties pertaining to the office of State Prison Commissioner, any further than the general and deep interest felt, in common with others, for the reformation and elevation of the lowly and debased, I accepted the honor, so kindly tendered me, with the utmost reluctance, knowing my want of experience, and fearing a lack of ability to manage the institution, either with honor to myself, or satisfaction to the State.

Immediately after coming in possession of the office, I sought every source of information I could command, by letter or otherwise, which would assist me in educating myself for the performance of the duties I was called to fulfil. As your Excellency is aware, I have, during the past autumn, visited the prisons of most of the Northern States, for the purpose of qualifying myself for these duties. For the uniformly kind reception which I met at every institution I visited, and the unwearied pains taken by every officer of whom I solicited information, to show and inform me of everything required, I cannot but feel the utmost gratitude. I flatter myself that my journey was not in vain, as I feel a greater degree of confidence in managing more economically and prudently the affairs of the institution over which I am placed during the coming, than I could, possibly, with my acknowledged inexperience and ignorance during the past year.

The great inquiry during the last session of the Legislature was, "How can the Prison be made to pay its way as in other states," and it was for the purpose of solving this problem, in part, that my journey was taken. There are three ways of employing the convicts in the prisons I have visited, as also, in those with whom I have corresponded on the subject.

One method is to contract to the highest bidder, for a term of years, the services of the convicts; the State furnishing shops and overseers, and boarding and clothing the prisoners. The contractors finding power for machinery themselves, or, which is the same thing, hiring it from the State, and having the right of keeping an agent or foreman constantly in the shop, who, it is generally stipulated, shall conform to all the laws of the prison.

Another method is to lease the prison, shops, convicts and all, for a number of years, to the highest bidder, and he clothe and feed the convicts, and perform all the other duties pertaining to the State.

The third is for the State to find stock and have articles made and sold in the market as those of other dealers. For the success of either of these methods, as a means of self-support, it is absolutely necessary, to have the prison, wall, shops, and all the appurtenances finished before a realization of the object can be looked for, if it be expected the convicts shall assist in their construction. In no prison that I have visited, where I received any information on the subject, have the convicts nearly paid their expenses till these works were finished in a sufficient manner to systemize and perfect a plan of mechanical operations, without which all who con-

duct such establishments, know they cannot be profitable. The work of the convicts here, has been put, in a great measure, thus far, on the prison, and in making clothing, shoes, &c., for prison use. A little reflection will convince any one that, as long as convicts are thus employed, they can bring nothing in, in money, to pay their keeping. Neither can it be expected that they will work as constantly under such circumstances, as if in shops, under the eye of a keeper.

Scattered about a yard of five acres in extent, and among piles of lumber, stone, &c., it is impossible to have all under the supervision of the officers constantly, and, of course, there will be much skulking and standing idle.

This cannot be prevented. A statement of the work done during the year will be found in the tabular portion of this report. Permit me, in part justification for having accomplished no more, to say that when I took possession of the office, it was in midwinter, and consequently too cold to work on, or in an uninclosed, unroofed building; and, in addition to this, there was no money in the treasury to purchase material, and, as there were extreme doubts about funds being appropriated for that purpose, I dared not get in debt for any. The appropriation was made, I think, about the first of April, but the roads were then in such a bad condition, that we could neither get lime, sand, nor such lumber as was required before the first of June, as it will be remembered it rained a great part of the time in April, and nearly all the month of May.

¹ Since that time, we have driven things as fast as possible. It is true, part of the men were employed in the shops all winter, and some sawing wood, and doing other unproductive labor; but after all, we lost the work of the most of them for five months.

It is a question with me, whether, for the accomplishment of any of the ends for which imprisonment is designed, the further employment of convicts, in large numbers on public buildings, is preferable to hiring the work done by citizen mechanics, and having the prisoners employed in shops where they can be continually under the watch of an officer. In a building like this, containing so many apartments, dark passages, cellars, &c., it is necessary to have a very much larger overseer force than is necessary in shops; and thus, unless there is an officer over and with every man, it is out of the question to keep all at work.

Then, again, citizen mechanics acting as foremen, visitors, teamsters, and others, necessarily about and in the yard, are constantly coming in contact with the convicts, smuggling to

them contraband articles, and otherwise exerting deliterious and immoral influences. This cannot be prevented, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance. I am strongly inclined to think, after a years' experience, that as soon as shops can be constructed, it would be better for the moral well-being of the convict, as well as the financial condition of the prison, to let the finishing of the institution out by contract, and put the prisoners at work where they will be separate from a class of men who take a mischievous delight in thwarting the officers of the prison in the exercise of their duties.

The same objections which I urge against the employment of prisoners on public buildings, will hold good, in a moral view, against the system of contracting their labor to individuals or companies, and being subject to their presence, or that of their employees in the shops, it may be urged that there is no other profitable way of employing convicts, that the State would lose money by going into extensive mechanical operations, and that the prison should, in all cases, pay its own expenses. I state these objections, because I have heard them. While I dissent in toto from the assumption that it is the highest and first object to make a prison *pay*, I will say that, so far as I have learned, this objection is erroneous.

There are several States in the Union who employ their convicts in the manufacture of articles for sale, and so well, I will particularize presently.

But *paying* prisons, under any system, are not near so numerous as I had supposed, from statements made on that subject. For instance, the Clinton County Prison of New York, *never* paid its expenses. The prison at Sing Sing, has not paid its expenses for many years, and the last Inspector's Report showed the *earnings* to be \$94,946 97, while the expenditures were \$109,586 58, and in this estimate of expenditures, only \$42,350 57 is put down to officer's salaries, when, in fact, counting one-third of the salaries and traveling fees of Inspectors (\$7,500,) which would be \$2,500 for Sing Sing, and which is properly chargeable to the institution, and the actual sum expended for this purpose was \$48,600.

The discrepancy can only be accounted for by supposing that the Inspector's salary, with those of the higher officers are paid, as in some other States, *directly* from the State Treasury. The same report gives the earnings of the Auburn Prison at \$69,954 08, and the expenditures \$74,180 35.

Here, as at Sing Sing, the amount given as paid for officers' salaries, falls short of the aggregate as ascertained on the spot, about the amount of one Inspector's salary, including

\$900 traveling expenses and those of the higher prison officers. The Michigan State Prison has been in operation about twenty years, and yet by the last Report, it appears there was appropriated by the Legislature for that year, the sum of \$25,000.

It is due to say, there was some building done that year, but the State is charged for it at seventy-five cents per day for convict labor, and yet the disbursements exceed the receipts, including the \$25,000 by \$1,118 60.

The Massachusetts Prison is one of the best managed institutions in the United States, and yet it failed to pay its expenses the last year reported by about \$12,000, and the Legislature was asked for an appropriation of \$20,000 for part indebtedness as part of the earnings, were not available.

By the last year's Report of the Inspector of the Ohio State Prison, that institution failed of paying its expenses in the sum of \$8,106 58, and I was told at the prison that, notwithstanding the face of reports, this was better than it ever did before.

It is true, some prisons show a surplus of earnings over expenditures; but wherever I have been informed, this result is arrived at by charging the State for all building, repairs, &c., done by convict labor, as the prison would charge it to an individual.

In the above instances, it will be seen that the whole *earnings* are given, which are much larger, as a general thing, than the amount of money received. This is explainable in two ways. In the first place there is almost always a good deal of work done in the way of repairs, building, &c., which is credited to the prison as earnings; but which, in fact, brings no money save in the shape of appropriations to defray prison expenses.

In the second place, contractors like other individuals, sometimes fail, and, in that case, notwithstanding bail is given, the State may calculate to lose the indebtedness, whatever it may be, that is due to it at the time. At anyrate the sureties will not pay, if not compelled, and, in most instances they work out in some way. Then, the history of all prisons where this system is adopted shows a constant tendency to claims for damages by contractors, which usually result unfavorably to the State.

As a proof this, let me quote from the last report of the New York State Prison Inspector, in giving the result of a settlement of one of these claims. After stating that they had allowed the claimant, Jacob D. Kingsland, the sum of \$4,870,88 they go on to say: "There was only one other

way of settling this question, which we felt sure had been suffered to run too long already,—that was, by directing the then agent and warden to commence a suit for the recovery of whatever balance might be found in the end to be due. The experience of all connected with prisons, *has demonstrated the utter folly of a resort to litigation between the agents of the prisons and contractors: the result, in every instance, having been disastrous to the interests of the State.* The italics are mine.

Here is the settlement of the same Inspectors with another contractor; but before quoting, I will say that this case gives an insight into another vein of State losses by the contract system. When sales are dull, or when there is a depreciation in the market, of such articles as they deal in, the contractors will say, "we are now unable to compete with establishments outside, as there is a great reduction in the price of labor, and we must have something reduced from the per diem of the convicts or we will be obliged to throw up our contract." This, I am informed by prison officers, is quite common, and, unless their demand is acceded to they *do* throw up the contract, and the State is left with the whole number of convicts under such contractor's charge idle, for an indefinite period of time, and, probably, a law suit for the recovery of money due, the result of which, as the inspectors of New York have said, is likely to result disastrously to the State. I now quote from the reports: "There is a balance due the agent and warden of the Sing Sing prison from Mr. Wilson, of \$7,971.29, which he claims to be wholly unable to pay, and asks us to make him some allowance for the improvements put upon the property, now wholly valueless to him, but valuable to the State."

They then state that *he has a lot for sale*, and say further, "We recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Inspectors to settle with him, and make such reasonable allowance as shall be just to him, under all the circumstances of the case; and also, that they be authorized to purchase the lot above mentioned."

These instances, found in the Report, coincide with information obtained on the ground. When these difficulties are not decided in the courts of law, they hang on unsettled, till the officers of the prison become wearied of delay and settle on the contractor's terms, or they remain till a revolution in politics places the contractor's political friends in power, and, even in this case, I am told, the State is sometimes a loser.

With the leasing system, I am less acquainted; but I see

no good reason for supposing a lessee would be less difficult to deal with, or less liable to fail in his engagements, than a contractor.

The States of Missouri, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, purchase stock, employ their convicts in manufacturing it, and sell their wares in the market as other manufacturers. With the pecuniary situation of the Missouri Prison, I am not perfectly acquainted; but am informed by letter, that the convicts were leased till a few years ago, since which time they have employed them, to a great extent, in putting up permanent shops. The Warden feels confident when these improvements are finished, that the institution will pay expenses—he thinks it will do more. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey Prisons are on the solitary system, hence, they cannot employ machinery to as much advantage as we can under the “congregate” system; but, notwithstanding this, I am informed, that since they have had their buildings perfected, their books have shown balance-sheets in their own favor till within a few years, since which time, the Pennsylvania Prisons have failed to meet their expenses by small amounts. They have not failed, however, as largely as some others under the contracting system, and their financial affairs are in a healthy state.

The New Jersey Prison, under its present efficient managers, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, pays its own expenses.

It is proper to state here, that a statute of Pennsylvania prohibits her penitentiaries from manufacturing any article produced in the cities where they are located. This tends to augment their indebtedness. It is my opinion that, by judicious management of the shops, and rigid economy in the purchase and distribution of prison stores, this system could be made more profitable than the contracting method. In either case, however, the State must expend very considerable sums in buildings without expecting a return in kind. It would sometimes happen, undoubtedly, that unsold articles would remain on hand at the end of the year; but they would be as valuable as demands against contractors, and would have no damages to offset, nor lots for sale. But, as I have remarked, there are the same objections to the contracting and leasing systems, that I have urged against working men in buildings where they are constantly coming in contact with outside workmen, and others about the yard.

These contractors, of course, obtain the services of the convicts for the purpose of making money! This is their only object, and the more they can make, of course, the better.

They have no *moral* aim in view, as the prison officers *should*, and, I believe, do have. There may be some very moral and even religious men taking contracts for the labor of convicts, but they are *human*; and the number thus engaged, who will not transgress prison rules a *little*, for the object of augmenting their profits, form the exception, I think. I have learned this by conversing with prison officers, and also, with men who have been employed as agents for prison contractors. Let me give an instance: I got on board the cars at this place, a short time since, to go to Milwaukee. I found several gentlemen engaged in conversation about our prison, and one of them said he had been employed as agent or foreman, for a company of contractors at Auburn, New York, for a number of years. This man amused his companions for a long time with his *smartness* in conveying forbidden articles to the convicts; his management to prevent the officers detecting a prisoner in the breach of prison law, and his tact in getting the good-will of the men by such means, and himself teering clear of detection! He was suspected, he said, by the prison authorities, and they tried to have him removed, but could not effect it because he could get more work out of the men than any other.

Whether his tale was literally true or not, of course I cannot tell; but it agrees very well with nearly all the information I have received on the subject. If, by the distribution of five dollars worth of tobacco, they can get ten dollars worth of extra work, they will, in a majority of cases, do it. This can, and is done, in so many ways, that it is, in most cases, impossible to detect it. The convict will, of course, deny it, and a man who will hold such commerce against law, with a State prisoner, is not above falsehood.

Even when detected, as the New York Inspectors have said, a suit at law would almost certainly go against the prison authorities. I was told at one prison that it was impossible to prevent the convicts getting contraband articles, in consequence of agents and others; and the State had repealed a law very necessary, in my opinion, in the reformation of a convict, because they found it impossible to enforce it. It requires but a little reflection to be convinced of the utter impossibility of exacting obedience to a police regulation, or any law, in a State Prison, when the convict knows there is an outside power to act in collusion with him, not only in the breach of rules, but in preventing detection after they are broken. The moral effect of such acts is decidedly bad. It is absolutely necessary that every rule or law about a prison, should be implicitly obeyed. The government is necessarily

absolute, in a great measure, and hence, cannot be divided. No person but the regularly constituted authority should, by precept or example, encourage or wink at the breach of the least order given.

When this is done, and persisted in, the convict, of course, loses the necessary respect for his officer, supposing, very naturally, that the rule is a tyrannical one, such as outside opinion would justify him in availing, or the person in collusion with him, would not assist in the evasion.

Inside of a prison, as outside, the moral sense is blunted by every wrong act, however small. After the conscience becomes accustomed to break one rule, it is fitted to transgress another; and a more important one, with greater alacrity than the first, and but a short time will suffice to prepare the mind for the commission of any crime when there is a reasonable chance of eluding detection.

Again, inside the prison as outside, when there is nothing to restrain vicious acts but the fear of detection and punishment, we have arrived at a very low state of moral degradation. It may seem strange to some to hear of a moral force, inside of a State Prison, or any restraining power but physical. It is true, there are some who cannot readily, be induced to adopt a right course and avoid a wrong one, except through the fear of punishment—they know no other law—they have been taught nothing else. These cases, however, are exceptional, and will yield, doubtless, in most instances, to a practical application of the precepts of Jesus, and a knowledge of the *inevitable* consequences of wrong and the laws of their own being.

A very large majority of the convicts under my charge, have obeyed willingly, every order given; and have not, to my knowledge, violated any law since I have been here. A few have to be confined in a dark cell once in awhile, and in two or three instances, I have held men under the pump and pumped water in the face. On one man we resorted to this twice, and, I am now well persuaded, the fault was more in an officer over him than in the convict himself. Since that officer has been dismissed, now six months, we have had no trouble with this man. Soon after we took possession here, there were the premonitory symptoms of an insurrection—*just to try us on*; but my ever vigilant Deputy, James Giddings, and the officers in the shop (the stone shop,) assisted by one or two convicts, suppressed it immediately. We put bars and chains on two of the leaders, but have taken them off long since and these men are as quiet as any.

Let the prisoner be removed from all outside interference,

especially from persons only interested in making money out of him—let the police of the prison be composed of the right sort of material, and convince the prisoner that no injustice is intended him, and that he is merely in a school of reform and not a place of vindictive punishment, and I believe the instances will be few, where he will not leave the institution a wiser and better man than he entered. I do not say that all will be thoroughly reformed, but that that great work will have been commenced, so that if society could be induced to receive them in a proper spirit, it could soon be perfected.

Society seldom so receives a discharged convict; and, though there have, undoubtedly, been great improvement made in prison discipline within a few years, still, with deference to those more experienced, I think there is much yet to be done before the convict will be much benefitted in a moral way.

One of the most important *essentials* in the reformation of the criminal is the proper selection of prison officers. Without this, all other efforts will be useless. I am afraid this has seldom been sufficiently attended to; but, as I must speak of it in another place, I will drop it for the present. Another great error, in my opinion, has hitherto been, that the *reformation* of the convict was made *secondary* to having the prisons pay a revenue to the State.

While I accord fully with the strictest economist that penitentiaries should be as little expense to the State as possible—nay, that they should pay *revenues*, if this can be done, while the State does its *duty* to the convict and humanity; still I think the *paramount* object should be the restoration of the guilty to society and their families, reformed, educated, and useful men and women.

How can this be done? I answer that it will be difficult to induce a convict to become just, while he feels that injustice is being done to him. Like begets like. If he discovers an over anxiety in the officers who arrest him, to have him appear in darker colors than he deserves—if he sees the manifestations of spite in the judge who sentences him, and a like spirit in the prison officers after he is delivered to them; and especially if he knows his sentence is unjust, or severer than it should be, he will assuredly be hardened in his guilt, rather than reformed from error. There is, also, a question with me, does the State not transgress the bounds of justice in her dealings with the guilty?

I am not a lawyer, but I believe it is a well established principle of common law, that an individual can only resist

with sufficient force, to protect himself from injury. What right has the State to do anything more?

It will probably be conceded that it has none; but asserted that it does nothing more. Let us see. An individual, from want of moral perception, from hereditary tendency to wrongdoing, or acquired bad habits, commits a trespass on the rights of another—does so repeatedly, till his hand is against every man. What then? It becomes the right, nay, duty of society, or the State, to protect itself, by causing the offender to make restitution, as far as possible, and preventing a recurrence of like depredations in the future. This is all—nothing more—nothing less. It has no right to sever family ties, further than the necessary separation of the offender from his friends for a given time. It has no right to say to this person's partner, who has taken him or her for better or worse, that the marriage relations are severed; that this imprisonment is good cause for a divorce. This law forms an inducement for an infidel wife or husband to swear his or her partner into a State Prison, that another alliance may be formed with impunity. Neither can I conceive how the State has any legitimate demands on the convict's labor, after he pays the amount it costs to keep him. It has no right to *sell* him for a number of years to a contractor or lessee. If it be conceded, as I think it will be, that *one* object of imprisonment is to reform, I ask is a State of absolute slavery a very good place for that purpose?

My opinion is, that the State, while necessarily restraining the convict from a portion of his natural rights, should be very careful to deprive him of no more than is necessary to reach the ends of mercy and justice. Instead of enacting that a convict "shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the State," would it not subserve the ends of justice better to cause an account to be opened with each prisoner as soon as he arrives at the prison, let the State furnish him with work by the piece, or some other equitable way, and pay him all he earns over his keeping? The surplus I would have reserved for him at the end of his sentence, or paid on his order to his family or friends.

This *certainly* would be just; to this the prisoner seems to be entitled. In addition to the justice of the thing, it would be more likely to reform than the present system, and it would be more likely to reform, *because of its justice*. It would also, tend to *preserve* family ties, whereas the present system severs them. How consoling it would be for a poor convict in the darkness of his cell on a cold winter night, to reflect that he had that day, transmitted to his wife and children a portion

of his earnings, and that a heartless contractor was not living from the profits that were due to his own family! He would sleep better that night—he would walk forth to his labor next day with more love for his fellows, and an infinitely better opinion of himself. He would go home in thought, to his own fireside, and see, in imagination, the eyes of his little ones glisten with joy when his wife spreads forth the product of his remittance, and told her children, in love and gladness, that their father had sent it to them.

Would this not cement the alliance between this man and his family? Would not he be more contented, more happy? And where there is contentment and peace, is there not hope? Will this family be as likely to become county, or town paupers, as though he furnished nothing for their support, or would the wife be as likely to sue for a divorce, and his children be scattered to the four winds? The reverse of all this would be likely to happen, and when his time would expire he would return home, sure to meet his family in love and with more of a determination than ever before, to be their father, protector and friend.

But, I think I hear it objected that while *some* would more than support themselves, and send something to their families as suggested, and their portion would fail of paying their expenses, and the State would certainly be a yearly loser. I believe this would be the case to some extent. There are many around this prison who have not earned a dollar since I have been here, and probably never will. What then? Is it just to make one rogue pay another rogue's expenses? Is not the State acting roguish herself in this case? But I will be asked if, when the State goes to the expense of building prisons for the prevention of crime, would it not be just to make those prisons, *as institutions*, pay their own expenses? I answer, No; not if injustice be thereby done to the meanest inmate within the walls. Besides, those men who are, or are likely to be public charges in a prison, would be equally so at large, either as rogues or paupers, and it is as easy to support them in the State prison as any place. But the State is not guiltless. *A very large majority* of the inmates of this prison are there in consequence of the maddening influence of a poison held to their lips by State authority. Can the State, then, after licensing a body of men to manufacture criminals, expect these criminals will cost her nothing? I leave this for the determination of legislators. But I am firmly persuaded, that though the system I suggest would tell against the financial view of prison affairs, yet society, at large, would be the gainer. I will waive the axiom that *justice* should be done at

whatever cost, and look at it through the light of dollars and cents. First, then, the majority of convicts removed as they are from idle and vicious company, and stimulated by the thought of doing something for themselves and families, and fitted for the performance of labor by a contentment of mind which a sense of the justice done to them will engender, cannot fail of *producing a greater amount of wealth* than they would be able to do under the depressing influences now brought to bear upon their minds. By wealth I mean the product of labor. Then, again, the convict's family also stimulated by the thought that the labor of their natural provider is not wrested from them and given to support the families of their wealthy neighbor, or thrown into the State Treasury, will entertain better feelings of the world, of their fellow-beings, and will not consider man in his political capacity, their enemy, as they now do, to a great extent; now seek to make reprisals on society for the wrongs which they feel is being done them. This feeling will beget a sense of self-respect and honor, habits of industry, which will not only save them from following the father to prison, but, added to his earnings, will save them from the poor-house. Here will be a saving to Society of costs of future prosecutions and the support of this family either as paupers or criminals for life. But this is not all. It cannot be otherwise than that the convict will leave the prison, with a greater degree of self-respect, and a heart more at peace with his fellows than he now does, and will not be near so likely to enter into his old habits, but, on the contrary, become an industrious citizen and a producer of wealth, instead of a consumer of that produced by others. This all seems so plain to me that I think it deserves a trial, though, of course, I would not feel authorized to adopt any such system without statutory authority. I do, however, feel authorized to commence a system of mechanical operations with a view of employing more profitably the convicts under my charge, and think, were I authorized to give them tasks to perform, and pay for overwork done, it would be more encouraging for them, and better, on the whole, for the State. This would approximate to my plan and would, perhaps, be better to adopt at first, as it would demonstrate, in some measure, how my theory would work.

I have purchased a small quantity of coper stuff, and have established a nucleus for more extended operations in this line. I have chosen this as one branch, because the cost of stock is comparatively little, and the product commands a ready sale for cash. I also intend, unless the Legislature direct otherwise, to plant a quantity of broomcorn, in the Spring

and commence the manufacture of brooms. This article will bear transportation to Milwaukee or Chicago, and always commands cash. The New Jersey prison finds this branch of industry quite profitable, and they purchase their material in Ohio. We already do something at shoemaking, in addition to our own work, but I am of the opinion that stock in this line forms too large a proportion to the whole amount, to be a profitable employment. I would call your attention, and that of the Legislature to the Statute disfranchising a man for life, for the commission of the slightest felony, punishable in the State prison. It seems unjust that a youthful indiscretion should be visited with a life-long punishment. It is true the executive has the pardoning power, but how few of this friendless class are ever restored to the right of citizenship through this channel! Even this is only *mercy* where the convict should have *justice*. The young convict sent here for a few years, feels the weight of this degradation heavier than the years of confinement within these walls. I believe any man who has spirit to aspire to a higher life would. But the evil does not close with the feeling of degradation, for the man who is brought to think himself unworthy of equality with his fellows, will not think himself above the commission of crime. A degraded man is always, more or less, vicious. I hope the Legislature will look to this subject.

The Statute, but more particularly the sentences of the Courts, seems to imply that there is something derogatory in "hard labor," and cannot have a good effect upon the mind of an ignorant man. To be sentenced to "be punished in the State prison, *at hard labor*," would lead the convict to suppose that the hard labor was part of his punishment, and if it be a punishment, then it is something to be avoided, both here and after he leaves. Discharged from prison under this impression he will naturally look about for some means of subsistence by which he can live without resorting to the degradation that he has been so long subjected to by the law, and the sentence of the Court.

Not being fitted by habit or education to engage in any of the *legal* pursuits for obtaining money without earning it, he is obliged to seek his old associates, and, again declare war on the world in the capacity of a burglar or thief. This has a bad effect on others as well as the convict and as an advocate for the *dignity* of the only legitimate and honest means of obtaining wealth, I object to it.

It may be said this is calculated to reform, and not part of the punishment. This may be so, but it is singularly worded, if this be the intention, and, if it is, I suggest the propriety

of having the sentences run so as to read, be punished in the State prison at reading the bible, as well as at hard labor. As labor is not only a virtue, but a necessity of our nature, I would hint the propriety of convicts being sentenced to State prison to have the *privilege* of working.

Several States have enacted a law which, I am told has a good effect on the conduct of the prisoners. It is something like this: I quote from the report of the Inspectors of the State of Iowa. "The deputy warden shall keep a daily record of the conduct of each convict, and if, at the end of the first month, any one has no infraction of the rules of discipline recorded against him, his term of sentence shall be diminished one day; at the end of the second month, if no infraction is recorded against him, two additional days of diminution are made; for the third month of such continued good behavior, three days of diminution; and for the fourth, four days; and four days for each subsequent month of such continued good behaviour," &c.

Such a law, I think, would be a great inducement for a prisoner to behave himself. Another law I found on the statute book of Pennsylvania is worthy of consideration. In that State the prisons keep an account with the counties, and any convict failing to earn his keeping, has the deficiency charged to the county whence he is sent.

This has the effect of preventing worthless persons being sent to the State prisons "to get rid of them." I was glad to see in almost every prison I visited a tendency to humanitarian feelings towards the convicts, and, in almost every instance, a softening of the discipline from the extremely harsh system of years gone by. The old feeling that a convict was an incarnate fiend is giving place to the more christian sentiment, that he is a brother, though fallen. In accordance with the advice of every member of the State prison committee last winter, as well as the approval of my own judgment, I have permitted the convicts in the prison to read any newspaper that is admitted in a family circle, as well as other current literature.

I was surprised to hear this step condemned, with less or more severity, in *every prison I have visited!*

The reason generally assigned for refusing it to the convicts, was the desire to prevent their knowing anything transpiring outside of the prison!

What added to my surprise, was the almost equally universal custom of giving the convicts tobacco! Thus they are deprived of the knowledge which would be of service to them on their release; and, at the same time, indulged in the grati-

fication of a debasing, sensual appetite! It is true, I was told in some prisons, it was allowed because, in consequence of contractors, it could not be kept from them; but in other instances they told me they gave it to "get more work out of them!" The physician of Sing Sing prison told me he found the use of tobacco in that institution to be a serious obstacle in his treatment of the sick, and that he was of the opinion that some diseases were caused by the use of this drug. His experience is corroborated by the report of the physician of New Hampshire State prison, for 1856. Sing Sing is one of the prisons where I was told this article could not be kept from the convicts.

After a year of trial, *I am well satisfied*, that reading the news of the day has a good effect, *and that only.*

Much as tobacco is desired by some of them, I do not think there is half a dozen men in this prison who would exchange their privilege of reading the news for the free use of tobacco. Those who I think would, are the most ignorant and worthless. To reclaim a man, it is necessary to enlighten him—to debase him gratify his sensual desires at the expense of his spiritual and mental.

There are now in this library, exclusive of a large quantity of bound tracts and Sunday school publications, not read, three hundred and fifty volumes of books. Forty-three of these are German. Two hundred and fifty dollars was expended last summer for books, as ordered by the legislature. I hope there will be appropriated for this purpose of at least as large a sum yearly. The State of Massachusetts employs a man called a State Agent, whose business it is to receive the convicts on their discharge from prison, and assist them in getting employment. I cannot commend this too highly to our legislature.

It is the most melancholy sight imaginable to see a discharged convict leaving the prison on such cold days as we sometimes have in Wisconsin, with only five dollars between him and starvation or crime, and a suit of clothes insufficient to keep him from freezing! If he gets work, it must be by going a distance, and commencing by telling a lie, either directly or by implorations, for if it be known he had been in State Prison he will not be employed. It argues well for human nature that so few return to prison after leaving it.

Another law I found in one of the States, Pennsylvania, I believe, prohibiting a sentence expiring between the first of December and the first of April. This, also, is worthy of enactment here. I believe all the prisons I visited are governed by Inspectors, who have the general supervision of the

prison, and, in many of the states the appointment of the Warden and subordinate officers. This system, especially in New York, I consider a bad one. In that state, one of the three has the sole management of all the prisons for three months; then another, and so alternately.

The board, when I was there, was composed of one democrat, one American, and one republican, and the consequence was a change of subordinate officers every three months. I can hardly imagine how a Warden can manage a prison unless he has the power of appointing and removing his own officers.

The argument used for an Inspector system is, first, to secure experienced men in the management of the institution; and, secondly, to have a supervisory eye over the Warden, that the State may suffer no loss. As one Inspector is elected every year, it generally changes the government as effectually as though there were only one, and, as in the case of New York, it is even less permanent than when the whole management is under one person for two years. As for the second reason given for the employment of Inspectors, I think the history of prisons in one or two states where it is adopted, will be convincing that it has not always answered the purpose designed.

But a Board of Inspectors is necessarily ignorant of all the minutiae and detail of the prison, and unless they are present all the time, have to depend on the resident officers at last, for any knowledge save what is on the face of the ledger.—As the Governor, in our own State, is obliged to visit the prison occasionally, I can see no benefit growing out of a Board of Inspectors, over our own method. I would, however, have a law authorizing that officer or some other, legally designated to visit the prison quarterly, to settle with the Commissioner.

In some of the States there are teachers appointed to instruct the convicts in the different branches of an English education. This is well; and, in addition to a Chaplain, I would recommend the appointment of a moral instructor, whose business it would be to hold a school a certain number of hours every day, and, in addition to this, to give a weekly lecture to the convicts, on the principles of Moral Philosophy, showing them the inevitable bad consequences of wrong actions, the constitution and nature of things, the laws of their being, and their relation to the outward world and its Creator.

The Rev. Samuel Smith has officiated as our Chaplain since the commencement of my administration, and for several years before. He is a sincere, devoted and excellent man.

He has labored laboriously and well. His salary is \$250,00 per year!! For the spiritual condition of the convicts, I refer you to his report. I will add that there is but one prison in the United States, I believe, that expects a man to preach once every Sunday, and attend to all the other duties of Chaplain, for so small a sum.

In addition to the labors of Rev. Mr. Smith, Rev. Father Deal, of Fond du Lac, has on several occasions, celebrated mass, and preached discourses to the Catholic prisoners, and such others as chose to hear him.

The law makes it the duty of the Deputy Warden to keep the books of the prison, and the attention of the legislature was called to this fact last winter, and solicited to create an office of clerk and book-keeper, but they refused. I will here state that it is an impossibility for that officer to keep those books and do his other duties. He is now constantly busy from five o'clock in the morning till after seven in the evening, either in the cell room, yard, or in some of the shops, attending to his varied duties, and cannot possibly keep the books in addition. This is the only prison I know anything about, that does not pay a man expressly for that business. I hope the legislature will relieve him of this additional duty.

Several of the prisoners have small sums of money deposited in this office, left, as by law directed, when they entered the prison. They frequently wish to use it, either for the purchase of something for their own use, or to send to their friends. The law makes it necessary for me, before paying it to them, to get an order from the judge of this district. This causes some delay, expense, and trouble, in many cases balancing the little sums they wish. I see no propriety in placing this power in the hands of a judge, who knows nothing of the circumstances, instead of the Prison Commissioner, who knows all. It would be desirable to have this altered.

We have now, confined in this prison for life, twenty-two convicts. These are among the most peaceable men in the prison. We have never had occasion to punish but two of them. One, by confinement in the dark cell a few hours, and the other, who was sent here insane, and has remained in that situation ever since, we put under the pump, by advice of the physician, to see if we could frighten him into sane conduct. It did no good. With this exception, there are no better behaved men in any place, than these murderers. Nearly half of them committed their crimes when drunk, and are now, when sober, amiable, well-disposed men. Notwithstanding, though I hesitate to recommend it, I would call the attention of the legislature to the fact that this class of convicts will be likely

to increase, and having nothing to lose, may unite their force in an insurrectionary movement. I would have no fear with any of the present number, but when the body is increased, some more daring and abandoned one may inspire the others to league with him for an evil purpose.

In the state of Michigan, this class of convicts are confined, each in a separate room, and are not allowed to have any intercourse with any one, save in the presence of an officer. Through you, sir, I would solicit the legislature to consider this matter, and act as their judgment may dictate. I would not add one pang to those already felt by that unfortunate being who has to pass a lifetime within these walls, if the good of others did not seem to require it, but I feel, sensibly, that henceforth, it would be safer to have murderers in the first degree punished by solitary confinement.

This system of confinement, as I have said elsewhere, is adopted in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for all criminals, and, I must say, I found *one* prison conducted on the congregate system where the condition of the convict was less tolerable than in either of those states. In those prisons, I found the officers very humane feeling men, and though the convict must necessarily, pass his time in solitude and silence, still they are better fed than in almost any prison I have seen, have large comfortable rooms, good beds and clothing, and the officers spoke to them when I was there with a feeling and familiarity, which I did not see in some other prisons.

The health of convicts in these institutions will compare favorably with any where I visited, and though I do not approve of solitary confinement if it can be avoided, still, in the case I speak of I think perhaps, it might be well.

There was an appropriation of seven thousand dollars made at the last session of the legislature for building purposes.— With this it was expected a sewer of sufficient capacity to drain the filth of the prison to the river, a distance of half a mile, would be constructed, and also, the main building of the prison finished. This estimate was based upon a calculation made by the State Prison committee of last session, assisted by myself, and which was founded on my predecessor's report, and such other information as we were able, at that time, to obtain.

Further investigation of the subject soon convinced me that this sum would be entirely inadequate. As I was myself ignorant on such matters, I applied to Mr. Mygatt, of the firm of Mygatt & Schmidtner, architects, and the designers of the main prison building, in regard to the size that would be necessary to build such a sewer as would answer our purpose perfectly.

His opinion was, that four feet in high and two and one half wide inside, would be as small as would be advisable to make it to be safe from clogging. Allowing one foot for the thickness of the shell, and two feet from the surface of the earth to top of the sewer, (which is not too much to protect it from the action of the frost,) it would require an excavation of eight feet.

Four feet of this would be through solid limestone rock. I procured several estimates of the cost of such a work, and none were less than six thousand five hundred dollars. It was evident, then, that it would be folly to attempt the construction of this sewer and the completion of the main building of the prison with seven thousand dollars. Which would be proper to leave and which pursue?

I knew, should the summer prove to be an unhealthy one, the yard would be a nuisance that would add malignity to any epidemic that might seat itself upon us. On the other hand, the old prison where our stores were kept, and where my family resided, as, also, where the female prisoners are confined, was extremely combustible, and liable to be burnt continually. Had such a catastrophe occurred at that time, the State would have experienced a loss of stores; and the commissioner, who is obliged by law to reside within the precincts of the prison, would have had no residence. The female convicts, also, would be turned out of doors.

It is true there is no place in the new building designed nor well fitted for female prisoners, still, they *could* be kept there; and, under all the circumstances, I thought it advisable to trust to the well established salubrity of our location, and the preventive skill of our physician, Dr. H. L. Butterfield, for continued good health, and hurry the building to completion as fast as possible.

Although there is still much to do on this edifice, it is now, comparatively, nearly done; and I hope the Legislature will look with favor on this departure from their designs. The sewer, which seems to be very necessary, will, I am fearful, cost still more than the above estimates; as, in order to get four feet through the rock, there will necessarily have to be a wide cut in breadth. As the route must be for the greater part of the way through one of the principal streets of the village, it is probable we would not be allowed to use powder. I think it a great mistake in the founders of this institution not putting it on the bank of the stream.

The law authorizes the commissioner to pay to the guards one dollar and fifty cents per day; and the overseers in the several departments of mechanical labor, as, also, the gate-

keeper and overseer of the cooking department one dollar and twenty-five cents per day.

I foresaw, early in my administration, that this sort of discrimination would destroy that unity of feeling and action among my subordinates, which was necessary and proper to carry out a harmonious system of discipline. In the first place, the post of keeper or overseer of convicts requires men of finer intellect, more decision of character and quicker preceptive powers than that of guard. In the second place, should an insurrection ever be attempted by the prisoners, the keepers are in the place of greatest danger, and in every other prison, where a discrimination is made at all, it is made in favor of the keeper. Again, it sometimes happens that an officer on guard is well qualified for the post of keeper, while a keeper is peculiarly adapted for that of guard. In this case, it would be proper to change them; but the guard is unwilling, of course, to take the keeper's place, because it reduces his wages twenty-five cents a day.

My predecessor encountered these same difficulties, and, failing to have the wages equalized, took the responsibility of paying one dollar and a half all round; and his act was approved, on settlement with the State. I called the attention of the State Prison committee to this subject while here, and showed them the difficulties I had to encounter.

After a candid consideration of the subject, made upon the ground, and in view of all the circumstances they recommended to the legislature an enhancement of the wages of the keepers, &c., to the same as that of the guards. A bill was accordingly presented for that purpose, and, I believe, passed the Senate, but was lost in the Assembly. The reason assigned for the refusal was, that times were hard and men were out of employment—were *obliged to work*, and could be got for even a lower sum than a dollar and a quarter! It was true that men could have been procured for seventy-five cents per day, but they would have been worthless as keepers, however valuable they would have been at some other employments. Permit me to dwell a moment on this subject, as I believe it has never been sufficiently considered.

To begin then, these officers are obliged to be within the prison walls *at all hours*, day and night, unless absent on leave by the Commissioner. This comes pretty near being as close confinement as the convict is subjected to, and it is as necessary as it is close, for should a fire break out at any time, or an insurrectionary movement among the prisoners be manifested, it would be necessary to have the full prison force on hand at a moment's warning. Again, overseers over the dif-

ferent mechanical departments, should be practical workmen in that branch over which they are placed, and is well known that a good practical overseer over a mechanical establishment can seldom be got for a dollar and a half per day; but this is not all. These men coming directly in contact with the prisoners, being in their midst, with and among them all the time, it is very necessary they should be men of active, quick, perceptive powers, who can readily, not only detect any incipient mischief, but be able to read every man's character in his face, in order to know how to deal with each, in the best way possible to exact obedience to orders, without unnecessarily wounding the feelings or irritating the temper.

The convict comes here with the idea that the world is his enemy, and this officer over him an agent of vengeance. The keeper should be capable of disabusing him of this fallacy. There are frequently complaints made by keepers against convicts, which are absolutely and positively denied by the prisoner. The keeper *must be sustained*, while at the same time we are led to doubt the exact truthfulness of his statement. It will be seen from this the very great necessity of this officer being a calm, unprejudiced, dispassionate man, incapable of harboring feelings of revenge, and possessing a character for the most *undoubted* truthfulness. Did he not possess this last requisite, he would be as incapable of fulfilling the duties of his place as though he were physically blind. I have not found all thus truthful.

In fine, a keeper, should be a man of more than ordinary intellectual ability, possessing energy and untiring vigilance, united with firmness of purpose, yet very great mildness of disposition, capable of inspiring love in all with whom he comes in contact, giving his orders without giving offense; but in such a manner that the convict knows they must be obeyed.

He should; moreover, be of serious, sober deportment, feeling an interest in, and a relationship to, the unfortunates over whom he is placed; and, above all, he should feel and reverently acknowledge an accountability to a *higher law* than the "rules and regulations" of the prison. The statute forbids the use of tea, coffee, tobacco, &c., to the prisoners, unless ordered by a physician, and my oath obliges me to enforce this law, which I believe to be an excellent one, as much as any other. To do this, I have found it necessary to exclude from my employment, all who are addicted to the use of the latter drug, as the sympathy between consumers of this article, appears to be so strong that it is impossible to keep it from the convict, if the keeper uses it and has it in his possession.

I have been obliged to discharge men from employment about the prison, who have been recommended to me for persons of good character, who were, notwithstanding, so destitute of proper moral perceptions as to daily, weekly, and monthly, pursue a course of deliberate and persistent violation of this salutary law. It will readily be perceived that not every man who can be hired for the lowest sum, is at all fitted to fill such a post as this. He may make a very good farm hand, an excellent journeyman mechanic, a fair lawyer, clergyman, or even fill quite respectably a seat in the Legislature, and yet not be a proper person to take charge of a gang of convicts. I have not succeeded in getting all my officers of the high grade which I speak of; but some of them approximate to it, and it is my constant endeavor to have all come as near that level as possible. To do this, I found it impossible, when the remuneration was only one dollar and a quarter a day and find themselves. Men of the description spoken of can do better. Accordingly, early last spring, I discharged three night guards, and made it obligatory on the other officers in addition to their ordinary duties, to share equally in the work done by those discharged.

After exhorting this additional service, I have taken the responsibility of paying the keepers the same wages as the guards. By this arrangement, all have become satisfied, and there is no jealousy existing between different grades of officers. I have not included the gate-keeper in this arrangement, as he has a house furnished for his family, and has not been called on to perform any extra duty. I trust to the justice of an enlightened and liberal legislature to approve my act.

I believe there is no State in the Union that pays her prison officers, on an average, less than ours, even at a dollar and a half for keepers. There are a few, where they pay their keepers less, (a very doubtful economy,) but their higher officers a good deal more.

The State of Massachusetts pays ten turnkeys, (turnkeys there are what we call keepers) each eight hundred dollars per annum; fifteen watchmen seven hundred and fifty dollars each, and six assistant watchmen, six hundred dollars a-piece. These constitute all the subordinate officers. The Massachusetts prison is one of the best governed institutions in the country.

The State of New York pays her keepers six hundred dollars a year each; the Pennsylvania prison at Alleghany City pays three of her overseers six hundred and fifty dollars each, the balance six hundred each. The eastern penitentiary, same

state, pays a portion of her overseers eight hundred dollars a year, and the balance six hundred dollars a piece.

The penitentiary of Illinois is leased to an individual, who by conditions of the lease, is warden of the prison. Of course he has the whole management, and is supposed to know how to procure the right kind of subordinates. He pays the overseers of the cooper and wagon shops a salary of one hundred dollars per month each; that of harness making, sixty dollars per month. These are all the salaries I have any knowledge of in that prison.

The States of Michigan, Connecticut and one or two others pay their keepers less than we pay, but their higher officers get more. Guards, at every prison where there is a difference made, get less than keepers. I do not think good men can be got for either place for less than a dollar and a half a day.

There have been two escapes from the prison during the year; one was gone six weeks before he was retaken, the other only a few minutes. In addition to these, there have been three unsuccessful attempts made to escape. On all of these men but one we put balls and chains and kept them on during the warm weather, not as a punishment, but to keep them safer.

The statute requires the commissioners "whenever any convict shall complain of any such illness as shall require medical aid," to "employ some physician," &c.

The number of convicts at present is so great that a medical adviser is needed every day, and, instead of employing one temporarily, as the statute seems to indicate, I made an arrangement with Dr. H. L. Butterfield to make daily visits for which I pay him one dollar per day.

Many prisoners come here debilitated by excesses of different kinds, and consequently are unable to do anything but who are not sick. These form a rather formidable body of *dead heads*, and are totally worthless in earning anything.—With the exception of this class, Dr. Butterfield has managed by strict attention, daily, to war off disease in a very great measure, and I do not think any other prison shows as small percentage of sickness as ours. By the physician's report you will see we lost one man by death, and that we have had one case of varioloid in the yard—an officer. But I refer you on this subject to the physician's report.

The hospital of the prison for males consists of only two small rooms, not more than sufficient to accommodate half a dozen men. In case of any serious epidemic, it would not do at all. After six are accommodated, we are just as badly provided for as though we had none. This is the worst calculation

about the building. Even for the number we can accommodate, it is unventilated and unventilable, besides, it is so nearly adjacent to the Commissioner's parlor, that it makes that room very undesirable.

The female hospital is as large as the male, though the proportion of female convicts to male, will not average more than four per cent. A building will certainly have to be erected for this purpose, or the room intended for a chapel must be diverted from that use, to that of an hospital.

I have found that, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, very large quantities of food have been destroyed by the men hiding it in their cells or about their persons. As each man ate in his own cell, it was impossible for the waiters to know, when a convict called for more victuals, whether he had eaten what he had or not, and, in some instances, twice as much was handed in to them as was eaten. This was carried out by them, or left in the cells for use between meals, and much of it wasted. Some, undoubtedly, hid and called for more to gratify a feeling of mischief.

I found, on my tour to the east, that other prisons had been troubled in the same way, and now a common table is quite generally substituted for the isolated method of former years. I was told, particularly in Michigan, that a great saving was effected by the change.

I have, accordingly, since my return, ordered tables and have them eat in that manner now, save in the evening, when they generally have a pudding, and eat in their cells, as usual.

We have no dining-room; and, in place of one, we use the space in the cell-room, between the cell-block and the outside wall. I feel confident this will save a considerable sum during the year; but we ought to have a dining-room; and, as it is indispensable to have an hospital, I would recommend an appropriation for a building, say forty feet wide, and eighty feet deep, two stories high, for these purposes.

The upper story could be used for the hospital, the lower for the dining-room.

Soon after I came here, I found there had been United States prisoners kept here, amounting in the aggregate to seven hundred and twenty-nine weeks. After careful investigation, I found nothing had even been paid for their keeping. I accordingly made out a bill, dating to some time in the summer, and presented it to the United States Marshal. That officer informed me, by letter, that he had forwarded the account to Washington, to the office of the Secretary of the Interior. I think it was accompanied with Judge Miller's

opinion, that it should not be allowed; first, because it should have been presented every six months; and secondly, because the convicts were sentenced to hard labor, and ought to pay their keeping. He sent me a copy of Judge Miller's letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which I transmitted to your Excellency.

As our own convicts are not all supplied with profitable work, it can hardly be expected we can keep United States prisoners at work which will pay. I hardly think the first objection of Judge Miller's serious.

I never heard before that because a claim was not presented when it was due, that that would be a bar against the collection of it afterwards.

Every State that I know anything about, charges and gets paid for United States convicts. Some States give them credit for work done, and some do not; but in either case there is always a balance in favor of the State. I have ascertained since I made out the bill last summer, that the State has received for United States convict labor, the sum of \$647 43.

I have made out another bill, dating to January 1st, 1859, gave credit for \$647 43, and have had it presented again.

One of these convicts who, it is supposed, should have earned his keeping, I have learned was under the doctor's charge nearly all the time he was here—one year and a half. Another, who is here now, is a sickly boy of fifteen, who could do nothing if we had shops to put our men to work in. The balance have only earned what we have credited, and even the labor done, could have been done as well, probably, by some of our own convicts who were, in consequence of giving it to these men, at some unprofitable employment. The truth is, we have been troubled to keep them all busy.

I have charged four dollars a week for board, clothing, guarding, and medical attendance, amounting to \$2,916 00, or, after deducting the credit, \$2,268 57.

I hope your Excellency will call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and that some action will be taken on it to the end that I may know how to act should a refusal of payment be persisted in. I see nothing unreasonable in that case, to authorize the commissioner to re-deliver such convicts to the United States Marshal, with instructions to receive no more.

I will make no recommendation for appropriations for building purposes, more than to say what *should* be done *immediately*, and leave it to a legislative committee to say what, if any, can be done without.

A building for a dining-room and hospital, I have already

mentioned. We have thought it prudent to keep eight men as guards on the wall, from the first of June till the first of December, in consequence of the insecurity of the fence now being called by that name. This is two more than my predecessor employed, and four more than we now have, or will have through the cold season.

The increase of convicts in the yard, was the reason of employing more than my predecessor, and the number will have to be increased again as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently warm to warrant a convict in laying in barns and out-houses without danger of freezing.

This subject was agitated in the Legislature last winter, but nothing done. The present fence can scarcely be called an obstacle to escape, much less an obstruction to thieves and intermeddlers, from the outside, getting in in the night. We want a wall very much for both purposes. We have, this year, increased the current expenses \$1,095 00 for extra guards, and \$175 00 for repairing the present rotten concern, more than would be necessary had we a wall twenty-five feet high. This extra guard expense will have to be resorted to every summer till a wall is built.

The increase of prisoners during the last two years, has been ninety-four; and there are only ninety-one vacant cells left. In addition to this, the female convicts may be burnt out at any time, and, in that case, there will be no place for them. I speak of this to show the urgent necessity of building the north prison wing immediately, as, were it commenced now, it could hardly be expected to be finished before it will be necessary to occupy it.

Permanent shops should be built, so that we could employ the convicts as much as possible within doors, as I am firmly persuaded they should not be mixed up with citizen mechanics and others promiscuously, in a yard, or around a building.

They cannot be prevented from idling away their time; they destroy much more clothing, and it is impossible to maintain discipline among them.

The old prison will answer for temporary shops, but permanent stone buildings should be erected immediately.

The sewer, also, spoken of in another place, seems to be indispensable.

The main building of the prison is yet unfinished, and, I will add, unfurnished, also. I will not press an appropriation for furnishing the commissioner's residence, as I can do without furniture one year longer as well as any other man, never having been accustomed to much.

My predecessor recommended the purchase of a strip of

land on the South line of the prison enclosure, as it would, at that time and now, be an easy matter for the owner of that land to build close to the line and converse from the upper windows of his residence with the prisoners in their cells. I would also recommend the purchase of a strip, say one hundred and fifty feet wide, running the length of the State land. The same width of land could be spared from the North line, which, by being divided into village lots, would probably sell for considerably more than the piece to be purchased.

A fire-engine ought to be owned in the yard, as there are frequently fires in the mechanic-shops of other prisons, and our old buildings are much more combustible than any I have seen.

As the article of light forms no inconsiderate item of expense, I would recommend the erection of gas works within the yard. Other prisons have done so, and have made a saving thereby.

I will, myself, take the responsibility of putting up a mill to grind our own meal, if not forbidden. I think much might be saved by buying our wheat and Indian corn and grinding it. Wheat ground and sifted in a common sieve as Indian corn is now sifted, makes a very healthy and palatable bread. I speak from experience, for I eat no other.

An engine would be the best power, and in that case, it could be used for other purposes; but a horse will do. I hope the Legislature will think of this as considerable could this way be saved, which added to other means of saving mentioned, would very considerably lessen the yearly current expenses, and put us on a footing with other institutions that we are pointed to as paying prisons, and which have all these accommodations.

Foreseeing the want of employment for the majority of our men after we should cease to work on the building, and not doubting the ultimate completion of the north wing, I have taken the responsibility after consulting your Excellency, to purchase a quantity of stone; and I am now employing forty convicts in cutting them, preparatory to putting them in a wall.

If it is not thought advisable to build the north wing, the stone will do for any other building the State may choose to put up in the yard, or they may be sold, if wanted, to any one building in the neighborhood.

There is no other way of keeping the convicts employed through the winter, and even this, only supplies labor for a portion who are not employed in the shops. We will have to divide wood sawing and such necessary but non-paying work among the others equally.

I trust the Legislature will see the necessity of this step, and make an appropriation for the payment of these stone. There have been delivered up to this date, one hundred and forty-three cords, amounting to \$3,466 65.

I find it impossible to comply with the statute requiring the Commissioner to make a report on the 31st day of December, containing "a full and accurate statement of all the concerns of the prison for the year ending on the said 31st day of December."

The 31st day of December is the last day of a quarter, and a busy day in a State Prison Commissioner's office, consequently, the "statement" must be made out a day or two after. I hope the Legislature will change this time of making the report till a week or two after the 31st of December, or require the year to close earlier.

It may not be improper to state, (though it is no part of the duty in making out a report,) that it is now in contemplation to hold a United States Convention of Prison Officers, and others interested in the reformation of the convict, and the subject of prison discipline, at some central point during the next spring or summer.

Such a meeting where a free interchange of views and experience on this subject, may be made and discussed by those most experienced in such matters cannot fail, I think, especially, if continued yearly, to produce a very salutary effect. At present, every State appears to have a theory or system, in some measure, of its own, without profiting by those of its neighbors. As every trade, occupation, and profession, are forming associations for mutual improvement, it appears necessary that this very important calling should not be behind others. If such a convention be held, as I think it will, I would hint the propriety of a small appropriation to defray expenses in attending it. I purpose to be present at any rate, and leave it with the Legislature to determine whether it will be of sufficient public importance to pay my expenses.

There has been a bill presented to me by Mygatt & Schmidtner, for services rendered as architects, in the year 1857. The account, or, rather, the balance claimed, is \$200, upon which they now claim \$14 interest. They assert that there was a full agreement with my predecessor, Edward McGarry, for this amount, in addition to what they received from him; but that he, for some reason, referred them to the legislature for this balance. The subject, I think, was brought before the legislature last winter, but they were not allowed the bill. I have not felt authorized to pay it, as Mr. McGarry, in his last

report, only says, they had "claimed from me some extra compensation for services rendered, as did some other men employed in the construction of the main building; but I deemed it more prudent for me to refer such matters to whom it properly belonged." These men have thought of commencing an action at law against the Commissioner for the recovery of this sum, but have been induced to wait until it was once more presented to the legislature, hoping that body would either allow it, make a direct appropriation for that purpose, or authorize me to settle it. I believe the sum is honestly due them, but it has never come before me in a shape as seemed to justify me in paying it.

My predecessor reported the whole indebtedness of the prison for the year 1857, to be \$36,125 99, and also a balance unpaid from 1856 of \$2,768 16; also, money received from convicts entering prison, \$159 56, making, in all, the sum of \$39,053 71. Of this sum he had paid in cash and convict labor, \$33,405 61, leaving a balance of \$5,648 10 to be provided for. As an off set to this sum, he reported "reliable credits on the books to the amount of

Groceries, pork, beef, flour, wood, cloth, leather and	\$ 578 85
other supplies on hand to the amount of	4,668 23

Making, in all,	\$5,247 08
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The credits spoken of were as follows:

From T. Snow, for cut stone in 1856,	\$ 6.44
" D. E. Dingman, do do	74.76
" R. Pebbles, do do	27.67
" H. Van Winters, do do	58.86
" L. Raymond, blacksmith work,	11.03
" Hatcher & Moore, cut stone in 1857,	161.22
" Whitney & Danforth, convict labor,	153.98
" C. Rouk & Co., " "	84.89

\$578.85

Of these sums I have collected,

From Whitney & Danforth, and applied on work done on main building,	\$153.98
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" R. Pebbles, and applied on current expenses,	12.00
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\$165.98

Mr. Van Winters has convinced me that the charge against him is a mistake, and that he has paid for all the stone he ever got. Mr. Pebbles had an offset paid former commissioners, of

\$ 15.67

Rouk & Co. have paid me in work,	44.52
To which add, from above,	<u>165.98</u>

Making,	<u>\$210.50</u>
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Hatcher & Moore's account is unsettled, but I consider it perfectly good; as, also, the balance of Rouk & Co's. I do not think the balance can be collected. As a further offset he reported as chargeable to the current expenses of 1858, different articles in store room and yard as follows:

Leather and findings for shoe shop,	\$ 148.98
Material for clo hing,	805.52
Ready made clothing,	80.76
Stock in store room,	398.66
Provisions, such as flour, pork, &c.,	513.91
Wood,	1,556.90
Farm stock and farm tools,	261.25
Books for library,	200.00
Furniture for Commissioner's room,	88.09
Fairbank's weighing scales,	60.00
Stock in paint shop,	50.50
Materials and articles in blacksmith shop,	<u>503.66</u>
	<u>\$4,668.28</u>

Of this amount, I found worthless 10 barrels of pork, spoiled,	218.50
3052 pounds flour,	<u>60.14</u>

The wood [included in this estimate was chiefly logwood, and had been piled in large quantities together, and had become somewhat rotten, so that one and a half dollars per cord would be all it was worth.

This would be a loss of	\$ 778.45
Making a loss of	1,057.09
Which, deducted from	<u>4,668.28</u>

Leaves a balance of	<u>\$3,611.14</u>
Which added to the amount collected from individuals,	<u>210.50</u>

Makes the sum of	<u>\$3,821.64</u>
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in property which I received.

There is, however, one from Hatchen & Moore, 161.22
And C. Ronk & Co., 40.37

\$201.59

To which add \$3,821.64

Makes the whole amount \$4,023.23

which was a proper offset against the indebtedness. This indebtedness, however, foots up one hundred dollars more than it appears in Mr. McGarry's report.

The true amount was \$4,938.16

The footing in his report is 4,838.16

There was also debts due, and not reported, the following sums:

To Milwaukee News, \$30.30

To Philander Cole, 4.12

To money due convicts, 1.59

Making, \$36.01

Which added to the true footing of indebted-

edness for current expense, makes the

sum of \$4,974.17

Add for indebtedness of 1856, 650.33

Balance due prisoners on trust, 159.56

Making the total debt for current expenses, \$5,784.11

The building indebtedness was 5,112.54

To which add the building indebtedness of
1856, 72.41

Makes, \$5,184.95

To this add indebtedness for current ex-
penses, 5,784.11

Makes in all, \$10,969.06

There was a claim reported in favor of Albert Walker, of forty-five dollars, for merchandize; also thirteen tons of hay were reported at Albert Walker's, worth seventy-eight dollars. This was among the offsets. Mr. Walker is credited on the books \$120 for twenty tons of hay, and charged with cash \$75. The balance would be forty-five dollars. I sent for one load of this hay, (a distance, I was told, of four or five miles,) and when it came, I found it to be a poor article of marsh hay; and, as I could get good Timothy hay for six dollars a ton within forty rods, I concluded to take no more. I did not consider it worth hauling.

I will now state what sums of money I have received from all sources.

From State Treasury,	\$47,000.00
From shops and sales,	345.86
From convicts entering prison,	24.13
From Pebbles, as aforesaid,	12.00

\$47,381.99

Of this sum, I have paid on current ex- penses, the sum of	\$28,070.78
Building indebtedness,	7,539.20
Indebtedness of 1856-7,	10,435.58
Balance on hand December 31st, 1858,	1,336.48

\$47,381.99

Whole amount of current expenses for 1858,	\$35,291.05
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On which I have paid cash as above,	\$28,070.78
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Paid by sales from shops and yard,	429.98
	<hr/> \$30,500.76

Balance against current expenses, 1858,	\$4,790.29
" " " 1856-7,	535.53

Making, \$5,325.82

To effect this there is cash on hand,	\$1,386.48
Reliable debts due on book,	425.64
Stock in shoe & tailor shops see table A,	266.59
Stock in store room, table B,	2,145.67
" office " O,	247.75
Stock in Blacksmith's shop, table D,	825.23
Stock in Tin shop, table E,	15.75
" yard, " F,	778.81
" commissioner's rooms, table G,	394.50
Balance due from Hatcher & Moore,	161.22
Bal. due from Ronk & Co.,	40.37
	<hr/> \$6,638.01
Indebtedness not down,	\$5,325.82

Making bal. in favor of current expenses, \$1,312.19

In arriving at this estimate, however, the stock, debts, &c., left by my predecessor, amounting to \$4,023.23, is not added. Taking this into account, it will leave the current expense account in debt as follows:

Offsets of 1857,	\$4,023.23
Balance in favor of 1858,	1,312.19

Leaving a balance against prison of	\$2,711.04
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There is still due the prison, from the United States, the sum of \$2,268.57, which is a fair offset, and will undoubtedly be paid if the Legislature take firm ground, and refuse to keep such convicts unless they are paid for.

Mr. McGarry, in his offsets, has counted a quantity of farm tools, books in Library, Fairbank's weighing scales, &c., which we have still on hand, but not reckoned in the estimate of offsets. I think our clerk has charged a few articles to building indebtedness which, properly, belongs to the current expense account, and, likewise, team services to current expense account which was used almost exclusively on building work.

The amount of appropriation recommended by Mr. McGarry, to defray part indebtedness, was \$10,023.11. It will be seen, I have paid on the indebtedness of those years the sum of \$10,435.53, being an excess over his recommendation of \$412.42. I have, also, paid \$539.20 on the building indebtedness of this year, more than was appropriated for that purpose.

Both of these sums have been taken from the appropriation for current expenses for this year, which increases the year's indebtedness their aggregate amount, viz: \$951.62.

The total amount of indebtedness for building purposes, including stone bought in anticipation of building the north wing, is

Of this amount I have paid, as	
before stated, in cash,	\$7,589.20
By work in shops, &c.,	942.79
	\$8,481.99

Leaving a sum to be provided for of	\$7,846.87
Which, added to current expense debt, after deducting cash on hand,	\$1,336.48
	\$3,453.81

Leaves	\$11,300.66
To which add indebtedness of 1856-7,	585.53
Also a claim in favor of Whitney & Danforth, as authorized by last Legislature,	51.84

Making total part indebtedness up to this day, December 31, 1858,	\$11,888.05
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We have on hand, for building purposes, as offsets against part of this indebtedness, the following property, viz :

103 cords block stone, 25c,	\$2,575.00
41 1-2 cords cut, or 50 rough stone, 25c,	1,250.00
86 cords marble stone, \$4.50,	162.00
1800 bushels sand, 9c,	162.00
250 " lime, 18c,	45.00
2500 feet lumber, \$17,	42.50
5 kegs nails,	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,261.50

The above stone includes those bought for north wing.

For the amount of labor done during the year by convicts, see estimate of labor on main building as estimated by Mygatt and Schmidtner, as, also, the table following.

Work done in shoe and tailor shops, other than for prison purposes, is reckoned among debts, articles on hand, &c. Soap makers, cell hands, wood sawyers, farm hands, &c., is not counted.

AMOUNT OF WORK DONE ON MAIN BUILDING AS ESTIMATED BY MYGATT & SCHMIDTNER.

Cutting of bushed common Ashler in Octagon Towers and for Battlements above main cornice, 3450 sq. ft. at 35c,	\$1207 50
Labor in putting up Oranes in working order, and building scaffolding,	140 00
Cutting and setting stone cornices on Octagon Towers and ornamental work on Octagon windows above main cornice,	532 99
Masonry above main cornice, 228 perch at \$3.50	798 00
" in foundation walls for front portico and for steps, in front and rear, 100 perch at \$2.50	250 00
" laying brick walls, 20,000, at \$3.00	60 00
" " arches over the west part of basement corridors,	40 00
Labor in walling around wash kettle and cooking Range,	20 00
" " building two fire-places,	82 00
" " cutting through South wall for hot air registers and for Look-out from Superintendent's room,	38 00
" " building hot air pipes into masonry above basement arches, in corridors of principal story.	50 00
" in drilling holes in walls for furring plugs,	100 00
" rebuilding five courses of cut stone in three of the Octagon Towers, above main cornice,	86 00
Rebuilding walls in areas for basement windows in front,	25 00
Cutting and setting hearth stones,	5 00

Labor in excavation for foundation walls of portico steps in front and rear; also for water pipes laid from the cistern to force pumps,	32 00
Labor in putting in temporary plank drain including excavation and re-filling, 412 ft. at 25c.,	103 00
Deafening floors with mortar and quick lime, 1760 yds at 10c,	176 00
Cutting new radiating steps for rear entrance, 4 pieces at \$3.00,	12 00
Re-cutting steps with curved heads for rear entrance, 8 pieces, at \$1.50,	12 00
Labor in fitting and laying steps to front entrance,	220 00
" on front portico. (completed,) also, on part of balcony,	290 00
Balustrade on rear balcony,—completed,	60 00
Cutting and laying flagging in principal story, &c., 1680 ft., at 50cts.,	840 00
Smoothing of flagging laid in basement in 1857,	120 00
Dressing and laying out stone in side walls and floor of Superintendent's vault,	146 00
Labor in cutting openings in old South wall for doors connecting main building with South wing, also setting stone jambs, sills and caps for same,	24 00
Labor in building cold air registers into walls,	25 00
" " cutting in blind flooring between joists, 190 squares at \$1.25,	237 50
Planeing, matching and laying 200 squares 1½ inch flooring, at 8 s. per square,	200 00
Making and setting 44 window frames—stuff prepared in 1857, partly used, \$2.00 pr. frame,	88 00
Jambs and casings of all windows except chapel—complete,	360 00
Making circular window frames for octagons, and small squares for attic story, 81 pieces, \$1.50,	46 50
Making and fitting window sash,	212 00
Moulded and bevel bases in all rooms—complete,	236 00
Labor in framing platform and belfry and securing the same to roof, including the foot timbers for it to rest upon,	360 00
Labor in completion of same, framing roof and blinds included,	245 00
Main stairs three story high, also two flight leading to chapel,	486 00
Door frames and casing—complete—75 pieces at \$6.00,	444 00
Making, hanging and trimming doors,	160 00
Labor in repairing truss beams in chapel floor,	25 00
" " making hot air pipes, 850 ft. at 80c,	105 00
Furring outside walls and cross furring ceiling joints,	180 00
Labor in setting partition studs and bridging same,	146 00
" " framing and laying ceiling joists over chapel,	80 00
Lathing, (in part) and plastering 5560 yds at 20cts.,	1112 00
" done, ready for plastering, 812 yds at 4cts.,	82 48
Double thickness doors for front and rear entrance with transverse lights to each; also sliding doors in second story,	180 00
Cleaning wood work ready for painting,	75 00
Water reservoir in third story,	48 00

Removing rubbish and taking down scaffolding, &c.,	60 00
Glazing and painting, as far as now completed,	450 00
Labor in making iron winding stairs, iron doors, locks for iron and wood doors, anchors for balfry, bolts, spikes, &c.,	600 00
Labor in making drum to form iron winding stairs over, leading from chapel floor to cupalo,	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,581 98
From this deduct for citizen's work,	776 56
	<hr/>
	\$10,805 42

ESTIMATE OF CONVICT LABOR AND IMPROVE- MENT MADE DURING THE YEAR, ASIDE FROM BUILDING.

Setting posts, braceing and bolting fence, and building five guard-houses on same,	\$175 00
Building tinsmith and cooper-shop's,	125 00
" addition to blacksmith shops,	30 00
" new crane for stone-shop,	35 00
New gate to front entrance to prison yard,	7 00
Repairs on stone-shop,	15 00
Repairs on barn,	18 00
Repairs on stone-shop and tables for same,	25 00
Repairs on warden's apartments in old prison,	40 00
Putting ventilators on roof of south wing,	40 00
Cutting 41 1-2 cords stone,	1,245 00
Building privy for commissioner's,	25 00
Railing round corridors in cell room,	80 00
Work making cess pools and drains,	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,900 00

For statistics, amount of property on hand not prized, &c.,
see tables.

The appropriations for past indebtedness should be	\$11,888 05
Appropriation for current expenses for the year 1859,	30,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$41,888 05.

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN SHOE AND TAILOR SHOPS.

4 suits clothes for discharged prisoners,	\$50 00
2 1-2 yds. wiggling at 30 cts., 2 convict coats at \$3,	6 30
2 coats at \$7 50, 1 pair pants \$2 50,	17 50

36 yards black cambric \$4 50, 3 vests \$3,	7 50
5 yards vesting at 65 cents., 1 vest-pattern 50 cts.,	3 75
2 pair prisoner's pants,	4 00
4 1-2 yards plaid cloth at 75 cents,	3 37
9 yards black celicia at 9 cents, 14 yards white do. at 9 cents,	2 07
20 yards brown linen at 25 cents,	5 00
26 yards canvas at 20 cts., 5 yds. watered satin \$2,	7 20
8 neck-ties \$2, 6 papers needles 30 cents,	2 36
1-2 gross pant buckles 50 cts., 3 gross buttons \$1,	1 50
20 yds. worsted binding 5 cts., 1-2 lb. sewing silk \$4,	5 00
1 gross shirt-buttons 37 cents, 4 gross jacket do. 75 cents,	1 12
87 sheets cotton wadding at 3 cents,	2 61
9 1-2 dozen gilt buttons,	1 19
4 lbs. shoe-thread \$2 50, 40 zinc and iron nails \$4,	6 50
20 pair stogy shoes \$30 10 pairs kip shoes \$17 50,	47 50
10 pair boots fitted and unfinished,	20 00
2 1-2 kip-skins \$15 1-2 cow-hide \$1 50,	16 50
9 pair morocco shoes fitted up \$9,	9 00
5 lbs. split leather \$1 75, 4 morocco skins \$7	8 75
2 French calf-skins \$7, 5 lineing skins \$3 75,	10 75
7 pair kip boot fronts,	7 00
5 pair calf boot fronts \$7 50, 3 lineing skins \$1 50,	9 00
5 yards morocco binding skins,	5 00
26 towels at 18 cents, 4 gross lasting tacks 37 1-2,	6 18

\$266 59

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN STORE ROOM.

317 yards canton flannel, 13c,	\$ 41 21
308 " striped shirting, 12c,	36 96
247 " satinet, 60c,	148 20
24 dozen socks,	108 00
12 " pails, \$3,	30 00
50 lb batts,	5 00
4 dozen knives & forks,	6 00
19 axe helves,	3 80
200 lbs. rice	16 00
1-4 chest tea,	7 00
1 hay knife,	1 50
12 yards check, 1s.	1 50
4 do black drilling, 1s,	50
18 sheep skins,	15 00
5 morocco skins,	8 00

10 calf skins,	15 00
1 cow "	3 00
10 binding skins,	11 00
3 kip skins,	19 50
8 lbs. splits,	3 36
21 pair pillow slips, 3s,	7 87
23 pair sheets,	23 00
28 bed quilts, 12s,	42 00
19 pillows, 4s,	9 50
19 straw beds, 6s,	14 25
21 water pails, 2s,	5 25
10 wash dishes, 4s,	5 00
5 cups, 2s,	1 25
5 wash tubs, 8s,	5 00
28 float files, 7s,	24 50
1 table spread, 20s,	2 50
447 striped shirts, 6s,	335 25
573 sheets, 4s,	286 50
253 cotton flannel shirts, 6s,	189 75
560 towels, 1s,	70 00
30 pillow slips, 18c,	5 40
403 pairs drawers, 6s,	302 25
205 bed ticks, 6s,	153 75
209 pillow ticks, 18c,	37 62
12 water pails, 2s,	3 00
8 " cans, 8s,	3 00
4 tables, \$5,	20 00
4 pail boxes, \$3,	12 00
4 kerosene lamps,	7 50
33 dining tables, \$3,	99 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,145 67

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN OFFICE.

13 prs boots worth \$5 00	\$65 00
6 " " " 2 00,	12 00
1 " " " 3 50,	3 50
4 " " " 2 00,	8 00
20 " shoes " 62 1-2	12 50
1 " " " 1 75,	1 75
2 " " " 1 25,	2 50
1 " " " 1 00,	1 00
1 " " " 1 75,	1 75
2 " " " 1 50,	3 00
1 table, " 4 00,	4 00

1 book case, "	4 50,	.	.	.	.	4 50
1 writing desk,	5 00,	.	.	.	.	5 00
9 reams paper,	3 75,	.	.	.	.	33 75
12 doz. ivory combs,	1 50,	.	.	.	.	18 00
12 " horn "	1 00,	.	.	.	.	12 00
1 looking glass,	2 00,	.	.	.	.	2 00
1 diamond,	5 00,	.	.	.	.	5 00
10 doz. buck mittens,	5 00,	.	.	.	.	50 00
1-2 ream letter heads,	2 50	.	.	.	.	2 50

\$247 75

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN BLACKSMITH SHOP.

14000 lbs. common iron, 4 1-2c,	.	.	\$630 00
250 lbs. cast steel, 20c,	.	.	50 00
14000 lbs. stone coal, \$10 50 per ton,	.	.	73 50

STOCK OF READY WORK.

12 pair staples and rings, \$1 00,	.	.	\$12 00
60 horse shoes, 12c,	.	.	7 20
317 lbs. drag teeth, 9c,	.	.	28 53
3 locks, \$8 00,	.	.	24 00

\$825 23

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN TIN SHOP.

3 pails, \$1 13, 4 tea pots, \$1 00,	.	.	\$2 13
4 skimmers, 50c, 1 dust pan, 25c,	.	.	75
2 copper wash dishes,	.	.	\$2 00
3 tin wash dishes,	.	.	87
2 dozen candle moulds,	.	.	1 50
5 dozen cake cutters,	.	.	2 00
1 bird cage, \$2 50, 30 lbs. wire, \$4 60,	.	.	6 50

\$15 75

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN YARD.

37 cords wood, \$2 63,	.	.	\$ 97 31
70 cords wood, stove length, \$3 25,	.	.	227 50
100 bushels corn, 4s,	.	.	50 00
700 " potatoes, 2s,	.	.	175 00

150	"	turnips, 20c,	.	.	.	.	30 00
200	"	carrots, 2s,	.	.	.	.	50 00
19	hogs,	\$6 00,	.	.	.	.	114 00
1	cow,	purchasae this year,	.	.	.	.	35 00
							<hr/>
							\$778 81

The following property is on hand, but I do not consider it fairly an offset against current expenses:

6 shovels, 1 cultivator, 3 pitchforks, 1 plow, 1 drag, 3 garden rakes, 6 hoes, 8 wheelbarrows, 8 small stoves and pipes in guard houses, 1 block and tackles, 1 large scales, &c., as, also, the property mentioned in the following tables:

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE IN COMMISSIONER'S ROOMS.

2	ward robes	\$4 00	.	.	.	.	\$8 00
2	carpets,	10	.	.	.	.	20
39	chairs,		.	.	.	.	19 50
8	stands,	2 50	.	.	.	.	20
2	wash stands;	2 50	.	.	.	.	5
10	tables,	3	.	.	.	.	30
3	mattresses,	6	.	.	.	.	18
1	bureau,	6	.	.	.	.	6
1	wash sink,		.	.	.	.	8
4	bed steads,	2	.	.	.	.	8
2	lounges,	8	.	.	.	.	16
2	cupboards,	8	.	.	.	.	16
2	sinks,	6	.	.	.	.	12
1	clothes box,		.	.	.	.	2
2	cooking stoves and furniture,		.	.	.	.	73
1	secretary,		.	.	.	.	25
1	safe,		.	.	.	.
1	looking glass,		.	.	.	.	1
3	stoves,	12	.	.	.	.	36
2	"	13	.	.	.	.	26
2	secretaries on hand,		.	.	.	.
6	pr. window curtains,	7 50	.	.	.	.	45
							<hr/>
							\$394 50

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

18 shirts, 317 towels, 13 pairs new shirts, 10 pillow cases, 16 blankets, 6 bed covers, 9 bed ticks, 9 pillow cases, 8 pails, 1 dipper, 3 pair blankets, 1 bed spread, 1 bed tick, 1 table,

1 stand, 12 chairs, 1 clock, 7 bedsteads, 1 matrass, 1 stove-pipe, 1 sink, 1 cooking-stove with furniture, 3 wash-tubs, 3 wash-boards, 3 smoothing-irons, 1 carpet, 1 fall-leaf stand, 1 lounge, 1 looking-glass.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN CARPENTER SHOP.

7 sets of Bench Planes. 4 short Jointers. 1 set Bead Planes. 1 set of Hollowes & Rounds'. 1 set 1-2 inch Matching Planes. 1 set 3-8 Matching Planes. 4 sets Oargo Matching Planes. 2 Sash Planes. 3 Table Planes. 5 Rabbitting Planes. 2 Fillisters. 2 Dadoes. 1 Scratch Plane. 1 O. G. Plane. 2 1 1-4 inch Rabbitting Planes. 2 3 4 inch Rabbitting Planes. 29 small Gages. 7 Pannel Gages. 2 Morticing Gages. 2 Floor Gages. 2 Splitting Gages. 19 Try Squares. 4 Bevels. 9 Steel Squares. 6 Claw Hammers. 2 Riveting Hammers. 4 Hatchetta. 1 sett Socket Framers. 11 Shank Framers. 29 Framing Chisels. 14 Gouges. 2 Shop Axes. 11 Wood Files. 5 Wood Rasps. 1 Water Stone. 5 Oil Stones. 5 Oil Cans. 9 Drawing Knives. 13 Augers. 1 Adze. 7 Coarse Cut-off Saws. 5 Fine Cut-off Saws. 5 Rip Saws. 6 Back Saws. 4 pair Compasses. 11 large Hand Screws. 7 small Hand Screws. 5 Malletts. 7 Wood Saws. 3 Hand Axes. 3 Key-Hole Saws. 2 Bow Saws. 1 Whip Saw. 3 Spoke Shaves. 2 Crooked Shaves. 4 Hand Screw-Drivers. 1 sett Brace & Bitts. 13 Auger Bitts. 2 Braces. 1 broken Brace. 20 used-up Bitts. 16 Bench Serews. 1 Iron Screw. 1 Broad Axe. 1 Monkey Wrench. 3 Scratch Awls. 2 large Wood Clamps. 1 Iron Clamp. 3 Heel Planes. 1 Razeing Plane. 1 Saw Set. 1 Pocket Level. 3 large Levels. 1 1 1-4 inch Moulding Plane. 2 Plows. 1 Morticeing Machine. 1 Saw Clamp. 1 Grind Stone & Bench. 1 dozen Nail Sets. 1 large Flat File. 6 Gimblets. 1 Shave Horse. 2 Glue Pots & Kettles. 2 Plane Boxes. 2 rough Tool Boxes. 3 Stoves. 85 feet Pipe. 12 Carpenter's Benches. 8 Saw Horses.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN SHOE SHOP.

14 hammers, 13 pair pinchers, 52 shoe-knives, 2 pinchers, 1 size stick, 3 size straps, 3 peg-knives, 2 floats, 17 rub-stones, 7 lap irons, 11 last-hocks, 13 shoulder-sticks, 21 pegging awls, 82 sewing ditto, 16 rasps, 4 raw-files, 5 pair compasses, 3 welt-awls, 5 shoe shaves, 11 long sticks, 8 welt-knives, 1 shank iron, 7 knee-straps, 4 files, 2 bottom brushes, 9 thumb sticks, 9 pair clamps, 10 cutting boards, 8 pair boot trees, 5 pair cramping boards, 7 pair cramping irons, 2 lamps, 30

burnishing irons, 7 paste cups, 5 ink bottles, 8 gum cans, 55 pair lasts, 25 single lasts, 1 ash pail, 2 water pails, 1 shovel, 1 pair tongs, 1 hook, 12 shoe benches, 5 shop tubs, 1 stove and pipe.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN BLACKSMITH SHOP.

4 anvils, 4 bellows, 4 vises, 1 grind stone, 4 sledges, 1 swedge block, 1 punching block, 8 hand hammers, 6 riveting hammers, 20 pair swedges, 6 cape swedges, 6 sets hammers, 3 flatters, 42 hand punches, 3 creasers, 3 dozen files, 8 wrenches, 30 drills, 3 iron braces, 5 screw plates with taps and dyes, 2 field drills, 52 pair tongs, 4 pair pinchers, 2 draw-knives, 2 rasps, 2 shoe-hammers, 1 nail block, 50 mundles, 6 buttises, 27 cold chisels, 8 centre punches, 2 stamps, 17 heading tools, 6 set fullers, 1 stove and pipe, 6 pair compasses, 17 handle punches, 5 oil cans, 4 fire rakes, 4 fire shovels, 2 hand vises, 1 drill machine, 1 pair scales, 6 squares, 15 hot chisels, 4 pokers, 6 harders, 1 scale.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN TAILOR SHOP.

2 setts cutting Shears, 3 Sleeve Boards, 2 Press Irons, 2 Flatts, 7 Press Boards, 12 Thimbles, 1 Ink Stand, 1 Slate, 1 Day Book, 1 Measuring Book.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN TIN SHOP.

1 Stove Pipe Roller, 1 Groover, 1 Wire Machine, 2 Turners, 2 Burers, 1 Setting Down Machine, 1 small Swedge, 1 small Punch Machine, 1 Gutter Beader, 1 Candle Machine, 2 Hammer Swedges, 1 Oval Elbow Swedge, 1 Double Seam Buck Horn, 3 pair Shears, 2 pair Snips, 1 Square Stake, 1 Blow Horn Stake, 2 Candle Mould Stakes, 1 sett Hollow Punches, 1 two-inch Conductor Stake, 1 Planishing Hammer, 1 Needle Case Stake, 3 Raising Hammers, 2 pair Pan Irons, 3 Fire Pots, 1 Long Iron Stake, 1 Vise, 2 pair Compasses, 2 Files, 5 Groovers, 2 Rivet Setts, 3 Chisels, 6 Punches, 1 Oil Can, 1 large Swedge Machine, 2 Mallets, 2 Work Benches, 1 Machine Bench, 1 Stove and Pipe, 1 Tin Folder, 3 Bench Hammers, 1 sett Patterns.

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN CELL ROOM.

86 cell buckets, 9 baskets, 1 book-case, 1 clothes case, 1 medicine case, 1 oil can, 5 stoves and pipes, 4 wood boxes, 18 oil lamps, 14 doz. clothes pins, 2 ash buckets, 2 fire shovels, 5 pokers, 5 pair shears, 1 clothes horse, 34 seats, 15 solitary screens, 3 lamp fillers, 2 dummies, 5 brooms, 4 smoothing irons, 15 razors, 260 quilts, 110 blankets.

INVENTORY OF FIRE ARMS.

16 revolvers, 13 muskets, 7 bullet moulds, 5 powder flasks.

TITLE OF BOOKS IN PRISON LIBRARY.

	NO. VOLS.
Minister's Family,	1
First Impressions,	1
Peasant and Prince,	1
The Clock Maker,	1
Family Secrets,	1
Farmer's Daughter,	1
Alice Franklin,	1
Poplar Grove,	1
Domestic Tales,	1
Literary and Historical Miscellanies,	1
Dante,	1
Rollins Ancient History,	4
The Pioneers,	1
Charlemont,	1
Memoirs of Washington,	1
Last of the Mohicans,	1
Swiss Family Robinson,	1
Bancroft's History of the United States,	6
The Private Correspondence of Dan'l Webster,	2
Sinai and Palestine,	1
The Betrothed,	2
The Modern British Essayists.	1
Cooper's Naval History,	1
Partin's Life of H. Greeley,	1
Humboldt's Island of Cuba,	1
Holmes' Poems,	1
Artist Life,	1
Compendium of English Literature,	1
Star Papers,	1
Ancient and Modern History,	3
Hagar, the Martyr,	1
Moore's Poetical Works,	1
Irish Eloquence,	1
Life of Andrew Jackson,	1
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,	1
Composition and Rhetoric,	1
War in La Vendee,	1
Life of Lord E. Fitzgerald,	1
Travels in England, France, Italy and Ireland,	1
The Salamander,	1
The Japan Expedition,	1
The Young Crusader,	1

	NO. VOLS.
The Day Spring, or Simple Bible Instruction,	1
Table Traits, with something on them,	1
Weems' Life of Marion,	1
A new chapter in the early Life of Washington,	1
Illustrated Manners Book,	1
Napier's Peninsular War,	5
Lingard's History of England,	13
Bryant's Poems,	2
May Brooke,	2
The Child's Own Book,	1
The Two Daughters,	1
Little Nell,	1
Oliver and the Jew Fagan,	1
Dolly Varden,	1
Senike,	1
Florence Dombey,	1
Child Wife,	1
Little Paul,	1
Sketches of the Irish Bar,	2
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of A,	1
Dinks and Mayhew on the Dog,	1
Diamond's Essays on Morality,	1
Hooper's Western Fruit Book,	1
Forrester's Manual for Young Sportsmen,	1
Knickerbocker, New York,	1
Sketchbook,	1
Life of Columbus,	8
Braabridge Hall,	1
Tales of a Traveler,	1
Astoria,	1
Crayon Miscellany,	1
Bouneville Adventures,	1
Goldsmith,	1
Mahomet,	2
Conquest of Granada,	1
Alhambra,	1
New Stories,	1
Curiosity Shop,	1
Dombey and Son,	1
Martin Chuzzlewik,	1
Oliver Twist,	1
Little Dorrit,	1
Christmas Stories,	1
Sketches by Boz,	1
Pickwick Papers,	1
Barnaby Rudge,	1
Nicholas Nickleby,	1
David Copperfield,	1

	NO. VOLS.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 copies,	4
Miles Wallingford,	1
The Prairie,	1
The Pathfinder,	1
The Deerslayer,	1
The Spy,	1
The Buckeye Abroad,	1
The Two Admirals,	1
Home as found,	1
Mercedes of Castile,	1
The Redskins,	1
Precaution,	1
The Pilot,	1
Ned Myers,	1
Jack Tier,	1
The Stanstoe,	1
The Oak Openings,	1
Lionel Lincoln,	1
Afloat and Ashore,	1
The Bravo,	1
The Waterwitch,	1
Traveling Bachelor,	1
The Sea Lions,	1
The Chainbearer,	1
The Heidenmauer,	1
Homeward Bound,	1
The Monikins,	1
The Headsman,	1
The Crater,	1
Saxe's Poems,	1
Waverly Novels,	5
History of Rome, (Gibbon),	6
Eamans' Travels in Siberia,	2
The Queens of Scotland, (Mrs. Strickland),	6
The Second war with England,	2
Cattlin's N. A. Indians,	2
Memoirs of Celebrated Characters,	3
Keeper's History of the Middle Ages,	2
Songs and Ballads,	1
Carlyle's French Revolution,	2
Dred,	2
Zoe,	2
History of King Charles Second,	1
The Planter's Daughter,	1
Alfred the Great,	1
Henry the Fourth,	1
King Charles the First,	1
Poe's Works,	4

Livingston's Africa,	1
Vicar of Wakefield,	1
Life of Mary Queen of Scots,	1
Parker's Ten Sermons,	1
Parker's Sermon of Theism,	1
Washington and his Generals,	2
Heroes of the American Revolution	1
Life of Charles the Twelfth;	1
Lights and Shadows of Indian and Pioneer Life,	1
Morning Stars of the New World,	1
Paul and Virginia, and Exiles of Siberia,	1
Marryatt's Works,	1
Spark's American Biography,	15
History of Vermont,	1
History of Georgia,	1
History of Ohio,	1
History of Connecticut,	1
History of Kentucky,	1
History of New Jersey,	1
History of Virginia,	1
History of Tennessee,	1
History of Illinois,	1
History of Massachusetts,	1
History of the Pennsylvania,	1
Sisters of Charity,	1
Ten Nights in a Bar Room,	1
The Star Papers,	1
Men and Times of the Revolution,	1
Five Years Before the Mast,	1
Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia;	1
Outre Mer,	1
The North Pacific Exploring Expedition,	1
Wisconsin and Lake Superior,	1
Moral Tales,	1
Parent's Assistant,	1
Discovery and Explorations of the Mississippi,	1
Sermons of the People,	1
Shepherd of Salisbury Plain,	1
Testimony of the Rocks,	1
Jackson and New Orleans,	1
Expedition to the Dead Sea and Jordan,	1
My Schools and Schoolmasters,	1
Songs and Ballads of the A. Revolution,	1
Life Thoughts,	1
Tent Life in the Holy Land,	1
Home and Social Philosophy,	1
Spurgeon's Sermons,	1
Humorous Poetry,	1

	NO. VOLS.
Reccollections of Shelly and Byron,	1
Life of Wm. Penn,	1
Weem's Life of Marion,	1
Weems' Life of Washington,	1
Weems' Life of Franklin,	1
Sunny Memoris of Foreign Landa,	2
Bryaat's Poems,	1
Early Friendship,	1
Tired of Housekeeping,	1
Sowing and Reaping,	1
American Florist Guide,	1
Munn's Practical Land Drainer,	1
Napoleon in Exile,	1
Beaumont or the Kentucky Tragedy,	1
The Scout,	1
History of the Irish Rebellion of 1798,	1
Genius of Christianity,	1
Longfellow's Poems,	2
The Prairie,	1
Confession,	1
Califorina in Doors and Out,	1
The Hidden Patte,	1
Heroines of History,	1
Heroines of Charity,	1
Sissy Jupe,	1
German Works,	43

There is quite a large amount of books under the denomination of Christian Library, but are not read, and I have not mentioned them by name.

Prison Indebtedness Jan'y 4th, 1858.

**Payments on Same and Balance of Indebtedness
Jan'y 1st, 1859.**

Due on Current Expenses, 1857, True Footings,	\$4,938 16	Paid indebtedness to citizens,	10,216 03
" " Main Building,	5,184 95	" " by work in shops,	22 82
" " Claims of 1855 and 1856,	274 84	Albert Walker Claim Rejected,	45 00
" Convicts for over work,	376 04	Paid on indebtedness to Convicts,	219 50
" " " Money held in trust,	159 56	Balance due Citizens,	\$151. 46
" " " " " not reported,	1 57	" " Convicts,	314 23
" for Wood and Printing, not reported,	84 42		465 69
	<u>10,969 04</u>		<u>10,969 04</u>

Prison Indebtedness for Current Expenses, 1858.

Payments on same, and Balance of Indebtedness January 1st, 1859.

For Office Salaries,.....	\$15,842 02	On Officers Salaries,.....	\$18,748 57
" Commissioners Credits, Salary included,.....	2,112 14	" Beef and Pork,.....	4,568 54
" Beef and Pork,.....	6,040 77	" Flour and Corn Meal,.....	1,098 94
" Lights and Fuel,.....	1,374 14	" Groceries,.....	1,046 75
" Flour and Corn Meal,.....	1,491 20	" Stock and Tools for Shops,.....	1,448 82
" Merchandise,.....	8,727 81	" Merchandise,.....	1,987 88
" Groceries,.....	1,229 47	" Hospital Stores,.....	165 16
" Stock and Tools for Shoe, Coopers, and Tailors' Shops,.....	1,914 30	" Hardware,.....	111 90
" Hospital Stores,.....	226 08	" Books for Prison Library, Blank Books and Stationery,.....	358 39
" Hardware,.....	416 69	" Postage, Newspapers and Printing,.....	123 77
" Books for Prison Library, Blank Books and Stationery,.....		" Recapture of escaped Convict,.....	187 50
" Postage, Newspapers and Printing,.....	364 60	" Paid Prisoners on discharge,.....	387 00
" Recapture of escaped Convict,.....	142 77	" Prisoners Deposits,.....	9 28
" Prisoners deposits on entrance,.....	187 50	" Hay and Straw,.....	58 50
" Money paid Prisoners on discharge,.....	94 13	" Freight,.....	109 67
" Hay and Straw,.....	387 00	" Furniture,.....	15 00
" Freightage,.....	61 50	" Cow,.....	\$5 00
" Furniture,.....	109 67	" Surveying and estimate for Drain,.....	13 00
" Milk Cow,.....	15 00	" Arms and Ammunition,.....	41 00
" Surveying and estimate for Drain,.....	85 00	" Lights and Fuel,.....	1,164 78
" Arms and Ammunition,.....	12 00	" Apply on Commissioners Credits,.....	1,408 02
" Pumps, and repairs on same,.....	41 00	Work in Shops and articles sold from Yard to apply on indebtedness,.....	\$28,070 82
" Repairing Clock,.....	82 80	Groceries, Flour, Beef &c., charged to Commissioners,.....	1,666 84
	8 50	Paid Claims against individuals,.....	719 12
		Balance due on Officers Salaries,.....	44 52
			343 16
			2,429 98

Building Indebtedness, 1858.

Payments on same and Balance due Jan'y 1, 1858.

For Stone,	\$4,600 26	On Stone,	\$734 53
" Lumber,	1,868 32	" Lumber,	749 06
" Hardware,	2,308 59	" Hardware,	1,708 39
" Labor of Citizen Mechanics, Overseers and Architect,	2,781 24	" Citizens, Mechanics, Overseers & Arch't,	1,875 12
" Lime, Sand, Plaster Paris and Plastering Hair,	1,030 78	" Lime, Sand, Hair and Plaster Paris,	631 76
" Roofing and Plumbing,	1,889 27	" Roofing and Plumbing,	383 08
" Glass, Putty and Paints,	558 93	" Glass, Putty and Nails,	475 09
" Coal,	227 06	" Coal,	163 00
" Team Hire,	938 00	" Team Hire,	668 75
" Brick and Rub Stone,	13 75	" Brick, Rub Stone and Rope,	34 75
" Rope,	116 73	" Freightage,	116 73
" Freightage,		" Settled by work in shops, sale of articles from Yard, House rent and claims against individuals,	
		" Balance due for Lumber,	965 28
		" " Stone,	3,478 84
		" " Hardware,	600 20
		" " Labor of Citizens, Mechanics, Overseers and Architect,	698 49
		" " Lime and Sand,	831 61
		" " Roofing and Plumbing,	1,478 11
		" " Glass and Paints,	81 88
		" " Coal and Team Hire,	214 51
	\$16,328 86		\$16,328 86

7,539 20

943 79

7,846 87

Cash Receipts.

Disbursements.

From State Treasurer's appropriations, . . .	\$47,000 00	Paid citizens on indebtedness of 1857, . .	\$10,216 03
" shops and sale of articles from yard, . .	845 86	" convicts on indebtedness of 1857, . .	219 50
" convicts on entering prison, . . .	24 13	" op building indebtedness 1858, . .	7,589 20
" R. Pebbles on reported indebtedness to State, .	12 04	" on indebtedness for current expenses 1858, . .	28,070 82
		" balance in hand of Commissioner December 31, 1858, . . .	1,386 48
	<u>\$47,382 03</u>		<u>\$47,382 03</u>

There have been confined in the prison, since its organization, 472 prisoners, of which number

Milwaukee county furnished			232
Rock	do	do	26
Waukesha	do	do	15
Dodge	do	do	15
Jefferson,	do	do	16
Racine	do	do	29
Dane	do	do	14
Walworth	do	do	10
Columbia	do	do	16
Fond du Lac	do	do	10
Marquette	do	do	7
Ozaukee	do	do	9
Kenosha	do	do	8
Iowa	do	do	4
Lafayette	do	do	5
Sauk	do	do	3
Manitowoc	do	do	4
Pierce	do	do	1
Portage	do	do	2
Adams	do	do	2
Waushara	do	do	1
Grant	do	do	8
Calumet	do	do	1
Richland	do	do	2
Crawford	do	do	3
Winnebago	do	do	3
Outagamie	do	do	1
Waupaca	do	do	1
Bad Axe	do	do	3
Juneau	do	do	2
Green	do	do	1
Brown	do	do	9
Jackson	do	do	1
La Crosse	do	do	3
St. Croix	do	do	2
Washington	do	do	3-472

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

Germany,	120	Vermont,	11
Ireland,	82	Connecticut,	5
England,	28	Massachusetts,	7
Scotland,	5	Maine,	5
Wales,	4	Kentucky,	3

France,	2	Indiana,	2
Norway,	7	Illinois,	2
Holland,	2	Michigan,	3
Switzerland,	3	Maryland,	3
Atlantic Ocean,	1	Virginia,	2
Jamaica, W. I.,	1	New Jersey,	1
Mexico,	1	New Hampshire,	1
Canada,	16	Tennessee,	1
New York,	109	Rhode Island,	1
Ohio,	28	Wisconsin,	1
Pennsylvania,	14	South Carolina,	1
		<hr/>	
		472	

CRIMES FOR WHICH CONVICTED.

Murder, 1st Degree,	26
“ 2d “	8
“ 3d “	1
Manslaughter, 1st Degree,	7
“ 2d “	5
“ 3d “	7
“ 4th “	1
Rape,	8
Embezzlement,	8
Burglary,	39
Assault, with intent to commit rape,	7
“ “ “ kill,	14
Arson,	16
Robbery,	7
Counterfeiting,	17
Keeping house of ill fame,	7
Forgery,	3
Incest,	4
Perjury,	3
Poisoning well,	1
Assault, with intent to maim,	1
Sodomy,	2
Adultery,	3
Poligamy,	2
Obtaining money under false pretences,	3
Prison breaking,	3
House breaking, with intent to murder & steal,	2
Placing obstructions on R. R. track,	1
Larceny of different grades,	272
<hr/>	
Total,	472

Of the total number confined there has been discharged
270, in manner as follows :

On expiration of sentence,	152
By pardon,	108
On Writ of Habeas Corpus,	3
By Order of Supreme Court,	1
Escapes without re-capture.	1
Deaths from natural causes,	4
Suicides,	1
	<hr/> 270
No. of convicts in prison January 1st, 1858,	160
Number received during the past year,	127
Total number in prison during the year,	287
Number discharged on expiration of sentence,	67
Pardoned,	16
On Writ of Habeas Corpus,	1
Deaths,	1—85
	<hr/>
Number in prison January 1st, 1859,	202

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS CONFINED JANUARY 1st, 1859.

Germany,	47	Ohio,	12
Ireland,	29	Wisconsin,	1
England,	13	Vermont,	2
Scotland,	1	Kentucky,	2
Norway,	4	New Jersey,	1
Switzerland,	1	Maine,	4
France,	1	Connecticut,	2
Mexico,	1	Virginia,	1
Canada,	9	Maryland,	1
New York,	55	Illinois,	1
Pennsylvania,	10	Michigan,	1
Massachusetts,	8		
			<hr/> 202

A G E S.

15 and under,	2
Between 15 and 20,	21
“ 20 “ 30,	89
“ 30 “ 40,	55
“ 40 “ 50,	21
“ 50 “ 60,	12
“ 60 “ 70,	1
“ 70 “ 80,	1
	<hr/> 202

Of the 287 confined during the past year,

Milwaukee County furnished,	.	.	.	132
Racine, do. do.	.	.	.	19
Rock do. do.	.	.	.	16
Dodge, do. do.	.	.	.	13
Columbia, do. do.	.	.	.	18
Dane do. do.	.	.	.	10
Marquette, do. do.	.	.	.	7
Waukesha, do. do.	.	.	.	8
Ozaukee, do. do.	.	.	.	6
Walworth, do. do.	.	.	.	7
Jefferson do. do.	.	.	.	7
Manitowoc do. do.	.	.	.	4
Fond du Lac do. do.	.	.	.	6
Grant do. do.	.	.	.	6
Pierce do. do.	.	.	.	1
Kenosha do. do.	.	.	.	2
Portage do. do.	.	.	.	2
Adams do. do.	.	.	.	2
Lafayette do. do.	.	.	.	2
Sauk do. do.	.	.	.	2
Waushara do. do.	.	.	.	1
Calumet do. do.	.	.	.	1
Richland do. do.	.	.	.	2
Crawford do. do.	.	.	.	3
Winnebago, do. do.	.	.	.	2
Outagamie do. do.	.	.	.	1
Iowa, do. do.	.	.	.	2
Waupaca, do. do.	.	.	.	1
Bad Axe do. do.	.	.	.	2
Juneau do. do.	.	.	.	2
Green do. do.	.	.	.	1
Brown do. do.	.	.	.	2
La Crosse do. do.	.	.	.	2
St. Croix do. do.	.	.	.	1
Washington do. do.	.	.	.	1

Total, 287

Crimes for which those confined during the year were convicted:

Murder, 1st degree,	.	.	.	21
" 2d "	.	.	.	8
" 3d "	.	.	.	1
Manslaughter, 1st degree,	.	.	.	3
" 2d "	.	.	.	3
" 3d "	.	.	.	4

" 4th "	1
Rape	5
Embezzlement,	7
Burglary,	28
Poisoning Well,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	7
" " " to commit Rape,	4
Arson,	7
Perjury,	2
Robbery,	2
Sodomy,	1
Adultery,	1
Counterfeiting,	7
Poligamy,	2
Keeping House of Ill Fame,	4
Larceny,	164
Prison Breaking,	8
Placing obstructions on Railroad track,	1
Office breaking,	4
Assault with intent to steal,	1
	<hr/>
	287

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF CONVICTS IN PRISON, JANUARY 1, 1859.

Read and write English,	126
" " " German,	30
" " " both English and German,	13
" " " French and English,	2
" " " Norwegian,	2
" but not write,	21
Neither read nor write,	8
	<hr/>
	202
Learned to read since incarceration,	4
" " write "	5
" " read and write both,	2

HABITS.

Temperate,	41
Intemperate,	90
Moderate,	71
	<hr/>
	202

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF CONVICTS.

Catholic,	44
Lutheran,	37
Presbyterian,	18
Methodist,	51
Baptist,	20
Episcopal or Church of England,	17
Jew,	2
Universalist,	2
Mormon,	3
Christian, or New Light,	2
No Religious Instruction,	6

202

In conclusion, I return my thanks to my ever vigilant, ever faithful and upright deputy, James Giddings, without whose assistance I could not have managed the intricate affairs of the institution. With other officers I have not been so fortunate, though to those now in my employ, I acknowledge a debt of gratitude for unwearied exertions in behalf of the State, and in rendering my labors less onerous.

I leave to the judgment of a committee who may be appointed to settle with me, to say how much should be appropriated for building purposes.

EDWARD M. MACGRAW,
State Prison Commissioner.

DODGE COUNTY, ss,

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 7th day of January, A. D.
1859.

L. B. HILLS, Notary Public.

PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

I submit the following report of the Medical Department of the Wisconsin State Prison for the year ending December 31, 1858:

The health of the prisoners has been such as will compare favorably with any similar institution in our country.

No epidemic has prevailed—some cases of acute disease, but of a mild character. Rheumatism has been the most troublesome.

One case of varioloid has occurred—an officer of the institution who had recently been employed, was attacked, and a

good many of the convicts were exposed; but, by vaccination and the energetic means used by the Commissioner in removing the patient from the prison yard, the disease was communicated to none of the prisoners.

But one death has occurred in the institution for the past two years, and that by pulmonary disease.

This might be regarded as unusual among the same number of persons in any situation of life; but more especially among those who have indulged in all manner of excesses that would, under any circumstances, tend to impair the general health.

Recently, there has been completed in the main building a small hospital, which will add greatly to the comfort of the sick, but would be entirely inadequate in case an epidemic should break out, on account of its size and poor ventilation.

It seems to me the health of the convict should be cared for, so far as is consistent with a wholesome discipline, that they may go forth to the world with improved health, as a stimulus to reform and better their condition in life, and rise above the degradation of a criminal.

There is at present, two insane convicts imprisoned for life.

Whatever may be said against sending insane convicts to Lunatic Asylums, certainly there is a great deal of truth that there can be no justice in compelling the insane, be they poor or rich, to occupy the same room, and eat at the same table, and associate as companions with those who have been confined in a State Prison as felons.

On the other hand, no one but will admit that a prison contains no facilities for the improvement of such cases. In their close confinement the physician is deprived of aid, the patient of the benefit of pure air and exercise, and the kind and soothing influences and attentions of an institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of the insane.

Nothing has been omitted by the commissioner or deputy Warden to increase the sanitary condition of those under their charge—all requisite attention has been paid the sick. The cleanliness of the Prison has at all times been vigilantly attended to. The food has been of a healthful kind, properly cooked, and of sufficient quantity.

All aid has been rendered the convicts that could under the circumstances, for amending their condition both moral and spiritual.

They are furnished with books, they have been consoled by the teachings and advice of our excellent chaplain, and if they do not become reformed, they at least know better the duties and obligations of mankind as they go forth again to the world.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Prison Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, A. W. Randall:

SIR:—I avail myself of the present opportunity to forward a short report to your Excellency, concerning our proceedings during the past year, in the exercise of our duties as chaplain of our prison.

I am happy to say that I have been encouraged and assisted in the performance of said duties by the kind and gentlemanly conduct of our Wardens, both of whom have set a good example in countenancing our public worship by their presence, and by the frequent presence of their families. Other aid has been afforded by occasional sermons and addresses delivered by other speakers, who have felt a deep interest in behalf of our inmates.

In addition to these advantages, our officers have been found at their posts of duty, and have kept things in order through our public services, so that ladies and gentlemen attending from the outside, could sit peaceably and undisturbed in our congregation, as in other churches or places of public worship.

Another pleasant matter relating to our religious privileges, has been our public singing, in which our officers and choir of singers among the prisoners, take an active part, and, I must say, I have found my soul delighted and blessed while I have listened to the songs of Zion so melodiously sung by the joint voices and united efforts to glorify God together, especially when I considered that but a short time before, many of them were engaged in bacchanalian orgies, and singing the songs of sin and folly.

Many of these unfortunat men have frankly and affectingly acknowledged to me their participation in such scenes, and one man has informed me that his debauch lasted him four score days! I humbly trust he has seen his sin and folly, as he professes to have been convinced of his errors since his incarceration in this prison, and proposes, by the help of God, to live soberly, righteously and godly during the remainder of his life. Amen!

We have, also, another among the convicts, who has said to me in the fullness of his troubled heart, "Father Smith, I have sworn my last oath, and drank my last glass of liquor," and he has given me a promise to serve the Lord and live a better life for the time to come.

In addition to these, I could mention to your Excellency several others, who have been outrageous characters, but who I trust, have repented of their sins, and believe in God with a heart unto righteousness, and who with their mouths are willing to make confessions unto salvation.

Two other persons expressed their hope to me that the experience just referred to, was realized, in their case, and I, also, hope their subsequent lives will show that their belief is not in vain.

In closing this brief report, I am pleased to think that our labors have not been in vain in the Lord. Numbers of the prisoners have called on me when their terms have expired, to thank me and the wardens and officers for our endeavors to do them good, and have pledged me their word never to return to their sinful habits nor vicious company again.

The following is an extract from a letter one of these men sent me after his discharge from this prison:

"Reverend Sir:—I take this opportunity to address you, according to promise. I am about going into business at stone cutting. I can do well at it. I am now working by the month, and will continue to do so until I get money enough to buy tools, and then I can have a chance to work for myself, which I can do in about three months.

I should like to hear from my fellow prisoners. I hope their experience will be of benefit to them, as mine was to me. Father Smith, I cannot repay your kindness, but it is my hope and my prayer that he who rules all things will reward you with a crown of everlasting life. I still want your prayers, and I hope, and should like to hear, that the prisoners have repented at the throne of mercy before it is too late. Tell them to pray for themselves. Father Smith, I never can forget the good counsel you have given me when I was there, but I hope you will have your reward from him who bad the waves be still."

In addition to the writer above, I am acquainted with another who left the prison under similar feelings, and is now earning two dollars a day and living comfortably with the wife of his youth and their two lovely children. He enjoys good health and attends the sanctuary with his family, and bids fair for the kingdom of Heaven, although he was a vile sinner when he first entered our prison.

It affords me pleasure to advert to the goodness of our Heavenly Father in favoring us with such wonderful health, considering we have only two men in our hospital out of about two hundred; and what is still as wonderful, we have had but one death during the year. Wishing your Excellency the blessings of Providence, grace and glory, I remain yours,

Most affectionately,

SAMUEL SMITH,

Chaplain Wisconsin State Prison.

DOCUMENT I.



OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

PRESIDENT,

R. B. TREAT, M. D.

TREASURER,

D. W. INMAN.

SECRETARY,

H. W. COLLINS.

TRUSTEES,

R. B. TREAT,

W. A. LAWRENCE,

B. B. ELDRIDGE,

H. BOWEN,

H. W. COLLINS,

D. W. INMAN.

SUPERINTENDENT,

W. H. CHURCHMAN, A. M.

1870

1871

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1873

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1880

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency, Alex. W. Randall, Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, respectfully present the following as the Ninth Annual Report of their Board:

The present Board having, with a single exception, but recently received their appointments as Trustees, they are necessarily unprepared to report in detail upon its operations during the past year, and must, therefore, beg leave to direct the attention of your Excellency to the annual communication of the Superintendent of the Institute, which is hereto annexed as a part of this report. From it you will be able to gather all needfull particulars concerning the internal operations of the establishment since the date of the last report, as well as its last condition and future requirements.

Judging from the exhibit made in this report, and from personal observation during frequent official visits to the Institution, we have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that this school, under its present management, is doing efficient service for the State, in ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate but interesting class of her citizens for whom it has been established. We would, therefore, fail in our duty to the State, as well as to the cause of suffering humanity, did we do otherwise than urge upon the Legislature, and yourself, a continuance of the fostering care by which it has been brought to its present position of usefulness. There is probably no branch of the educational interests of the State more deserving of legislative support, than that which comprises her noble institutions for the benefit of those who, by the mysterious dispensations of Providence, are cut off from a participation in the advantages of our common schools and other institutions of learning, and we glory in the fact that there is no other class of public expenditures so cheerfully met by the people of our State, as those which go to the erec-

tion and maintenance of these proud monuments of her christian philanthropy. To the several recommendations contained in the report of our experienced Superintendent, we would call the special attention of your Excellency and the Legislature :

1. The necessity of an adequate supply of all kinds of apparatus requisite for lucid and efficient instruction, is apparent to any one at all conversant with the wants of a school intended for those even who possess the advantage of sight; and if such aids are deemed a sinequanon in ordinary schools, how much more essential are they for a school whose members labor under the disability of want of vision. We trust that no arguments need be adduced by us to demonstrate the importance of this subject.

2. The erection and stocking of a suitable shop building for the carrying on of the several mechanic arts usually pursued with success by the blind, forms another pre-requisite of the highest importance for the proper training of the pupils intrusted to our charge. Among the managers of all the institutions for the Blind throughout the country, but one opinion appears to obtain as to the great value of the manual labor department of instruction, in preparing their pupils for the work of self maintenance. Though there are among the peculiarly gifted, many bright examples of success in the pursuit of literature and music, as a means of support, yet to a great majority of the blind, as of the seeing, mechanical employments must ever be found to present the widest and most appropriate field of usefulness. And this remark is particularly applicable to those who enter upon their course of instruction at an age too far advanced to admit of full development of their mental powers. If, then, we should make our Institution useful in the highest degree to those for whose benefit it has been established, it behooves us to leave no facility unprovided which is necessary to the attainment of this great end.

3. The early completion of the principal building of the Institute is demanded alike by the dictates of true economy and the pressing wants of its officers and pupils. The three upper stories of the main part of the building, are yet untouched since the first enclosing of the entire structure, and they are of course unavailable for any purpose while in this condition. The cupola, or observatory, is yet lacking, the opening in the roof left for it, being only temporarily secured by rough boards, and subjecting the building to frequent injury from the effects of driving storms; and the front portico as well as the rear piazza of the centre structure, together with

the front and rear piazza of the east wing, all needed for safe and convenient ingress and egress to the building, are yet unconstructed. Not only upon the score of utility would we urge the immediate commencement of these necessary improvements, but likewise on account of the unsightly appearance presented by the building in its present unfinished state. Our Institution is visited by many persons from abroad, and it is with a just feeling of State pride that we are able to point to it as one of the evidences of the enlightened enterprise of our young and prosperous commonwealth.

4. The proper improvement of the grounds surrounding the Institute, so earnestly pressed in the report alluded to, is undoubtedly a subject of the greatest moment to the well-being of our pupils, bearing as it does upon the important question of their health, and physical development. The grounds in their present condition, offer almost insuperable obstacles to that fearlessness and freedom of locomotion without which it is impossible, especially for blind children, to take vigorous healthful exercise. Their play grounds must needs be systematically graded and laid out with regular walks, which can be easily followed by them, and upon which they may even run as other children, in their various sports, without restraint from fear of accident, and they must be provided with appropriate inducements to exercise, in the way of gymnastic appliances, etc. The grounds also need for their proper protection and appearance, a more permanent and appropriate fence than now encloses them.

5. With the views expressed by our Superintendent, concerning the justice and expediency of the law of the last Legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind within this State," the Board must heartily unite; so confident are we that these views will receive the unqualified approval of your Excellency, and the members of the Legislature soon to assemble, that we deem it unnecessary to do more than call your attention to the subject as presented in the Superintendent's report.

Hereto appended and marked A, will be found the report of the late Treasurer of the Institute, W. A. Lawrence, Esq., showing the receipts and disbursements of the Board from Oct. 1st, 1857, to July 24th, 1858.

Mr. Lawrence tendered his resignation as Treasurer, on the 29th of July last, and on the 21st of September following, Mr. D. W. Inman was chosen by the Board as his successor; but as no moneys have been received by the Institute from any source since the resignation of Mr. Lawrence, the present Treasurer has of course no report to submit. There is, how-

ever, a balance of \$5,000 00 still due the Institute from the Treasurer of State, on account of the appropriation made by the last Legislature, which when received, will be appropriately disbursed, and accounted for in our next annual report.

The following abstract from the Treasurer's report above mentioned, will show in a concise form, the actual receipts of the Institute from the State Treasurer during the past year, together with the disbursements of the same, the latter being classified and arranged under appropriate heads: Omitting from both sides of the account the several sums borrowed in anticipation of receipts from appropriations and afterwards refunded out of such receipts, we have:

Balance of appropriation by Legislature of 1857,	\$7,000 00
Amount of appropriation by Legislature of 1858,	
in part,	7,530 79

Making together,	\$14,530 79
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Adding to the above the amount in hands of Treasurer at the beginning of last year, \$50,22, and the amount overpaid by him as per report, \$48,60, we have as the total amount to be accounted for in this year's report, \$14,629 61. Which sum as been expended as follows:

For groceries, provisions, fuel, labor and other current expenses,	\$5,157 62
Salaries of Superintendent, teachers and Matron,	1,981 98
Furniture, carpeting, bedding, school apparatus, table ware, &c., in fitting up new building,	2,144 12
Building purposes, including warming and laundry apparatus,	4,921 68
Salaries of Secretary and Treasurer,	202 87
Interest and discount on loans,	221 34

\$14,629 61

The last Legislature appropriated for the use of the Institute, the sum of \$12,530 79. Of this amount the sum of \$7,530 79, was to be applied to the discharge of the then existing indebtedness of the Institute, and the remaining \$5,000 00 was for current support up to Feb. 1st, 1859. But as this latter sum has not yet been paid by the State Treasurer, we have been obliged to use for the purpose of current support, a part of the money designed for the cancelling of our indebtedness, thus leaving us at the date of Oct. 1st, still in arrears on account of State indebtedness to the amount of \$3,856 24, when on receipt of the \$5,000 00 still due from the State Treasurer, this balance of indebtedness shall be

liquidated. Then will be left in our hands for defraying current expenses up to the 1st of Feb. next, the sum of \$1,143 76.

It was evidently not contemplated by the last Legislature, in its appropriations for the benefit of this institution, that any building operation should be carried on during the past season; but the Trustees in their desire to promote the best permanent interests of the Institute, as well as of the State, have deemed themselves justifiable in assuming the responsibility of constructing a couple of large cisterns, in anticipation of a future appropriation. In taking this step, they but yielded to an imperious sense of duty, which required them to adopt every reasonable precaution against accident to the building and inmates, by fire. Besides, by providing these cisterns, they would be able to prevent a large expenditure which had to be incurred last year in hauling water from the river. The united capacity of the two cisterns is one thousand barrels, and the amount to be paid for their construction, including some extra work, removing and spreading the earth excavated, is about \$425 00. In addition to the work just mentioned they have also been obliged by the terms of a pre-existing contract, to go on with certain stone-work, necessary to the completion of the areas to the center building and east wing; this contract is now nearly completed and will involve further expenditures of about \$700,00 which must also be provided for by future appropriation. The Board would willingly have postponed this last named outlay until after a appropriation had been made to cover it; but as the contract had been entered into the year previous by their predecessors, and was partially executed, there was no discretion left them in the premises, the work was necessary however, and the only question involved, was one of time.

In the eighth annual report of the Board, mention was made of the fact, that gas pipes had been introduced throughout the recently erected parts of the building, and substantial reasons were given why the Institute should be lighted with gas, instead of lamps or candles. Not to multiply words here, we would respectfully invite the attention of your Excellency, to what was written upon the subject in said report. We beg leave to say, however, in this connection, that we fully unite with the views of our predecessors, as to the superiority of this system of lighting an Institution like ours, on account of its greater safety and economy; and we indulge the hope that the Legislature will grant us the means necessary for the construction of appropriate works next season, for the manufacture of Gas upon our own premises. This can be done very economically with suitable works, and on account of the dis-

tance of the Institute from the city gas works, it is our only alternative. The entire cost of the necessary apparatus and building would not exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

In a previous paragraph of this report, reference was made to the recommendations of the Superintendent as to the early completion of the buildings and ground of the Institute, and the different items of work yet to be done were enumerated.

We now beg leave to submit an estimate of the appropriation needed for this and other objects heretofore specified, and for the current support of the Institute from February 1st Eighteen Hundred and fifty nine, to February 1st, Eighteen Hundred and sixty. Before doing so, however, we would promise that our calculations have been based upon the supposition that we are expected to finish the building as it has been begun; that is, with due reference to that permanency of structure which alone constitutes true economy.

The following is the estimate alluded to :

For support of Institute from Feb. 1st, 1859, to Feb. 1st, 1860, - - - - -	\$9,000
For Sundry School Apparatus and Musical Instruments, - - - - -	1,000
For payment of indebtedness for Cisterns and Stone Works as explained, - - - - -	1,125
For furnishing the three upper stories of main building, - - - - -	2,000
For constructing cupalo, portico and piazza, - - - - -	4,500
For Gas Works and Burners, - - - - -	1,500
For plumbing the Hospital and Bathing Rooms, - - - - -	450
For erecting and furnishing work shop for male pupils, - - - - -	3,500
For fencing, grading, and laying out Institute Grounds, - - - - -	1,000
	<hr/>
	\$24,075

In the foregoing estimate, nothing has been included but what is deemed absolutely necessary for properly completing the Institute, and putting it in a position to carry out in a satisfactory manner the noble object for which it was established. The Trustees therefore cherish the confident hope that the representatives of the people will, in their wisdom find it expedient to grant at an early day, the necessary means for accomplishing this desirable object.

Before closing this report, the Board would respectfully suggest to your Excellency, the propriety of recommending to the Legislature in your forthcoming message, some change in the manner of appropriating for the support of this Institution, that will exempt it from the embarrassments consequent upon the present system. Heretofore so much uncertainty and delay has been experienced in the receipt of the funds appro-

priated, that it has been a matter of impossibility to purchase the necessary supplies and make contracts for building, upon such terms as are deemed compatible with the best interests of the State. It would be impracticable to correctly estimate the entire loss, direct and indirect, which has been sustained by the Institute from time to time on this account; but a reference to the several reports of the Treasurer, will show a considerable sum annually paid in the way of discount and interest on loans and deferred payments; and this has, in the nature of the case, been unavoidable. The accounts of the last two years, as will be perceived, show payments of this kind amounting to the sum of \$2,145 83.

In the original charter of the Institute, provision was made for the annual levying of a specific State tax, of one fifteenth of a mill on the dollar, the proceeds of which were to be set apart for its special benefit. When this system was abandoned, we cannot now say, but as it is undoubtedly the correct one, we would respectfully suggest the expediency of returning to it. The plan has been followed for years in several other States, having Institutions of this class, and it possesses many obvious advantages to all parties concerned.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Board.

H. W. COLLINS, Sec'y.

APPENDIX A.

Supplemental Report of Wm. A. Lawrence, Treasurer of Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind, showing the Receipts and Disbursements as such Treasurer, from October 1, 1857, to July 24, 1858, inclusive:

Receipts.

1857.			
Oct. 1,	Balance of cash on hand,	\$50 22	
" 14,	Appropriation in part of 1857, due 10th Feb., 1858, sold Smith \$1,000 at 90...	900 00	
Jan 20 '58	Appropriation in part of 1857, due 10th Feb., 1858, received from State Treasurer,	2,000 00	
	Less \$5,00 miscount between Treasurer and L. J. Barrows,	5,00	
		1,995 00	
Jan. 26,	Loan of Central Bank,	2,000 00	
	Less discount,	85 00	
		1,965 00	
Feb. 11,	Balance of appropriation of 1857, due 10th Feb., 1858,	4,000 00	
May 27,	Loan of Central Bank of Wis.,	465 00	
June 25,	Amount from State Treasurer on appropriation of 1858, discount at Central Bank of Wisconsin, 1st June,	750 00	
	Less discount,	7 50	
		742 50	
July 6,	Amount from State Treasurer on appropriation of 1858, (being balance appropriated to pay debts,	6,780 79	
	Less expense of collecting, ..	8 50	
		6,777 29	
July 21,	Interest allowed by Central Bank of Wisconsin on note paid before due, ..	10 41	
	Balance due W. A. Lawrence, Treas., ...	48 60	
			\$16,954 02

APPENDIX A—Continued.

Disbursements.

Date of issue.	No.	To Whom paid.	For What Paid.	Date of Payments.	Interest.	Amount.
Sept. 5, 1887	861	James Mills,	Building Expenses,	Oct. 14 1887		\$50 00
5	863	do	do	14		25 00
18	864	M. & M. R. R. Co.,	do	14		10 80
17	865	James Mills,	do	14		182 00
23	866	Wormworth & Higgins,	Painting,	14		60 00
23	867	do	do	14		119 00
23	869	W. H. Churchman,	Salary,	14		250 00
23	870	F. J. Campbell,	do	14		75 00
23	874	James Mills,	Building Expenses,	14		78 96
Oct. 8	875	R. S. Dickson,	do	14		1 00
8	876	A. Boyer,	Work Shop,	14		21 00
19	882	E. Lamond,	Building Expenses,	14		1 06
17	883	James Stanton,	do	14		1 25
Nov. 21	911	James Mills,	do	14		60 00
Sept. 28	871	Miss E. M. Curtis,	Salary,	Jan. 20, 1888		63 60
Oct. 8	879	W. H. Churchman,	Incidental Expenses,	20		136 96
Nov. 21	912	Tuttle & Baily,	Building Expenses,	20		85 45
Dec. 19	960	Miss E. M. Curtis,	Salary,	20		80 00
19	973	C. A. Nelson,	do	20		80 90
19	974	W. H. Churchman,	do	20		250 00
19	975	F. J. Campbell,	do	20		125 00
19	976	Miss E. M. Curtis,	do	20		82 50
19	977	Miss M. E. Hand,	do	20		87 50
19	978	Secretary,	do	20		50 00

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Date of Issue.	No.	To Whom Paid.	For What Paid.	Date of Payments.	Interest.	Amount.
Dec. 19 1887	990	W. H. Churchman,	Incidental Expenses,	Jan. 20, 1888	88	\$50 88
19	991	do	do	20		24 00
19	993	do	do	20	24	89 70
Jan. 20 1888	1028	do	do	20		78 53
20	1024	do	do	20		257 82
20	1025	Perkham,	do	20		1 00
Aug. 7 1887	826	R. J. Richardson,	Building Expenses,	20		108 34
Sept. 5 1887	855	M. O. Smith,	Merchandise,	20		3 36
28	872	Secretary,	do	20		50 00
Oct. 8	878	James Mills,	Salary,	20	\$2 25	75 00
8	878	J. P. Cogswell,	Building Expenses,	20	2 58	32 48
8	880	Allen & Lawrence,	do	20		108 85
16	881	James Mills,	Groceries,	20	80	25 00
24	884	J. Hayes for H. Thornton,	Building Expenses,	20		100 00
28	889	James Mills,	do	26	3 50	50 00
28	890	do	do	26	1 75	12 00
28	893	do	do	26	86	25 00
28	893	do	do	26	87	15 81
28	894	Chas. Angel,	do	26	46	75 68
28	895	Sam Griffin,	do	26	2 64	84 82
28	896	W. Williamson,	do	26	2 94	60 00
28	897	M. L. Williamson,	do	26	2 10	60 00
28	898	D. R. Morgan,	do	26	5 10	50 00
28	899	H. O. Clark,	do	26	1 75	48 42
28	900	J. P. Cogswell,	do	26	1 70	100 00
17	901	H. Thornton per J. F. Willard,	do	26	3 88	100 00

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Date of Issue.	No.	To Whom Paid.	For What Paid.	Date of Payments.	Interest.	Amount.
Nov. 21 1857	952	E. J. Fenton,	Livery Bill,	Feb. 11		67 75
21	953	G. S. Strasberger,	Furniture,	11		40 00
21	954	do	do	11		26 22
21	955	do	do	11		20 18
Dec. 12	956	Ira Miltimore,	Building Expenses,	11	\$1 53	100 00
16	957	J. F. Willard,	Wood and Provisions,	11	- 1 60	87 50
16	958	Norman Curtis,	Merchandise,	11	1 79	42 40
17	961	Allen & Lawrence,	Groceries,	11	1 27	95 52
17	962	do	do	11	75	57 60
19	963	W. H. Tripp,	Building Expenses,	11	08	6 60
19	966	Wormworth & Higgins,	Painting,	11	24	20 00
19	966	Walworth, Hubbard & Co.,	Heating Apparatus,	11	26 60	600 00
19	967	W. H. Tripp,	Building Expenses,	11	09	5 00
Dec. 19 1857	968	do	Wood and Provisions,	11	1 27	75 00
19	969	do	Provisions,	11	14	8 06
19	970	Henry Talmay,	Musical Instruments,	11		165 00
19	972	Wm. A. Lawrence,	Salary,	11	62	50 00
Nov. 8	979	James Mills,	Building Expenses,	11	1 63	50 00
Dec. 22	980	Ira Miltimore,	do	11	42	25 00
22	981	do	do	11	30	25 00
22	982	do	do	11	42	25 00
22	983	do	do	11	1 67	100 00
19	984	Allen & Lawrence,	Groceries,	11	75 10	94
23	986	Ira Miltimore,	Building Expenses,	11	88	91 00
19	986	J. F. Willard,	Incidental Expenses,	11	1 26	96 62
19	987	do	Building Expenses,	11	1 26	96 25

Nov. 1, 1857	988 Phil. Brown,	Building Expenses,	Feb. 11 1857	
1	989 T. L. Burk,	do	11	\$1 50
Dec. 12	993 Rees W. Davis,	do	11	3 00
Nov. 1	995 Wormworth & Higgins,	Painting,	11	25 18
Dec. 21	997 O. C. Burrolan,	Building Expenses,	11	125 00
Nov. 1	998 Wormworth & Higgins,	Painting,	11	85 00
3	1000 Ira Miltimore,	Building Expenses,	11	145 16
1	1004 Wormworth & Higgins,	Painting,	11	25 00
Jan. 1	1005 H. S. Woodruff,	Merchandise,	11	84 91
6	1007 J. F. Williams,	Wood,	11	1 00
Nov. 1	1003 Wormworth & Higgins,	Painting,	11	56 75
Jan. 6	1011 H. M. Wheeler,	Building Expenses,	11	73 62
6	1012 R. H. Bent,	do	11	16 00
6	1014 H. & G. Scarehiff,	Meat,	11	14 48
6	1015 H. Richardson,	Hardware,	11	15 38
6	1016 M. C. Smith,	Furniture,	11	160 50
20	1019 C. R. Barnes,	Work Shop,	11	186 86
20	1020 E. D. Mordock,	do	11	1 92
20	1021 Inman & Dunn,	Groceries,	11	1 36
Jan. 20	1022 L. Fifield & Co.,	Building Expenses,	11	15
26	1026 Hyatt House,	Exa. Committee Expenses,	11	30
Feb. 6	1027 Ira Miltimore,	Building Expenses,	11	87 50
8	1032 Ogilvie & Burrows,	Medicine,	11	54 99
8	1033 E. W. Hovey,	Provisions,	11	88 00
8	1034 Moses & Co.,	Furniture,	11	4 50
8	1035 H. M. Wheeler & Co.,	Building Expenses,	11	24 00
8	1036 Jennings & McChannahan,	Incidental Expenses,	11	37 98
8	1037 James Church,	Wood,	May 27	10 56
8	1038 Wm. H. Tripp,	do	27	6 00
8	1040 Allen & Woodruff,	Workshop,	27	60 37
8	1041 W. A. Lawrence,	Groceries,	27	11 30
13	1043 Wm. H. Tripp,	Provisions,	27	146 25
				85 91
				10 00
				54 48
				18 80

42
\$4 17
27
4 20
71
1 00

39
2 10
1 92
1 36
15
30
30
21

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Date of Issue.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Date of Payment.	Interest.	Amount.
Feb. 12 1858	1044	D. Y. Kenyon,	Building Expenses,	May 27 1857		1 00
12	1045	Geo. Brady,	do	27		18 43
10	1043	Wm. Nesbitt,	do	27		6 75
Feb 19	1067	Wm. A. Lawrence,	Incidental Expenses,	27		8 08
Jan. 20	1018	J. A. Wood,	Flour,	27		32 50
Feb 19	1059	J. Sutherland,	Stationery,	27		49 99
19	1062	A. Alden,	Building Expenses,	27		16 00
19	1063	do	do	27		15 50
19	1066	W. A. Lawrence,	Groceries,	27		21 43
19	1070	Babcock & Foon,	Crockery,	27		54 93
29	1092	L. J. Burrows,	Services, (Medical),	27		20 00
19	1076	W. Hughes,	Wood,	27		10 00
29	1093	L. J. Burrows,	Services,	27		21 00
April 7	1096	W. A. Lawrence,	Groceries,	27		94 78
7	1098	Central Bank,	Interest,	27		2 00
7	1099	Ogilvie & Burrows,	Medicine &c.,	27		23 35
May 10	1100	do	Merchandise,	27		48 75
10	1101	do	do	27		1 25
26	1110	Wood & Moon,	do	27		11 50
26	1115	W. A. Lawrence,	Incidental Expenses to Madison, ..	27		18 63
May 26	1116	Wm. H. Tripp,	Wood,	May 27		43 53
26	1117	do	do	27		6 00
Oct. 8 '57	877	Thos. Lynch,	Meat,	June 25		84 50
24	885	H. Thornton,	Building Expenses,	25	8 00	100 00
24	886	do	do	25		100 00
24	887	do	do	25	25 40	100 00

Oct. 24	1857	888 H. Thornton,	Building Expenses,	June 25 1858.	\$100 00
28		891 James Mills,	do	\$1 60	20 00
24		902 Henry C. Thornton,	do	8 84	43 25
Nov. 3		906 Ira Miltmore,	do	2 88	86 00
21		917 P. Eycleshimer,	Meat,		80 50
21		922 H. A. Wheeler,	Coal,	11 74	186 55
3		930 James Mills,	Building Expenses,	4 00	50 00
21		937 G. S. Strausberger,	Furniture,	8 94	62 64
21		938 do	do		21 60
21		946 do	do	1 70	26 70
8		1001 Ira Miltmore,	Building Expenses,		10 89
Jan. '6	'58	1006 J. Blackhurst,	Incidental Expenses,		4 00
6		1008 F. B. Wooliscroft,	Provisions,		16 71
6		1009 Barrows & Land,	Workshop,		18 41
6		1010 Prosper A. Pierce,	Provisions,		97 48
Feb. 6		1028 Ira Miltmore,	Building Expenses,	1 26	25 00
6		1029 do	do	1 26	25 00
6		1030 do	do	1 26	25 00
6		1031 do	do	1 47	29 11
8		1039 E. D. Bootman,	Incidental Expenses,		16 89
18		1046 J. Mills for A. Pattarson,	Building Expenses,		75 00
M'ch 6		1047 P. Eycleshimer,	Meat,		186 18
6		1048 J. Stewart,	Groceries,		23 51
6		1049 Samuel Griffin,	Building Expenses,		10 23
6		1050 M. Lester,	Incidental Expenses,	9 97	9 97
6		1051 James Mills,	Building Expenses,	16 75	16 75
19		1053 Dunn & Cart,	Groceries,	83 32	83 32
19		1054 Rier & Osborn,	Hauling Water,	41 18	41 18
19		1055 E. W. Hovey,	Provisions,	10 07	10 07
19		1058 W. H. Churchman,	Furniture,	188 20	188 20
19		1064 N. W. Hodge,	Provisions,	13 98	13 98
19		1065 D. G. Tracy,	Coal,	6 05	10 00

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Date of issue.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Date of Payment.	Interest.	Amount.
March 19 1858	1068	Burrows & Land,	Workshop,	July 14 1858		\$7 75
19	1072	E. Howit,	Wood,	14		46 00
19	1078	Central Bank,	Loan and Interest,	14		2,085 60
19	1075	Geo. Chipman,	Wood,	14		187 50
19	1077	W. Hughes,	do	14	\$4 66	200 00
19	1078	do	do	14	4 60	198 75
19	1079	E. Howet,	do	14		186 00
29	1081	W. H. Churchman,	Incidental Expenses,	14	4 80	160 46
29	1082	do	Salary,	14		260 09
29	1083	F. J. Chappell,	do	14	8 75	125 00
29	1084	O. A. Nelson,	do	14		60 00
29	1085	Miss E. M. Curtis,	do	14		62 50
29	1086	Miss M. E. Hand,	do	14		87 50
29	1088	J. Brant,	Beef,	14		20 52
29	1090	Geo. Snyder,	Maps,	14		87 55
29	1091	P. Eycleshimer,	Meat,	14		80 00
April 8	1095	Penn. Institute,	Books,	14		49 65
May 21	1097	A. Sherman,	Workshop,	14		109 72
26	1101	Geo. Brady,	Labor,	14	1 35	16 25
26	1102	Walworth, Hubbard & Co.,	Heating Apparatus,	14	2 69	226 04
26	1108	James Mills,	Building Expenses,	14		9 50
26	1105	J. B. Crosby,	do	14		24 23
26	1106	F. Oahoon,	Incidental Expenses,	14		10 00
26	1107	J. Horton,	Laborer,	14	22	96 37
26	1109	J. A. Pteroc,	Provisions,	14		89 42
26	1111	Chas. Holt,	Printing,	14		13 25

May 26 1858	1112 J. M. Rikea,	Harness Repairs,	July 14 1858		\$3 02
26	1113 Burrows and Lund,	Work Shop,	14		30 18
26	1114 C. R. Barnes,	do	14		22 00
26	1115 P. A. Pierce,	Provisions,	14	17	12 87
26	1116 Central Bank,	Loan and Interest,	14		608 75
June 2	1122 J. F. Willard,	Wood,	14		8 56
July 7	1126 Ogilvie & Burrows,	Medicine,	14		22 17
7	1127 L. J. Burrows,	Salary,	14		50 00
7	1128 Burrows & Lund,	Work Shop,	14		27 45
7	1140 A. D. Baker,	Pump,	14		12 00
7	1144 W. H. Churchman,	Salary,	14		250 00
7	1146 Miss M. E. Hand,	do	14	83	75 00
7	1147 O. A. Nelson,	do	14		60 00
7	1148 Miss E. M. Curtis,	do	14		62 50
7	1149 D. E. Lichtenbaugh,	do	14		82 00
7	1150 P. Eycleshimer,	Meat,	14		79 45
		Interest,			226 88
					\$16,954 02

July, 20, 1858 By Balance due W. A. Lawrence, Treasurer,\$48 60

APPENDIX B.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN :—In conformity to the requirements of one of the By-Laws of the Institute, making it the duty of the Superintendent to present to your Board, at the close of each year, a formal statement of the operations of its several departments, accompanied with suggestions for the future management, the following brief report is respectfully submitted for your consideration :

The number of pupils in attendance at the Institution during the past year, was twenty-five; ten males and fifteen females. Of these, one was from the county of Columbia; three from Dane; two from Dodge; two from Fond du Lac; five from Jefferson; two from Kenosha; one from Marquette; two from Milwaukee; one from Rock; five from Walworth; and one from Waushara. Appended hereto will be found a catalogue of their names, showing the residence of each, together with the date of admission and cause of blindness.

Eighteen of the number just mentioned had been present with us the preceding year, five were new applicants, and the remaining two had previously been in the Institute, but prior to my connection with it. One of the eighteen first named, was George Ross, from Jefferson county, referred to in my last annual communication as having left on account of a disinclination to conform to the disciplinary regulations of the Institute. He applied for admission at the beginning of last session, and on promise of future good behavior, was again received as a pupil. I make particular mention of his case here, in order to bear testimony to the act that his subsequent course was marked by cheerful submission to discipline, and praiseworthy industry in the pursuit of his studies. He left in good standing at the close of the session, well fitted for self maintenance by his acquired skill in the business of broom making.

Of the two pupils mentioned last, one was the lad from Walworth county, who was alluded to in a former report as having been discharged on account of supposed insanity. Having apparently recovered the use of his reason, he was readmitted at the commencement of the session, and sustained himself in a creditable manner until its close.

Of the whole number of scholars in attendance during the past year, six were, at its close, by their own request, honorably discharged, having remained as long in the Institute as was deemed necessary. Their names are Sylvester B. Van Alstein, Andrew Svensrude, George Ross, Louisa Smith, Lucy Randall, and Mary Fitz Gerald. Concerning these graduates I have much pleasure in being able to say, that they acquitted themselves, for the most part, in a satisfactory manner, while with us, and that they left with our best wishes for their future happiness and success.

John H. Young, from Dane county, who has been with us as a pupil for about two years, was, at the close of the last session, dismissed as an unfit subject for the Institute. Superadded to a natural lack of aptness to learn, his highly irascible temper and injurious prior associations, rendered his case a peculiarly trying one to the officers; but it was not until "forbearance had ceased to be a virtue," that we yielded to the painful necessity of recommending his dismissal.

Excepting the teacher of music, Mr. T. J. Campbell, who tendered his resignation in the latter part of February last, no change was made during the past year in the corps of assisting officers, as enumerated in my last report; and I take pleasure in being able to state that they, one and all, discharged the onerous duties of their several positions with marked zeal and fidelity.

Mr. Campbell's resignation was induced by sickness in his family, and a consequent determination to remove to another State. He was subsequently appointed to the charge of the music department in the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, and bore with him, to his new field of usefulness, our best wishes for his success. No permanent occupant of his place here, has yet been selected.

At the close of the recent session, Miss M. E. Hand, teacher in the Literary Department, and Mr. C. A. Nelson, instructor in Hand Craft, having completed the term for which they were appointed, retired from the Institute to engage in other avocations. Their successors, likewise, remain unchosen as yet, for reasons which will appear hereafter.

Miss E. M. Curtis, who has acceptably filled the post of Matron for the past two years, will still continue to discharge the responsible duties of that office.

In the department of Literature and Music, the same routine as heretofore reported to your predecessors, was, with no material variation, pursued during the year just closed, and I need hardly add, with similar happy results upon the awakening minds of our pupils. Indeed their improvement was in many respects, more marked than in former years, on account of the better facilities afforded by our increased building accommodations for judicious classification and the enforcement of proper disciplinary regulations.

It must be borne in mind, however, that we still continue to labor under very serious disadvantages in these departments of instruction, for the want of an adequate supply of the necessary school apparatus and musical instruments. The importance of these *indispensable* aids to proper and efficient instruction is so obvious that it were a seeming waste of words to dwell upon it here. Suffice it to say that it is earnestly hoped, you will feel the necessity of urging upon the next legislature, the imperative duty of making a sufficient appropriation to enable you to supply this great want.

Not to swell this communication by useless repetition, I beg leave to direct your attention to the appended circular (D,) prepared under the direction of the former Board, for a detailed account of the internal organization and management of the Institute, plan of instruction, etc., etc. The design of said circular is to furnish, in a succinct form, to applicants and others, a comprehensive view of the nature of our Institute—the advantages offered to the blind of the State, rules of admission and other matters of interest to enquirers.

In the department of hand-craft, though the want of suitable workshops for our male pupils, has limited our operations to a considerable extent, we are able to show a gratifying improvement upon former years.

The female pupils, under the care and instruction of our experienced Matron, continued with increased skill and industry, to ply their several useful arts of plain sewing, knitting, netting, braiding and fancy bead-work, etc., and the products of their labor have found ready sale, to our numerous visitors. They were also drilled in some of the simple kinds of house-work, and were enabled thereby to perform in a tidy manner, all the labor necessary to keep their sleeping apartments in order. To the uninitiated, this last named species of training may seem to be of minor importance; but to those who are aware of the lamentable proneness of the parents of blind children to allow them to grow up in a state of almost utter helplessness, it is recognized as one of the most essential parts of their education. To be left homeless by the

passing away of their earthly protectors, is a fate to which the blind are no less liable than others; and who will say that the difficulty of finding homes among strangers will not be lessened in proportion to their acquired ability to help themselves.

On the male side of the house a good beginning was made near the first of the session, in the business of broom making, an employment which seems peculiarly adapted to the capacity and wants of the western blind; and several of the graduates named in a preceding paragraph have been fitted thereby to enter, with little or no assistance from their friends, upon a life of honorable independence. The brooms made in the shop have for the most part been disposed of, either for cash or for house supplies, and the proceeds have gone far towards defraying the cost of this department of instruction.

There are several other manual arts which are readily acquired without the aid of sight, but our present lack of shop room will prevent their introduction into our establishment for the time being. It is hoped, however, that the day is not far distant when the Legislature may be induced to place at your disposal, sufficient means to erect and furnish a shop building which shall be ample for the growing necessities of this invaluable department of the Institute. You will of course see the propriety of urging the matter in your forthcoming report to the Governor of the State.

There are those who, judging from the results ordinarily obtained in manufacturing establishments, where experienced adult workmen are employed, will take it for granted that the work department must prove a source of revenue to the Institute; but a little reflection will show them the unreasonableness of this expectation; particularly when it is suggested to them, that instead of old, practical hands, our shop must be always filled with youthful apprentices, under instruction, who will necessarily destroy more or less material in their first attempts, and whose untrained fingers will at best, turn out unfinished work but slowly. Their instructor, moreover, must be paid for his services, from the Institute treasury. Were it not that our workmen must, in the nature of the case, leave us, to set up for themselves so soon as they acquire skill enough to make their work profitable, the case would be different. It will always be our aim, however, to make the shop self-supporting so far as is practicable by the most rigid economy and efficient management.

The following abstract from the accounts of the department under review, will exhibit to you its operations thus far:

BROOM SHOP.

	Dr.	Cr.
To cost of Tools and Fixtures,	\$90 40	.....
do Raw material,	892 27	.....
do Over work by pupils,	17 89	.....
Salary of Instructor,	218 90	.....
By receipts in cash for Brooms and Materials,		\$181 86
do do Tools sold,		12 50
do Merchandise, etc., for brooms,		127 55
Amount of debts due for brooms,		54 50
Value of tools and fixtures on hand,		77 50
do Raw material do		61 00
do Brooms do		88 13
Balance,		161 42
	\$714 46	\$714 46

GIRLS' WORK-ROOM.

	Dr.	Cr.
To cost of Material, etc.,	\$141 43	.....
Balance,	79 80	.....
By receipts in cash for articles sold,		\$165 69
Amount due do do		4 82
Value of manufactured articles on hand,		13 05
do materials, etc., do		87 17
	\$220 73	\$220 73

Of the condition of the Domestic Department, since our removal into the main building at the beginning of the last session, I am able to report most favorably. It has been organized upon a plan well calculated to insure efficiency of management as well as the most rigid economy; and excepting the hospital rooms, which are to be located in one of the unfinished stories of the center building, together with a more capacious well, and appropriate fixtures for warm and cold bathing, there is little wanting to render our domestic appliances equal to those of any other similar establishment.

The steam warming apparatus, (Gold's Patent), as well as that employed in washing and drying clothes, and in heating water for bathing, which was constructed last year under the authority of your predecessors, continues to do excellent service. By the former, our building is amply supplied with a mild and salubrious warmth, with scarcely a possibility of accident therefrom, either to it or the inmates, while by the latter, much time and expensive labor are daily saved in the ministration of household affairs. Our supply of household furniture, too, is ample for the present wants of the Institute, so that little if any expense need be incurred for this object during the next year or two.

In my last annual report, reference was made to the impracticability of our pupils attending regularly upon Divine Service at the city churches, during the winter season, and a determination expressed, to endeavor to meet this difficulty by inviting clergymen of different denominations to hold services on Sabbath afternoons in the lecture room of the Institute. This plan was successfully carried out during the whole of the last session, and the thanks of the Institute are due to the pastors of the several churches located in our city, as well as other clergymen residing here and elsewhere, for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they responded to our call. These meetings were generally well attended by neighboring citizens, as well as by the household, and we trust that much good was accomplished through their agency.

The thanks of the Institute are also again due to the proprietors of the following newspapers for their kind remembrance, in sending during the past year, their respective newspapers, without charge:

Janesville Morning Gazette, Janesville.
 Weekly Democratic Standard, Janesville.
 Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel, Milwaukee.
 Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
 Daily Argus & Democrat, Madison.
 Wisconsin State Journal, Madison.

Beloit Journal, Beloit,
 Badger State, Portage City.
 Kenosha Tribune & Telegraph, Kenosha.
 Racine Daily Journal, Racine.
 Appleton Crescent, Appleton.
 Monroe Sentinel, Monroe.

It is our constant practice to read to the scholars from miscellaneous publications, during the evenings, and much entertaining as well as useful matter has been gleaned for them from these papers.

Allow me, gentlemen, before closing this communication, to call your attention to the unfinished state of our buildings and grounds, and the necessity of their earliest practicable completion. An unsuccessful application was made to the last Legislature, by your predecessors, for a sufficient appropriation to enable them to accomplish this highly important end, but it is hoped that the finances of the State will be so far improved as to justify the next Legislature in dealing more liberally with us in this regard. Should the matter be properly presented to them, by your board, they cannot fail to see the propriety of completing, without further delay, a work which has been so nobly begun and which is demanded by every principle of humanity and justice. Motives of economy, independent of all other considerations, should incite them to a speedy completion of the principal building, at least, for in its present condition, there are not only parts which cannot be used for any purpose, but the entire structure is constantly liable to injury from the action of the weather upon exposed parts.

But the proper improvement of the grounds surrounding the Institute, is by no means a matter of secondary moment, in the physical education of our pupils. You need not be told that vigorous exercise in the open air, is one of the first necessities of our being, nor that the present unimproved condition of our play grounds, interposes serious impediments to free and independent locomotion on the part of our blind pupils, which by seeing youth would scarcely be felt; but it may not be amiss to direct your attention to a few particulars relating to the physical training of the blind, which will more clearly demonstrate the importance of providing them with every possible facility for, and incentive to, healthful exercise. Allow me therefore to quote in this connection a few paragraphs from a recent report of the distinguished director of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, Dr. S. G. Howe, who has treated the subject in his usual forcible style. He says: "One object in the government of a school for the

blind, should be to elevate the general standard of health among the pupils. To attain this, there should be strict attention to those laws of hygiene which apply to all children and youth. And, besides this, we should strive to lessen in every possible way the obstacles which blindness opposes to the gratification of the natural love of the young for sports and gambols which serve to develop and strengthen the body. While childhood lasts, indeed, the stock of animal spirits is so great, that it easily overcomes the obstacle, and keeps up considerable activity in spite of falls and bumps, and awkward hits: so that, if we give blind children room and verge enough to themselves, they do pretty well in the way of exercise.— They will even achieve as much in the way of pranks and mischief as any reasonable person could expect.

“A house, however, does not afford room and opportunity enough for the restless nature even of blind children; its resources are soon exhausted, even if all the material be not used up and destroyed. We must therefore encourage sports and games in the open air, by various appliances, in order to secure the advantages of this valuable season for bodily training. When other boys go into the great training school of the world, to take their lessons with a ball, or hoop, or skates, we should not try to compensate the blind boy by exercising his mind, even over pleasant stories; but send him out too, and contrive some way in which he can sweeten his exercise by a wholesome mixture of play.

“The inclemency of the climate is a great obstacle in our way. The languid circulation which characterizes the blind, makes them sensitive to cold, and cold increases the langor. This must be fought against resolutely. It seems a hard rule to shut children out of the house upon a cold day, and to bar the doors upon them inexorably during the recess, yet such a course is found to be really useful.”

From the time of my first entering upon the charge of this institution, the obstacles in the way of regular out door exercise on the part of its pupils, particularly during the long, inclement winters of our latitude, have been a source of much painful anxiety to me, and I have greatly mistrusted my ability to maintain a proper standard of health and physical developments among them, until this difficulty shall be removed. No opportunity, therefore, for urging the subject upon the attention of the Trustees and the Legislature has hitherto been allowed to pass unimproved, and and I trust, that I may not be deemed too importunate by your Board, in thus earnestly pressing its claim upon your serious consideration.

Up to the present time, it has been the enlightened policy

of the State of Wisconsin, in common with the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and perhaps some others, to dispense the blessings of education gratuitously, to all classes of her citizens, the native born and the foreigner, the rich and the poor, the seeing and the blind, the speaking child and the deaf mute have, without distinction, been invited to drink freely at the fountains of knowledge; but henceforth this liberal and manifestly just policy is to be abandoned; the unfortunate blind and deaf mutes of the State are to be made exceptions to the general rule. The Legislature at its last session, enacted a law to take effect from the first ultimo, which contains the following provisions, viz: First, that no deaf and dumb or blind person, who is under ten or over twenty-five years of age, shall receive boarding and tuition in either of the appropriate Institutions at the expense of the State. Second, that none even who come within the specified ages, shall receive boarding and tuition at the expense of the State, unless they can severally procure from the Board of Supervisors of the town, Alderman of the ward, or Trustees of the village in which they reside, a certificate of inability to pay for such boarding and tuition at the rate of seventy-five dollars per annum, quarterly in advance, or any portion of said sum. Third, that no one shall be maintained at the expense of the State for a longer period than six years; and Fourth, that the foregoing provisions shall apply to those already received into the respective Institutions, as well as to future applicants.

There may be some good reasons for this distinction in favor of those who have the good fortune to be blest with all their faculties, but if so it has escaped our notice. In the benevolent institutions of the eastern states, which have been mainly endowed by private munificence, and are managed by independent corporations, it is usual and proper to charge a sufficient sum to cover the expenses of boarding and tuition, and this charge is made to all. Where the parents or guardians of the applicant are unable to pay this stipulated sum, application is made to the Governor or other state authority, who is authorized by law in such cases, to pay it for them.—Here, then, the state merely acts the part of an almoner. In the western states the case is quite different. These institutions are created, endowed, supported and governed by legislative enactments as necessary features of a liberal system of popular education. They are not eleemosynary in their character, the tax contributions of the whole people of the State build and support them, not as asylums for the destitute, but as institutions of learning for those of their children who under pecu-

liar circumstances are debarred from entrance into their common schools.

We may very properly ask, who furnished the means to erect and support these institutions? Is it not those who pay the burthen of the State taxes, the very class whom it is proposed to charge for the education of their deaf, mute and blind children? It would appear that if these persons contribute their means to the support and education of the indigent, the non-tax paying part of the community, they are certainly entitled to the privileges of these Institutions for their own children, without having to pay extra for them. There is no child in the State who is exempt from liability to the loss of sight or hearing, and the consequent inability to receive an education in ordinary schools, and does not every one who contributes his modicum for the endowment and maintenance of these so-called charitable institutions, feel that he is paying an annual premium into a kind of educational insurance fund for the benefit of his offspring in case of accident occurring to them.

But, granting for a moment, that the principle involved in the law referred to is a correct one, is it good policy to adopt it? Is it not clear that the distinction created by it will prove invidious in a school like ours? Too surely is this the case, that there will be found a large class who will allow their unfortunate children to grow up in ignorance, or will remove with them to other States, where these institutions are free to all, rather than subject them to the humiliation of being considered as paupers.

The following extract from the Third Biennial Report of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind, will show the position taken by that State upon this subject: "In our last Report attention was called to the fact that the Legislature of Illinois had opened the portals of her benevolent institutions to all her citizens who may be children of sorrow, without respect to their worldly position. No questions are asked for admission into this, but, 'Is the applicant a resident of the State, blind, and of suitable age, capacity and character to receive instruction?' These facts being ascertained, its doors open, and probably the child of misfortune and want will be seated at the same table, and partake of the same instruction as the child of the owner of thousands of acres of its fertile prairies; both equally provided for by the liberality of its legislature.

The provision of the aforesaid law which relates to the ages of applicants, is less objectionable than the one just considered; and had eight years been fixed upon as the minimum

age, it would prove no detriment to the welfare of our Institution. We do not often find an applicant as old as twenty-five years whom it is desirable to receive as a pupil. The maximum age, fixed by our own regulations, is twenty-five, but exceptions have sometimes been made to meet peculiar cases.

The provisions, however, which limit the term of instruction to six years, and apply the limitation to pupils already received, will go far towards defeating the primary object of the foundation of the Institute. It is the business of this one of the departments of public instruction to take, often from the haunts of ignorance and destitution, and at best from the midst of misguided enervating indulgence, the helpless child of misfortune; awaken the dormant energies of body and soul, raise the one to a condition of prestine health and vigor, and endow the other with the noble attribute of self-reliance; in a word, to so develop and educate the intellectual and physical powers of the young blind of the State as to make them independent and useful members of society, giving them not only their entire school education, from the first rudiments to the finishing branches, but likewise the trade or profession by which they are to maintain themselves in after life. And, can all this be done in six short years? Do not even those who are favored with the use of all their senses, require a much longer period for the acquirement of their school education alone, to say nothing of their business training? How unreasonable then to expect two or three times as much of the sightless as of the seeing!

There will, doubtless, be some, who lose their sight after their education has been partially acquired, may be able to derive sufficient benefit from the Institute within the time prescribed—such, indeed, has been the case with several of the pupils already admitted; but for those who rely upon us for their entire education, the allotted time is far too short. This assertion is verified by the cases of several of our recent pupils, who though yet quite young and scarcely half through with their course of instruction, have, by the operation of this new law, been thrown back upon their friends, but little better prepared to grapple with the stern realities of life, than if they had never been brought within the walls of this Institute.

What with the class just mentioned, and another one, composed of some of our most promising pupils who are cut off by this new law on account of their falling below the specified age, our school will for the coming session contain but a small proportion of the former pupils; for, though there are

some of the excluded ones whose parents might be *able* to pay the sum required for their continuance in the Institute, yet we hear of none who are willing to do so under the circumstances, feeling as they all do, that the requirement is an unjust one, and as the causes which must prevent the return of so many of our old scholars, will also greatly limit the number of new ones to be received this year, we have abundant reasons for expecting that our coming session, which commences on the fourth instant, will open with a number much less than usual.

It is for this reason then, that I have hitherto omitted to nominate for your appointment, as mentioned in a preceding paragraph, the usual corps of assistant instructors. You will, of course agree with me, as to the propriety of this admission for the time being. On the reassembling of our school, we will be better able to judge as to the numbers of assistants required.

The attention of your Board has been directed to the operation of the above mentioned law, in order to suggest the propriety of your recommending to the next Legislature, a return to the humane and just policy contemplated by the original charter of the Wisconsin Institute for the Blind, approved February 9th, 1850. It is but fair to presume that the last Legislature, in view of the many engrossing topics before it, failed to give the matter the consideration which its importance demanded; for surely the enlightened representatives of our young and prosperous commonwealth, could not have designed by their action to impair the usefulness of her institutions for the education of her unfortunate deaf, mute and blind citizens. To do this, would be to lower her from the high position she has hitherto occupied among her sister States of the Great West, and place her far behind them in the march of human progress. May we not hope then that the Legislature which is soon to assemble, will cheerfully and promptly restore our benevolent institutions to their former condition of usefulness, in which they are permitted as humble instruments in the hands of Divine Providence, to dispense without stint, the untold blessings of education to all the children of sorrow within the borders of our noble State.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. CHURCHMAN, Sup't.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 1st, 1858.

APPENDIX C.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

Received during the Session ending June 30th, 1858.

No.	Names.	Residence.	When admitted.	Cause of Blindness.
1	Eliza C. Boorman,	Walworth Co.,	Octob'r 1850	Scrofula.
2	George Ross,	Jefferson Co.,	..do....do.	Accident.
3	Frances A. Raleigh,	Walworth Co.,	..do....do.	Congenital.
4	Carrie C. Porter,	Jefferson Co.,	March 1851	Accident.
5	Mary Fitzgerald,	Milwaukee Co.	October do.	Cataract.
6	Lucy Randall,	Dodge Co.,	..do...1858	Cataract.
7	M. Maria Slauter,	Dane Co.,	..do....do.	Inflammation.
8	August Cale,	Milwaukee Co.	..do....do.	Inflammation.
9	Louisa Smith,	Rock Co.,	May...1854	Accident.
10	Henry Hendrickson, ...	Jefferson Co.,	Oct....do.	Inflammation.
11	Sylvester B. Van Alstein,	Kenosha Co.,	..do....do.	Measles.
12	Flora F. Winslow, .....	....do.....	..do...1856	Accident.
13	Dorothea Lichtenberg, ..	Dodge Co.,	..do....do.	Small Pox.
14	John Bischoff,	F. du Lac Co.,	..do....do.	Measles.
15	Eliza Keat,	Jefferson Co.,	..do....do.	Inflammation.
16	James Gibbons,	Walworth Co.,	..do....do.	Accident.
17	John H. Young,	Dane Co.,	..do....do.	Inflammation.
18	James A. Hand,	Columbia Co.,	May...1857	Amaurosis.
19	Emma J. Kendall,	F. du Lac Co.,	October do.	Inflammation.
20	Lodema Olark,	Marquette Co.,	..do....do.	Congenital.
21	Samantha Blackman, ...	Wausara Co.,	..do....do.	Inflammation.
22	Marcella P. Raleigh,	Walworth Co.,	..do....do.	Congenital.
23	Harriet E. Bradford,	Dane Co.,	..do....do.	Amaurosis.
24	Oliver Van Zandt,	Walworth Co.,	Novem. do.	Accident.
25	Andrew Svensenrude,	Jefferson Co.,	Decem. do.	Amaurosis.

APPENDIX D.

CIRCULAR

Of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind.

LOCATION AND OBJECT.

This Institution is located at Janesville, occupying a beautiful and commanding site on the east bank of Rock river, in the southwestern portion of the city.

It has for its object, the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of both sexes residing in the State.

It was established in the year 1850, conformably to an act of the Legislature of the State; from which body it receives its entire support, through the medium of direct appropriations, made upon estimates of its wants, furnished annually by the officers in charge.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.

The Institute is organized under three separate departments, viz: the School, the Industrial and the Household department, each performing its respective office of ministering to the improvement and comfort of the pupils.

The general government of the Institute is entrusted by the Legislature to a Board of Trustees, who receive their appointments from the Governor, while the immediate control and management of its several departments are confided to a general superintendent, chosen by the Board.

The Superintendent is assisted in the School and Industrial Departments by competent instructors, and in the Household Department, by an experienced matron, who administers the domestic concerns, having the immediate supervision of the female pupils when out of school, and the direction of the several domestics in the performance of their allotted duties. These assistant officers also receive their appointment from

the Board, upon the nomination of the Superintendent, but are directly responsible to the latter for the faithful discharge of their respective trusts.

PLAN OF EDUCATION.

The plan of education pursued at the Institute is designed to be thoroughly practical, comprehending all that is necessary for such a development of the mental and physical powers of the blind, as is best calculated to place them upon an equal footing with seeing persons in their capacity for usefulness and self-maintenance.

The course of instruction, therefore, embraces, in addition to the ordinary routine of school branches, the science and practice of vocal and instrumental music, several appropriate mechanic arts, moral and religious culture, and such other training as serves to establish becoming personal habits, energy of character, business tact, &c.

In the School Department, the following are the principal branches of the course: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Grammar, Geometry, History, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Elements of Physiology, Rhetoric, Natural History, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Reading is taught by means of raised letters, which are traced with the fingers. There are now extant a number of embossed works for the Blind, among which are the following: The Bible, in eight quarto vols.; the New Testament, in two vols.; the Psalms of David, the Encyclopedia for the Blind, Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Call, English Reader, Philosophy of Natural History, Parley's History, Howe's Geography, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Guide to Devotion, Paradise Lost, &c., &c.

Ordinary writing is performed with a lead pencil, the paper being placed upon a card containing parallel grooves, which serve to keep the lines straight, and the letters of uniform size. There is also used a system of embossed writing or printing, which is executed with a species of type, the letter being formed of pin points arranged in the ends of wooden blocks. This kind of writing can of course be read by the Blind themselves.

The principles of Arithmetic and Algebra are taught orally, and the problems are solved mentally or upon a metal frame with moveable figures and signs, answering as a substitute for the slate and pencil.

Geography is taught by familiar lectures illustrated by globes and maps, prepared for the purpose, by rendering the rivers, boundary lines, &c., tangible.

In Geometry, embossed diagrams are used until the pupil acquires sufficient expertness to demonstrate from imaginary ones.

Grammar, Rhetoric, Natural History, &c., are for the most part taught orally. Music being a branch in which blind persons seem particularly adapted to excel, a very prominent place is assigned it in the course of instruction. This is done, not only on account of the fund of rational and innocent enjoyment to be derived from it by all who are denied the privilege of beholding the visible creation, but also because of its availability as a means of honorable independence, to those whose talents and inclination qualify them for pursuing it as a profession. Many eminent examples of blind persons who are now successfully engaged as teachers, organists and composers, both in this country and in Europe, might be here cited, if space would permit; while history tells us of many others who have distinguished themselves in past ages as practitioners and composers in the various departments of music.

In the Manufacturing Department, the pupils will be instructed in a variety of useful arts, by means of which they will be enabled to maintain themselves wholly, or in part, after passing through their course of instruction.

Some of the articles usually made by the Blind are as follows, viz: by the males, willow carriages, cradles, chairs, reticules, and baskets of all kinds, also brushes of many descriptions, corn brooms, rag carpeting, mattresses, ropes, foot-mats, &c.; and by the females, various articles of netting, knitting, crocheting, braiding, bead and zephyr work, &c.; such as hose, children's socks, comforters, lamp mats, pen wipers, chair tidies, purses, armlets, watch cases, reticules, necklaces, card baskets, and a variety of bead toys, besides sundry articles of plain sewing.

DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS.

In the household department, every means that experience can suggest for the promotion of the health and comfort of the pupils is provided. Among these, are commodious, well-ventilated dormitories, school rooms, hospitals, and various other apartments; spacious halls, piazzas, and out door promenades, suitable for exercise in all kinds of weather; ample arrangements for cold, warm, and shower bathing; good wholesome food, and comfortable beds; prompt medical advice, with other necessary attentions in case of sickness; and above all, kind, sympathizing friends, whose duty and plea-

sure it is to minister to the moral and physical wants of their unfortunate charges, striving, in each of their various relations, to supply to them all the desirable comforts of home.

AGE OF PUPILS.

From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering the Institute, provided the pupils have judicious care and training at home, prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose their sight after that age; or, having lost it earlier, do not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institute allow of the admission of all proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institute at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for, as they grow older their neglected powers lose their susceptibility for cultivation, rendering the training more and more difficult, until they become wholly incapacitated for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of usefulness, independence and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness, with which a blind child is frequently regarded by his friends, rendering them unwilling to entrust him at the proper age to the care of stranger, lest some harm should befall him. Indeed every year's experience but serves to indicate more clearly, the lamentable prevalence of this unjust neglect; as there are constantly applying for admission into the several institutions of the country, those whose melancholy lot it is to lead a life of hopeless ignorance and dependence, but who might, with proper training, in early youth, have become happy and useful members of society, maintaining themselves comfortably and respectably.

TERMS OF INSTRUCTION.

This is not limited to any definite number of years, but is determined in each individual case, by the acquirements of the pupil and consequent fitness for graduating. The length of each one's term will of course depend upon his aptness to learn, and the extent of the course to be pursued.

The session of the Institute commences on the first Monday of September in each year, and closes on the last Wednesday

in June following; leaving a vacation of more than two months, during which time the pupils have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institute, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What are the names and post office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made?

2d. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the State of Wisconsin?

3d. What are the name and age of the person for whom application is made?

4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause?

5th. Is he or she of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture?

6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases?

7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

Upon the receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted, and no one must be sent to the Institute until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the Institute; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the Institute, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

No charge is made for the boarding and instruction of pupils from the State of Wisconsin, but all are expected to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenished from time to time, as it becomes necessary.

The stock of clothing should embrace suitable articles for both summer and winter, and a sufficient number of each kind to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

All of the clothing must be sent in good order and condi-

tion, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacation.

Each article should also be distinctly marked with the owner's name or initials, in order to prevent confusion or loss.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their term of instruction at the commencement of a session, and it is expected of all others that they shall be present at the opening of the school, and remain until it closes, on the last day of the session, unless prevented from doing so by sickness or other emergency. It is also expected that timely arrangements will be made for the departure of every pupil from the Institute within a few days after the close of each session.

All letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institute, in order to insure their prompt reception:

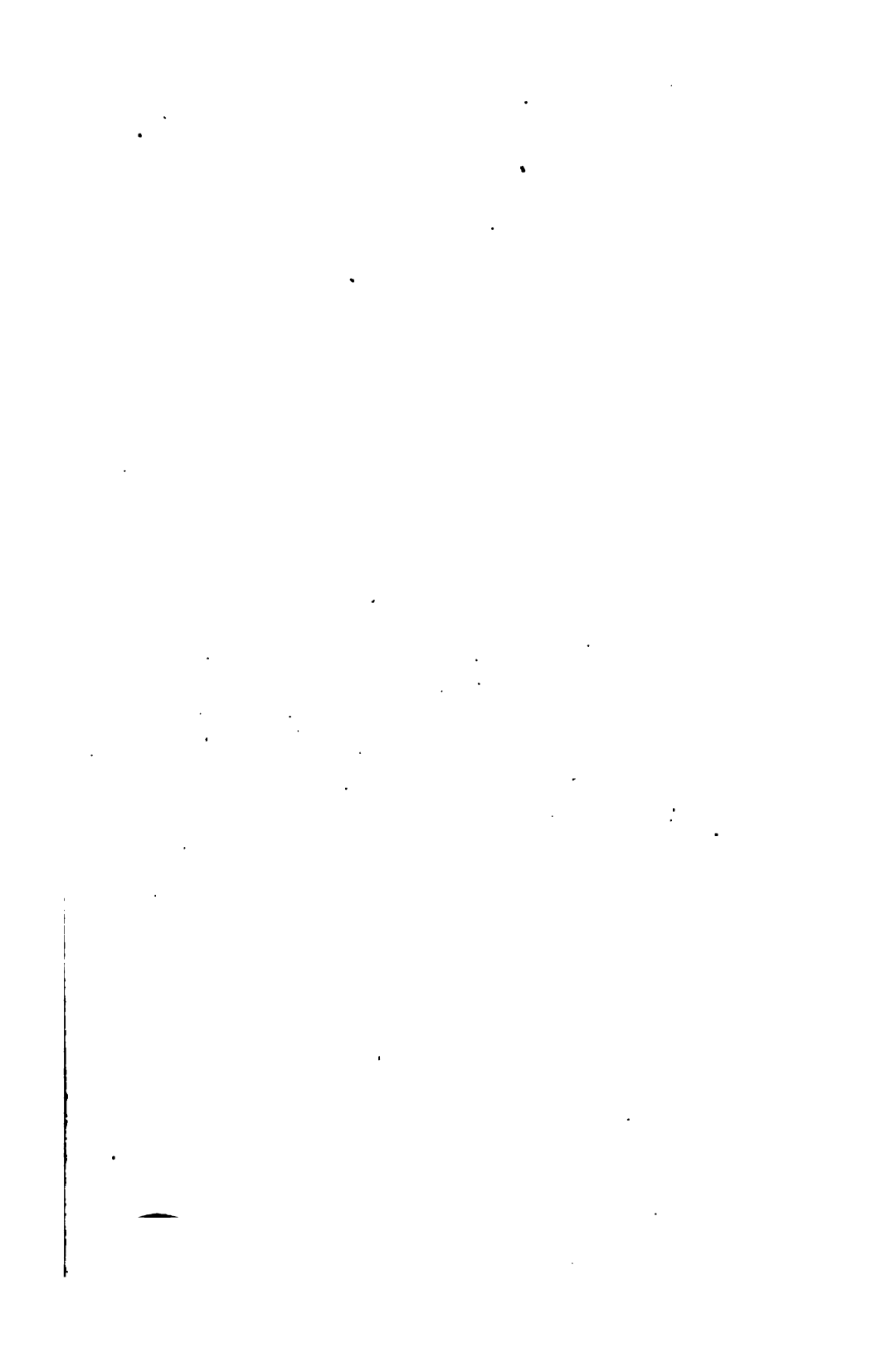
DOCUMENT “J.”

To his Excellency, A. W. Randall:

In compliance with sections 1 and 2, chapter 99, of the Laws of 1857, I have the honor of presenting you herewith the Seventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

N. M. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

Delavan, Wis., Sept. 24, 1857.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

By chapter 77 of the Laws of 1858, the Governor was authorized to re-organize the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, by the appointment of nine Trustees, who shall be divided into three classes of three members each.

The present Board of Trustees was appointed under the act above alluded to, and upon the receipt of their commissions, entered upon the discharge of their duties. Their first meeting was held on the 18th day of last June, at which time they reorganized by the election of the officers required under the by laws of the Institution.

The school has been in a prosperous condition during the past year, under the management of J. S. Officer, as Principal, assisted by a competent corps of teachers, who have long been engaged in the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and are not only well qualified to instruct and develop the intellect, but are eminently fitted by nature to impress upon their minds the relations they sustain towards their Maker and their fellow beings.

The State, in giving a free education to the mute, is but extending its noble system of education to an unfortunate class, who, without it must be deprived of the benefits of reason, and instead of becoming useful citizens, must remain in dependence and want. While undergoing the necessary training under it, they have a further claim on our sympathies; being deprived of those pleasures of friends and parents at home which the speaking child enjoys, thus making the institute to them fulfill the double purpose of a home and school.

The State of Wisconsin has reason to be proud of her Christian efforts as shadowed forth in her various benevolent institutions for the elevation of her unfortunate children; and no one can doubt but that its acts of benevolence will be like "bread cast upon the waters," or "seed sown upon good ground"—it will "bring forth fruit an hundred fold."

The Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb

was established in 1852, by an act of the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$3,000 made for the erection of the east lateral wing, and in 1854 another appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the erection of the east transverse wing, each of which buildings were finished for the amounts appropriated for that purpose.

In the year 1855, the Trustees, in their third annual report, asked for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection of the main or centre building, the cost of which, "according to the closest calculation which the Trustees' were able to make," would not exceed that sum. In the fourth annual report, (1856), the Board of Trustees say, "that after having the subject under full and careful advisement, came unanimously to the conclusion that the present and future wants of the Institution would require the Legislature to make an appropriation of \$30,000, for the purpose of erecting the main building; and in the Trustees' sixth annual report, (1857), they again urged upon the Legislature to make an appropriation for the same amount and for the same purpose.

The Legislature, at its session in 1857, made an appropriation of \$15,000, or one half the amount asked for, towards the erection of the main or centre building, and in 1858 a further appropriation was made of \$3,000, "for completing in part, the main building," and also a further sum of \$500 for finishing the shop and out buildings already commenced." The Trustees would still ask a further appropriation of \$9,000 to complete the main building. By reference to former reports made by this Board, it will be observed that there never has been an appropriation asked for exceeding the original estimate, and the Trustees now believe that the main building can be completed for the \$9,000 asked for above.

That the wants of the Institute require the completion of the main building at an early day, we need only repeat what was urged as a reason in the last annual report: "the number of pupils has steadily increased, until the accommodations are entirely inadequate for a due regard of their health and moral and intellectual improvement."

During the past summer as much progress has been made in the work, as a due regard to the finances would warrant. The present Board of Trustees are fully resolved not to proceed faster with the work, than the means at their disposal will justify.

They found on taking charge of the Institution, that there were materials of various kinds on hand, and contracted for, amounting to \$4,188 98, and that the Institution was owing for, and on account of the same, the sum of \$3,769, besides

several outstanding orders for accounts already audited for work done, amounting in all to over \$4,000. There was in the hands of the Treasurer \$450 66. The trustees have drawn on the appropriations of 1858 of the building fund, \$3,500; for support of school, denominated, "current expense fund," \$3,000, leaving undrawn from the State Treasury, of the building fund for the main building, \$2,500; for support of school, \$6,000; and for completing shop, &c., \$500, together amounting to \$9,000, the amount yet due from the State. Of this sum it will require the whole building fund for main building, and shop, viz: \$3,000 to liquidate outstanding claims for work already done or under contract. For further details of the expenditures and general accounts of the Institute, we would refer to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Steward's report annexed.

The trustees at their annual meeting for 1858, after a rigid and careful estimate, resolved to ask the Legislature to make appropriations for the following purposes, to wit:

Completing Main building, as above,	\$9,000
Steam boiler Radiator and other heating apparatus,	5,000
Excavation for walls and furnace,	500
Gas pipes, water tanks, and other pipes,	1,000
Grading, fencing, and paving,	800
Sewerage,	500
Support of school,	14,800

And also a further appropriation of \$100 for clothing indigent pupils.

The trustees would earnestly recommend the repeal of Chapter 102 of the Laws of 1858, as it has been found uniformly detrimental to the interest of like Institutions in every State where it has been tried, and they have no hope of its better success in this, and therefore heartily endorse the remarks of the Principal in relation thereto.

For heating the buildings the trustees have decided to adopt steam, for the reasons contained in their report of 1857, among which are its superier efficiency, simplicity, and ultimate economy.

The Wisconsin Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, "as the State increases in population, will soon become the home of nearly or quite three hundred persons, where they are not only to live, board, and lodge, but attend school, and will require for convenience, economy of labor and health, a large amount of appliances, a family of few persons can but imperfectly experience the need of, and the Legislature will, therefore, by an early attention to these and kindred prospective wants, be able, at comparatively small pres-

ent cost, to save largely on the ultimate expense of the whole building, besides securing a degree of convenience, to be no otherwise obtained."

E. P. CONNI, President.

N. M. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees—GENTLEMEN—*A recent change in the financial year of this State makes it my duty to present my annual report nine months after the issue of the last one.

During this period there have appeared many gratifying proofs of the continued usefulness and prosperity of the Institution over which you have the general supervision.

Of the domestic and educational department, I need not attempt to report in detail. It would be sufficient perhaps to state, that a most gratifying degree of harmony, application and fidelity has prevailed.

The pupils generally have made commendable progress, not simply in mental culture, general knowledge, and in a practical acquaintance with the principles of written language; but in their social feelings, their manners, habits, principles and conduct.

Committed to us, as they are, at so early a period in their lives, there is imposed upon the officers and teachers of the Institution, not simply the duty of developing the mind, but of educating, in the widest signification of the term. They must fill the place of parents and of religious teachers. The regulations and instructions of the Institution must have due reference to every department of our nature.

It might be interesting to present for review these various internal appliances; but the immediate urgency of one or two other matters, gives *them* the preference:

The financial pressure, so heavily felt throughout our State, in common with others, and the consequently limited appropriations made by the last Legislature, have required, not only rigid economy on our part, but the actual privation of many conveniences which, to such an establishment, amount almost to necessities. Still, in so far as it was possible to conduct the educational and domestic departments, without essential detriment to their success, such embarrassments could be cheerfully encountered.

But when the arm of State legislation, even unintention-

ally, places obstacles in the way of our progress, we cannot assent with the same resignation.

Until last May, the advantages of this Institution, were alike free to all the deaf and dumb in the State, of suitable age and condition. The regulations made it practically, a part of our common school system. There were no distinctions between the rich and poor. As all classes contributed, in proportion to their property, to the support of the great enterprise of popular education, they were considered alike entitled to educational advantages. The child of the rich man, and the child of the poor man, forgetful of the capricious distinctions of fortune, mingled together as equals and companions in the toil and pleasure of mental culture. Such is still the republican equality that pervades our common school system, in every department, except among those who have the misfortune to be deaf and dumb or blind.

That a State Legislature should designedly select these classes, whose misfortune gives them special claims upon beneficence as well as justice, and legislate with severity toward them, is not for a moment to be supposed. There must have been peculiar reasons for the enactment of the law passed by the last legislature, altering the terms of admission of pupils to the State Institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

That law requires the parent or guardian of such children, to pay the sum of seventy-five dollars per year, quarterly in advance, before they can be admitted as pupils to either of these institutions. In case they are unable to pay this amount (or any fractional part of it) they must go before the supervisors of the town, the trustees of the village, or the alderman of the ward, in which they reside, make a statement of their poverty, and get from them a certificate of inability to pay.

Having thus subjected themselves to, what they deem, a humiliating exposure, and obtained a certificate of poverty, duly signed, they are permitted, on presentation of the same at the Institution doors, to enter their children as pupils.

Even if these be *not* a part of our common school system, but simply *charitable* institutions, shall we not remember that even charity may be doled out in a manner humiliating to every feeling of manly independence.

It could not, we repeat, have been the design of our State Legislature to establish enactments at variance with the great system on which rest our Common Schools, and which operate severely on such classes as the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.

The straitened condition of our State finances, and of the people, called loudly for retrenchment and reform. A wise Legislature would of course endeavor to satisfy such reasonable demands. Nor would it be a matter of surprise, considering the urgency of the calls, if some of their consequently numerous special enactments should afterward be found to need remodeling.

Viewed in one or two aspects, the provisions of the law referred to, appear equitable and expedient: The board of children in our public schools is not paid by the State, why then should it be paid in the case of the Deaf and Dumb, or Blind? The parents of some of them are abundantly able to pay for their board at the Institutions, why should they not be required to do it?

Many persons would be satisfied with this view, and would inquire no further. But there are other considerations which present this subject in an entirely different light.

This law, we regard as *at variance with our common school systems*. That system provides, by the School land fund, and by a direct tax, for the education of all classes, free of charge. It establishes school houses in every school district throughout the State, so convenient of access, that children incur no extra expense in travel or for board while attending. Living at home, their time and labor out of school hours, in many cases more than compensates for their board.

These schools, to a great extent, are graded, and whether the expense of sustaining them be great or small, it is alike provided for out of the revenue.

The parents of many of the children are abundantly able to pay an extra amount above the regular school tax, and their doing so, would materially lessen to others the burden of sustaining the schools. But this would be at variance with the system, would introduce unhappy distinctions among the scholars, and would be regarded as unequal—since the rich man is already taxed in proportion to his property.

The basis then of our common school system is, provision by a certain fund for all the *necessary expenses* of our public schools of every grade, and of every degree of costliness. This fund moreover, by the multiplication of school houses is so managed as to prevent any being subjected to extra expense for travel or for board, or by the loss of the time and labor of their children, or too painful or protracted separation from them.

Why should this general principle be violated in the case of parents whose misfortune is, that they have children who are Deaf and Dumb, or Blind?

Such children, it is well known, cannot be educated in common schools. Institutions specially adapted to their condition are necessary. Only one for each of these classes is needed for the entire State, and, scattered as they are over our widespread commonwealth, they must be brought to, and educated in these, or be doomed to ignorance.

The board is as necessary a part of the expenditure of the establishment as the tuition, and the principle that provides by law for the one, should provide for the *other*. Even then there remain extra expenses to a considerable amount. Traveling expenses to and from the Institution, at the opening and close of each term, is to many, a heavy item. A friend must accompany the pupil coming, and then return, thus making three fares, in getting him here, and an equal number is often necessary in getting him home.

The clothing cost more than it usually does for the same children at home. In a public Institution frequented by visitors, it is rather necessary to pay more attention to their dress than under ordinary circumstances.

The loss of their time is, in many cases, a serious one to the parent, who depends upon a small capital and his own labor for a support. This, too, is to be repeated during the whole period of the child's instruction.

These, together with the heavy affliction of deaf-dumbness, or blindness, and the painful and protracted separation of child from parent, are burdens heavy enough, without imposing an additional one. Even when tuition and board are free, the education of the deaf and dumb, or blind child costs the parent more than the ordinary education of any of his other children. Should the law bear still more heavily upon him because he has the misfortune to have an afflicted child?

Another objection to this law is, *the harsh construction that will be put upon it, in some cases, by civil authorities*. If a parent owns a small property from which he can barely obtain a comfortable living, he would not unfrequently be regarded as able to pay; while, in fact, such an additional tax, together with those minor ones just enumerated, would be beyond his ability, without encroaching upon his capital from which he obtains a support; and, should he have to repeat this, year after year, it would seriously involve him, and do injustice to his family.

Parents themselves will construe the law in a similar manner, as, to my certain knowledge, they have done; will make no effort to obtain a certificate; and feeling unable to pay the amount, will keep their mute children at home; or, after

sending them one or two years, will remove them before they have received sufficient instruction to be of essential service.

Others who are known to be unable to pay, will have a pride which will rebel against what, to them, at least, seem to be the humiliating disclosures of poverty, procuring a certificate of the same, and presenting it as a ticket of admission to the Institution; and will deprive their mute children of all education.

Another class of parents, indifferent to the mental and moral elevation of their children, will make the steps demanded of them by this law an excuse for neglecting the matter entirely, even against the urgency of friends.

It is a well known fact that a large proportion of the parents of such children feel very little interest in education, and do not appreciate its importance. They prefer keeping their children at home for the sake of their labor. Every inducement in the way of friendly advice and urgency is needed, and even more, is needed to induce them to send their children to the Institution.

Legislative obstacles interposed, puts the matter beyond remedy, and seals the doom of the child.

Another class of parents, enter their children as pay pupils, but, meeting with reverses in business, and unwilling to return them as State pupils, withdraw them from the Institution, before their instruction has advanced far enough to be called an education. In all such cases the unfortunate child is the victim. Should not the law with beneficent hand, interpose to protect and rescue him?

This law *partially defeats the very object contemplated in its passage*—I mean economy. A teacher of the deaf and dumb can teach but one class—this demanding his whole time. The pupils in it, must be of equal standing. We organize but one class each year. It is important that the yearly accessions be large enough to make a full class for a teacher. This law, by keeping back some, reduces the number each year. The same number of classes and teachers is still necessary and the proportional expense of tuition, of course increases.

This is a difficulty which every new Institution of the character of this, has to encounter—the yearly accessions being for a number of years, small. This difficulty exists with us. The early classes admitted are considerably smaller than it is desirable to have, yet no two of them can be united under one teacher, without throwing half of them back one year. The injustice of such a step forbids its being taken.

It has been our endeavor to increase the yearly accessions as much as possible. The obstacles in the way are many and

serious. Some of them have been alluded to. The formidable one set up by this law, unless soon removed, will perpetuate this evil of small classes, and proportionably greater expense of tuition.

While upon this point I might remark, that the Ohio Institution, opened with but three pupils; and the first graduating class in the Illinois Institution contained but four.

The two most advanced classes in this institution are each composed of the pupils of two different years, and are still very small.

This law is a *retrograde movement*. The experience of our sister States in the West, is against it. It existed in Ohio and Indiana, and after a trial of years was repealed. To the credit of Illinois, be it said, she set out upon the broad and generous principles of charity and equality, and has adhered to them. The doors of her Deaf and Dumb, her Blind, and Insane Asylums are closed against none of suitable age and condition.

Shall we be compelled to witness the humiliating spectacle of Wisconsin, shutting her eyes to the light of experience, and reviving a policy which other States have repudiated as evil? Having pursued a generous and humane system for years, shall we now prefer an opposite one?

The *trifling pittance obtained by the execution of this law*, is a point to be considered. In old settled States where wealth is quite generally diffused, it is not improbable that about one-tenth of the applicants would be able to pay. From one hundred pupils could be collected the sum of \$750.

It might be thought that, in an economical point of view, such a law would, in such a State, be expedient; yet even there, the evil results—in preventing the education of some, and in giving rise to unhappy jealousies among the pupils, would out-weigh all the good.

But in the western States the case is quite different. The proportion who are able to pay, is so small as not to justify legislative enactments for its collection. Such was found to be the case in Ohio and Indiana.

The result in this State, I am satisfied, will be the same. After an extensive correspondence for the purpose of ascertaining, I am able to report but one or two out of the fifty who were here last term, whom I have reason to expect as pay pupils.

There are other considerations which might be urged as bearing upon this subject, but we think that sufficient have been presented to show that any advantages to be derived from this enactment, are greatly out-weighed by evil results.

Another provision of the same law remains to be considered *The provision limiting the period of instruction to six years.*

Even if this be proper in the case of the blind, it is not sufficient for deaf and dumb pupils. Twelve years instruction to a mute would hardly be equivalent to six years for a blind person.

The blind enters the institution with a knowledge of the English language, and with the ability to use it readily. The mute enters the Institution without an acquaintance with any language, as ignorant of the English as of the Chinese. It is necessary for him to learn the sign language, to master which is the work of years, even to his speaking teacher.

Through the medium of this he is taught the English language—its idioms, its principles and its uses; this is to him a far greater work, than for any of us to become proficient in the Arabic.

He is furthermore, to acquire an education in the common school branches.

We would hail with exultation the prospect of deaf mutes accomplishing such miracles in six years; but until they are one and all, endowed with the combined genius of Elihu Burritt, Isaac Newton, and Benjamin Franklin, we cannot anticipate such results.

There is no respectable deaf and dumb institution in our country which does not allow *seven years* instruction. Even this is found too short for a large portion of the pupils.

There has been added, in the New York Institution, the Hartford Institution, and even the young institution of our sister State, Illinois, for the benefit of select pupils, a further course of two or three years, designated a high class course. It should be remembered that the instruction of mutes at the institution, is all the schooling that they receive, and that in our public schools, for children who hear and speak, no such limitation is made.

In every similar Institution, there is a small number of pupils in extremely indigent circumstances. Some of these are orphans. Others are the children of widowed mothers, or of parents who are unable to furnish them with needful clothing. As an Institution grows in numbers, it becomes necessary to provide for such, by Legislative bounty. The example of older States, in which a small fund is set apart for the benefit of this class, commends itself to the imitation of our State Legislature. One hundred dollars (\$100) would, with economy, be sufficient to clothe the few now in the Institution.

The opening of the term this fall, having been deferred till

the 30th of September, to give time for the completion of a part of the main building, leaves the names of pupils on the catalogue nearly the same as reported last December. There is good reason to expect an addition of new pupils, numbering from sixteen to twenty.

With the addition of several rooms in the new building, now partially or entirely finished, we will be able to accommodate the prospective increase.

The number of pupils in attendance the past term was fifty-two. Had the time for making the report, remained the same as it was last year, I would have been able to give the names of new pupils who are to enter the 30th of September. It has not been possible, without doing great injustice to a portion of the pupils, to organize them into less than four classes, each requiring the whole time of a teacher. As the yearly accession of pupils increases, the proportion of teachers to pupils will diminish. This is a result to be desired, on grounds of economy.

The annual appropriations for the support of the Institutions as now made, keep us always in arrears about three months. Purchases are necessarily made at great disadvantage. If the appropriation of one year were made to cover the twelve months intervening before another one is made, this serious difficulty would be obliterated.

I would respectfully urge, through your honorable body, upon the Legislature, a special appropriation for the months of February, March, and April. This would make our current expense year begin about the time a new appropriation is received.

As the next appropriation by the Legislature will be for the twelve months, commencing Feb. 1st., 1859, or in case the three months arrearage is provided for, it will then cover a period of fifteen months, terminating May 1st 1860, long before which time there will have been another class of new pupils admitted. In making calculation for current expenses, it will be necessary to calculate for a household averaging ninety persons. I submit the following estimate of current expenses for that period :

Board of 90 persons at \$1.40 per week,	\$5,420
Teachers, Matron, Physician, and Secretary,	4,100
Wages of hired help,	750
“ “ Mechanic,	500
Tools, materials, &c., of shop,	400
Mattresses, bed-clothing, &c.,	360
Ordinary improvements and repairs,	200
Tableware, hardware, and furniture,	200

Fuel,	\$700
Lights,	280
Barn and stable expenses, stock, &c.,	250
Postage, circulars, books, apparatus, and insurance,	500
Exhibitions, traveling expenses, Alphabetic plate, and plate of building,	200
Miscellaneous,	200
Clothing of indigent pupils,	100
Per diem, and traveling expenses of Trustees,	200
Eighty class-room slates, at \$3 each,	240

Whole amount for current expenses, \$14,600

Estimated indebtedness, Jan. 31st, 1859, \$500

Needed for the months of February, March, and
April, which intervene between the close of our
present year, (Jan. 31st, 1859,) and the reception
of our next appropriation, 3,000

For furnishing main building including kitchen ranges, 500

\$18,100

In conclusion, permit me gentlemen to express my renewed obligation for the uniform courtesy and confidence which you have shown me during the period in which we have been co-operating, and, to congratulate you on the prospects of increasing usefulness of the Institution for whose prosperity we are laboring.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. OFFICER, Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Delavan, September 20th, 1858. }

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

IN ATTENDANCE WITHIN THE NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 1, 1858.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Arnold, Duane,	Hudson,	St. Croix,
Bingham, H. L.,	Koshkonong,	Jefferson,
Basset, Jane R.,	Platteville,	Grant,
Basset, James A.,	"	"
Beneck, Theodore,	Beaver Dam,	Dodge,
Bishop, Amelia A.,	Union,	Rock,
Bishop, Charles C.,	"	"
Churchill, Austin,	Waukesha,	Waukesha,
Churchill, Irene,	"	"
Clarkson, Charles,	Ashton,	Dane,
Dudley, James A.,	Darien,	Walworth,
Dressler, Louisa,	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee,
Downie, John S.	"	"
Englehardt, Philip, S.	"	"
Farrar, Washington,	Summersville,	Rock,
Fountain, John,	Sugar Creek,	Walworth,
Fountain, Sarah,	" "	"
Grout, Adelbert,	Fox Lake,	Dodge,
Hews, Abraham,	Eagle,	Waukesha,
Hews, Charles S.,	"	"
Helmer, William L.,	Hartford,	Washingt'n
Hilgen, Gerhard,	Cedarburg,	Ozaukee,
Hogue, Barclay,	Cascade,	Sheboygan,
Aynck, Ansel,	Clinton,	Rock,
Johnson, Alphonso,	Janesville.	"
Jones, Thomas,	Sullivan,	Jefferson,
Jarvis, Azebe,	Watertown,	"
Heley, Henry,	Janesville,	Rock,
Kingman, Clarissa,	Barraboo,	Sauk,
Lever, Annie,	Mauston,	Adams,
Mendell, George,	Chilton,	Calumet,

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	<i>County</i>
McCoy, Julia,	Hazle Green,	Grant,
O'Donnell, John,	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee,
O'Neil, Mathew,	Maple Grove,	Manitowoc,
Orris, Matilda J.,	Avon,	Rock,
O'Connor, Ellen,	Hartford,	Washingt'n
O'Connor, Mary,	"	"
Palm, Peter,	Madison,	Dane,
Palm, Barbara,	"	"
Rhines, Delos D.,	Greenfield,	Milwaukee,
Robertson, Flora,	Fulton,	Rock,
Rolf, Harvey M.,	Albany,	Green,
Sorenson, Oscar,	Tolands Prairie	Washingt'n
Sheldon, Clarinda,	Decatur,	Green,
Sisson, Selena S.,	Farmington,	La Crosse,
Stickles, Silas,	Genesee,	Waukesha,
Sullivan, William,	Muskego Centre,	"
Thorn, Benjamin,	White Creek,	Adams,
Trembor, John,	Mineral Point,	Iowa,
Tyson, Jacob,	Sheboygan,	Ozaukee,
Van Winter, Edgar,	Portage City,	Columbia,
Willis, Benjamin,	Delavan.	Walworth,

N. B.—The new pupils, soon to enter, should properly be reported in this list. They will number from sixteen to twenty. The early issue of this report prevents our giving their names.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In behalf of the Pupils, we tender to the Editors of the following journals an expression of thanks for the copies which they have gratuitously furnished:

Weekly State Journal,	Madison.
Weekly Argus and Democrat,	do
Daily Wisconsin,	Milwaukee.
Weekly Sentinel,	do
Wisconsin Weekly Free Democrat,	do
Weekly Gazette and Free Press,	Janesville.
The Northron,	Delavan.
Monroe Sentinel,	Monroe.

J. S. OFFICER.

STEWARDS REPORT,

To the Board of Trustees:

The undersigned, Steward of the Wisconsin Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, would Report that he has received for the account of said Institute, the following amounts:

Amount on hand Dec. 1st, 1857, including 14 cents omitted in a previous credit of February 12th,	\$ 24 05
No. 1. Received of J. D. Monell, treasurer, at various times, per orders numbered 349, \$1,000; 377, \$700; 378, \$100; 379, \$300; 380, \$500; 397, \$200; 399, \$500; 400, \$500; 401, \$500; 402, \$500; 398, \$100; 418, \$2,215; 419, \$500,	\$3,315 00
March 5th, Received of E. Wells for one hog,	8 64
“ of Pupils & their parents,	140 94
“ of H. Phillips, for 1 copy of “Annals D. & D.”	1 00
	<hr/> \$8,489 63
Expended as per 194 bills and vouchers herewith presented,	\$7,830 53
Balance in hand Sept. 1st, 1858,	659 10

\$8,489 03

The balance above reported has been kept on hand to meet in part, a considerable outlay that must be made prior to the opening of the term, and in anticipation of a failure to obtain a further installment from the State Treasury when needed.

No. 2. EXPENSES FOR DECEMBER 1857 AND JANUARY 1858.

These two months were provided for by last years appropriation, and the outlay during that time will appear from the following figures:

Paid out for all indebtedness prior to February 1st, 1858,	\$4,933 02
From which deduct indebtedness existing Dec. 1st, 1857,	2,532 08

And there remains for December and January, \$2,400 00

The outlay during these two months overran the estimate \$400, and was greater than is usual for the same length of time. This is accounted for by the fact that a large amount of wood and a valuable horse were purchased :

No. 3. CURRENT EXPENSES FOR SEVEN (7) MONTHS OF THE PRESENT YEAR—FROM FEBRUARY 1st TO SEPTEMBER 1st.

Whole amount paid out since December 1st, 1857,
including indebtedness at that date, as per No. 1, \$7,830 53
Deduct indebtedness prior to February 1st, 1858, 4,933 02

And there remains,	2,897 51
To which add present indebtedness, (about)	1,861 10

And we have as expended from February 1st to Sept.

1st, (7 months),	4,758 61
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The outlay during this period, it will be perceived, is very moderate. This arises partly from the fact that the two vacation months are included.

No. 4. ESTIMATE OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE REMAINING FIVE MONTHS OF THE YEAR, FROM 1st SEPT. TO JAN. 31st, 1859.

Anticipating, as we do, an increase of pupils, there will, of necessity, be an increase of expenditures in almost every department. The lately advanced price of provisions; the extra expenditure during this period for wood, lights, insurance, and for the purchase of two cows, will render it barely possible, with close economy, to meet all the outlays with \$1,000 per month.

At this low estimate, the amount needed will be, \$5,000 00

No. 5. LOWEST PROBABLE INDEBTEDNESS AT THE END OF THE YEAR, JANUARY 31st, 1859.

Present indebtedness,	\$1,861 10
Needed for remaining five months,	5,000 00

Whole outlay up to January 31st, 1859,	\$6,861 10
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To meet which there is now in my hands as per table No. 1,	\$ 659 10
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Balance of the \$9,000 appropriation, together with the \$500 returned to the current fund, on E. B. Gates' note, after deducting the \$3,500 already received by me,	6,000 00
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Leaves unexpended as yet,	\$6,659 10
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And a deficiency on Jan. 31st of	202 00
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	<u>\$6,861 10</u>
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As, however, no appropriation was made for furnishing the main edifice, for which \$1,200 was asked, and as we will be under the necessity of furnishing the basement story, and the first and second stories in part, there will be needed for these purposes probably, . \$300

The estimates for current expenses for the present year, it will be remembered, was \$12,000. Reduced as the appropriation was, it has been necessary to study rigid economy in every way, and to dispense with improvements and conveniences greatly needed.

Respectfully submitted,

Delavan, Sept. 1st, 1858.

J. S. OFFICER,

SCHEDULE OF STEWARD.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To whom paid.</i>	<i>For what paid.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
57, Dec. 4,	C. Farnsworth,	Provisions.	1	\$12 31
" 5,	O. Betts,	Butter,	2	120 12
" 10,	Dr. J. G. Briggs,	Apples,	3	14 50
" "	A. G. Low,	"	4	2 36
" 14,	D. G. Foster,	Meat,	5	31 97
" "	P. Grassie,	Butter,	6	22 40
" "	A. Shulz,	Harness, &c.,	7	18 12
" "	O. Parsons,	Wood,	8	28 17
" "	Otis Brown,	Wages,	9	30 00
" "	Avery Brown,	Repairs,	10	5 00
" 16,	G. W. Paul,	Squashes,	11	4 30
" "	W. A. Porter,	Furniture,	12	88 31
" "	Mrs. J. Tilden,	Clothing, &c.,	13	14 56
" "	L. Tilden,	Bedsteads,	14	40 00
" 21,	Hiram Phillips,	Salary,	15	75 00
" 22,	Dr. J. Goodrich,	Butter,	16	8 21
" "	Z. G. McCoy,	Salary,	17	100 00
" 23,	Fisk & Warren,	Mason work,	18	10 00
" "	A. J. Hanna,	Butter,	19	14 40
" 24,	J. Williams,	Hay,	20	8 76
" 25,	W. B. Munsel,	Potatoes,	21	9 38
" 28,	W. N. Sherman,	Wages,	22	37 50
" "	P. Saffard,	Beef,	23	2 61
" 29,	Margaret Halb,	Provisions,	24	7 08
" 26,	O. Betts,	Butter,	25	36 20
" "	Edward Hall,	Dry goods, &c.,	26	20 72
" 12,	" "	Groceries,	27	37 81
'58, Jan. 1,	O. Parsons,	Oats,	28	24 00
" "	J. Stowel,	Meat,	29	20 64
" "	Ebe. Cheesebro,	Provisions,	30	1 07
" "	Joshua Parish,	Meat,	31	5 08
" 5,	Stw'ds c'sh acc't,	Provisions, &c.,	32	6 73
" "	Otis Brown,	Wages,	33	15 00
" "	Abram Lowell,	Fowls,	34	4 36

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To whom paid.</i>	<i>For what paid.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Jan. 5,	Edwards & Near,	Hardware &c.,	85	\$41 68
" 8,	Luke Tilden,	Furniture,	86	40 48
" 9,	A. G. Low,	Beef,	87	16 84
" 11,	J. H. Mansfield,	Postage,	88	4 45
" 13,	Jacob Sweet,	Fish,	89	6 17
" "	O. Farnsworth,	Apples,	40	3 00
" "	Jno. De Wolf,	Horse,	41	200 00
" 14,	R. Williams,	Painting, &c.,	42	80 38
" "	M'Kee & Wheeler,	Groceries,	43	14 68
" "	H. Bradt,	Dry Goods &c.,	44	69 46
" 18,	O. Sweet,	Fish,	45	8 00
" "	H. M. Hunt,	Repairs,	46	8 88
" 19,	J. Auchampach,	Provisions,	47	5 28
" "	J. S. Dilley,	"	48	8 87
" "	Ishman & Co.,	Dry Goods,	49	55 00
" "	Emily Eddy,	Salary,	50	65.29
" "	Fanny Rooney,	Wages,	51	21.23
" "	Joseph Walton,	Blacksmithing,	52	11 21
" "	J. McWhorton,	Salary,	53	35 00
" "	A. Hoagland,	Clothing,	54	31 63
" "	Am. Tract Soc'ty,	Books,	55	4 12
Feb. 2,	O. Parsons,	Wood,	56	42 45
" 22,	Am. An's D. D.	Library,	57	12 00
" "	P. Blanchard,	Wood,	58	25 83
" "	J. Niskern,	Wood,	59	75 00
" "	A. Whittemore,	School exp'ses,	60	8 75
" "	Ira Goodrich,	Butter,	61	27 60
" "	J. A. M'Whorter,	Salary,	62	60 00
" "	L. P. Bailey,	Provisions,	63	42 60
" "	T. J. Smith,	Stoves, &c.,	64	57 74
" "	Ira Ford,	Tinware, &c.,	65	57 96
" "	P. Grassie,	Groceries,	66	81 38
" "	H. P. Paet,	Class slates,	67	145 51
" "	"	Books, &c.,	68	18 54
" "	J. De Wolf,	Provisions,	69	23 00
" "	Barker & Luther,	Repairs,	70	8 50
" "	H. Bradt,	Dry Goods,	71	34 50
" "	J. S. Officer,	Traveling ex.,	72	15 80
" "	H. & W. Wells,	Dry goods,	73	161 41
" "	N. Thorne,	Horse hire,	74	6 00
" "	L. Bailey & Co.,	Groceries,	75	96 53
" "	O. Parsons,	Wood,	76	50 00
" "	H. Phillips,	Salary,	77	60 00
" "	D. G. Foster,	Meat,	78	10 20
" "	Z. G. McCoy,	Salary,	79	60 00

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To whom paid.</i>	<i>For what paid.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
July 8,	T. J. Smith,	Tin ware, &c,	163	\$42 54
"	H. H. Williams,	Clocks, re'pra,	164	12 48
"	C. Betts,	Traveling ex.,	165	15 00
" 9,	W. P. Crary,	Stationery,	166	7 71
"	H. & W. M. Wells,	Dry Goods,	167	34 14
"	J. S. Officer,	Salary,	168	500 00
"	Otis Brown,	Wages,	169	100 00
July 19,	M. Rooney,	Wages,	170	16 50
"	N. M. Harrington,	Traveling,	171	23 42
"	"	Salary,	172	25 00
" 15,	Dr. O. Sayles,	"	173	27 50
"	Walton & Barker,	Blacksmithing,	174	12 48
" 22,	Isam & Strtevant,	Dry goods, &c,	175	26 45
" 23,	H. Tapping & Son,	"	176	36 35
" 26,	C. Parsons,	Provisions,	177	30 92
" 26,	A. Wells,	Carpenter,	178	19 50
Aug. 2,	Chandler & Barker,	Groceries,	179	48 43
"	"	"	180	36 30
" 3,	A. Shulz,	Harness, rep'rs	181	12 08
" 4,	J. DeWolf,	Provisions,	182	57 76
"	"	"	183	56 04
"	"	Hay,	184	27 38
"	Hugh Bradt,	Groceries,	185	23 39
" 5,	Devendorf & Co.,	Lime,	186	6 40
"	Elisha Wells,	Meat,	187	5 74
"	E. Eddy,	Salary,	188	50 79
" 6,	L. H. Bellows,	Improvem'ts,	189	
"		and repairs,		19 50
"	A. Wells,	"	190	3 00
"	A. Lapham,	Wood,	191	14 00
"	Danna Gove,	Plastering,	192	27 88
"	A. H. Spurbeck,	Teaming, &c.,	193	2 75
"	Steward's s'sh acc.	Miscellaneous,	194	26 04
Total,				\$7,830. 53

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Honorable the Legislature:

GENTLEMEN:—By Section 4, Chapter 70, of the session laws of 1850, it was made "the duty of the proper officers of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb to take and preserve, upon file, vouchers for all mon-
eys expended by them during the current year, and report to the next Legislature the several amounts so expended, *item by item.*" In conformity with this law I have the honor of pre-
senting the following report on behalf of the Trustees of said Institute:

N. M. HARRINGTON.

Secretary,

Order No. 848.			
1857 Nov. 27	To paid Ira Ford—		
	41 lbs lead flashing,	} 340 lbs, 1s	\$ 42 50
80	89 lbs " "		
	210 lbs " "		
	15 days labor for brother, 20s		87 50
	15 4-10 days labor for Prentice,		28 10
	56 lbs soda, a2-6d,		11 25
	7½ bus. charcoal, 2s,		1 88
	Acid,		54
	Trimming 32 sheets copper, 10,		3 20
Oct. 12	527½ sheets copper, 40,	211 10	\$381 07
	No. Order 844.		
Nov. 2	To paid Michael Laffin—		
	For 10½ days labor, 10s	12 81	12 81
	No. 889.		
	To paid Saml Gregg—		
	For building 120 rods fence, 2s6d	39 87	
	" covering nails,	2	41 87
	No. 841.		
Oct. 8	To paid Planing Mill Co.—		
	For planing and matching 2000 ft.,	8	
	" " 5000 ft., both sides,	2 50	
	576 lights sash for shop,	57 69	
Nov. 14	planing and matching 800 ft.,	1 20	
18	2 circle head 2 inch doors, \$5½	11	

1857 Dec. 29	No. 368. To paid Willard Isham— 6 days as trustee,		\$12
	No. 369. To paid A. H. Barnes—		
1858 Feb. 28	Fare to Janesville,	\$ 80	
	Expenses at Janesville one night,	1 75	
	" " Madison,	7 25	
	Fare from Janesville to Madison,	1 50	
	" " Madison to Janesville,	1 50	
	Remaining at Janesville and expenses,	3 75	
	Fare back to Madison,	1 50	
	Expenses at Madison,	2 25	
	Fare from Madison home,	2 80	22 00
	870, \$51, and 872, \$51.		
	To paid Hartford Ins. Co.,—		
	To insurance and policy on \$5000, 1	51	
	To paid Phoenix Ins. Co.,—		
	Insurance on \$5000 and policy, 1	51	102
	No. 372.		
1857 Nov. 6	To paid Redding & Watson— Engraving view of Institute on Wal- worth Co. map,		30
	No. 373.		
	To paid Salmon Thomas—		
1857 Dec. 12	5 days as member of building com.,		10
	No. 374.		
	To paid Salmon Thomas—		
	Paid order from Fish & Warren, con- tractors,		6
	No. 375.		
1858 Jan. 6	To paid H. Hunt— To send to Madison to pay for Baptist Church for exhibition of mutes,		15
	Nos. 377, \$700; 378, \$100; 379, \$300; 380, \$500.		1600 00
1858 Jan. 9	To paid J. S. Officer— (See Steward's Report for Items.) Nos. 376, \$320 45; 381, \$0; 382, \$50; and 383, \$5.		
" 8	To paid Fish & Warren— Laying 386,783 brick, \$31 do 68 cords stone, \$51, Building cistern, Extra work on contract,	1858 78 374 00 85 00 119 64	
	Less orders Nos. 187, \$100; 207, \$100; 210, \$25 87; 223, \$150; 255, \$200; 300, \$200; 301, \$125; 346, \$231 50; 323 and 324, \$68 50; 329, \$50; 374, \$5.	1882 37	
	No. 384.		
1858 Jan. 17	To paid Aetna Insurance Company— Renewal of Insurance Policy of \$2000, 14,		100 00

1857 Dec. 20	To paid Plaining Mill Co.— 760 Lights Sash, 20c., No. 886.	\$152 00	\$152 00
	To paid Salmon Thomas— Fair to Madison and back in taking Annual Report to Governor, Board 1½ days, \$2 per day, No. 887.	4 50 3 00	7 50
1858 Jan. 18	To paid Baker & Lawton— Paper for 500 pamphlets for Annual Report, Covers for same, Composition work on same, Press Work, Proof-reading, correcting, and incidental labor, No. 888.	23 00 5 00 80 00 15 00 20 00	143 00
	To paid P. S. Carver— 1 dozen brooms, No. 889.		2 25
1857 Dec. 9	To paid H. Hunt, Prest.— Amount paid Dergan for labor, Carting Sash and Lumber, \$1; Postage stamps, \$1 50.	62 1 50	
1858 Jan. 2	Half fair to Racine and back, Dinner, Postage stamps, 50c; charges on re- ports to Janesville, \$1 25; bill of committee at Delavan, \$1; No. 890.	1 40 38 2 75	6 50
1857 Dec. 15	To paid Ira Ford— 49½ lbs. sheet copper, 40c, Tinning 11 sheets, 10c, 18 lbs. solder, 26c, 69 pieces tin, 2½c, 8 lbs. shingle nails, 6c, 5 days labor, 20c, 1 bushel charcoal, 2s, No. 891.	19 70 1 10 4 06 1 78 18 12 50 25	39 52
1857 May 12	To paid E. B. Gates— 1 office table, Building Committee, 2 chairs, 16s, 4 do 5s, 118 feet black walnut, 1 case for drafts and drawings, 1 office desk, No. 892.	5 00 4 00 2 50 5 90 2 50 15 00	34 90
1857 Dec.	To paid Ned Maley— 18½ days work, 10s, No. 893. (Receipt.)		23 42
1857 April 28	To paid N. Pendleton, (Yard at Racine), 2000 feet clear 2 inch plank, 2000 feet 2d clear do, 924 feet 8x12 22 feet joint, 852 feet 2x12 16 feet do, 2160 feet 2x12 18 feet do,	58 00 48 00 16 68 6 38 38 88	

1857 May 9	8800 feet 8x12 20 feet do,	\$59 40
	528 feet 8x12 24 feet do,	95
	800 feet 2x12 20 feet do,	144
	144 feet 8x8 timber,	14 40
	44 feet 8x8 22 feet do,	79
May 19	48124 feet 8x12 and 2x12 joist,	77 82
	Loading same in cars,	65
21	4700 feet 8x12 and 2x12 joist, \$18,	88 60
	Loading in cars,	75
28	2900 feet 2x12 joist, \$18,	52 20
June 15	80 M. shingles,	185 00
28	2446 feet 8x12 and 2x12, \$18,	44 02
	2108 feet 4x6,	87 94
	557 feet 2x12,	7 79
	8000 feet 1½ inch plank,	87 00
	1000 ft. clear 1½ inch plank, \$29,	29
July 4,	3508 scantling for workshop,	49 11
	7000 2x12, \$14,	9 80
" 22,	1000 clear 1½ inch plank	29
	372 4x6 joists,	5 20
	2390 23x24 ft. joists,	43 02
	7000 2x12, \$14,	9 80
" 27,	83 10x12 timber,	20 75
	1104 2x12, \$12,	15 45
Aug. 11,	320 2x12,	4 48
	860 2x12,	6 48
	90 ft. 2x10,	1 62
	1296 3x12, 24 ft. long,	23 32
	1254 3x12, 22 "	22 57
" 22,	960 2x8, 12 "	18 44
	612 2x12, 18 "	11 01
	918 3x12, 18 "	16 52
Sept. 16	1032 2x12, 24 "	18 57
	1486 2x12, 24 "	35 66
Oct. 12	4005 22x24 feet joist,	72 09
	752 3x4 scantling,	11 30
Nov. 30	15000 clear flooring,	435
Dec. 2	1500 1½ inch plank, 2d clear,	36
	3500 " " " 1st "	161 50
	3000 " " " " "	67
	1500 " " " 2d "	36
	4000 2 " " clear,	116
	7600 clear flooring,	217 50
	8000 " boards,	87
	8000 boards, 2d clear,	72
4	50000 lath, \$5,	225
9	Paid freight on 42,500 ft. lumber,	93 50
	" " 50,000 lath,	50
From Yard in Delavan, Wis., from		\$2797 79
April 15, to Dec. 14, 1857,		
	40,924 feet cum. lumber, \$16 20	662 96
	19,818 " 12 ft. fencing, 77	336 90
	11,055 " 14x18 " 48	198 90
	980 " 20 ft. joist, 20 20	19 79
	2,832 " clear boards, 21 20	88 35
	5,786 " " flooring, 28 00	162

1857 Dec. 9	3,346 " 2d clear b'ds,	26 20	\$87 66	
	760 " timber, 8x8	11	16 76	
	1200 pickets,	18	21 60	
	709 cedar posts,	14	99 26	
	33½ M shingles,	4 50	150 75	
	36 feet clear siding,	22	79	
	50 " lath,		35	
	unloading 2 cars,		1 50	
	cartage,		38	\$1848 04
	Amount both bills,		4645 83	
1858 Aug. 8	deduct 50,000 lath,			
	paid State scrip, \$500,			
Sept. 14	" " " 500,			
1858 July 13	" 422, 1500,			
" "	" 421, 300,			
1857 Nov. 7	" 325, 300,			
			310000	
	Am't due N. Pendleton,		1533 33	
	less am't paid in receipt, 393,			500
Dec. 8	No. 394.			
	To paid S. C. Kelsey, —			
	architect and superintendent,	700		
	less o'dr 328, \$100; 346, \$70; 345, \$30;	200		500
	No. 395.			
	To paid H. Hunt 200 days services as			
	building committee, at \$2,			400
	No. 396.			
	To paid note of trustees paid by them, &			
	afterwards delivered to State treasurer			500
	and money refused,			
1858 Jan. 20	No. 393.			
	To paid Sam Guss—			
	hauling and piling 50,000 lath,	12 50		
	" " 22,500 flooring, and			
	19,500 plank and boards, 50c	21		33 50
Feb. 16	J. S. Officer, 397, \$500; 398, \$100;			
	399, \$500; 400, \$500; 401, \$500; 402,			
	\$500; See Stewards report,			3000
	No. 403.			
Mar. 3	To paid Joseph Baker—			
	R. R. charges to Madison and back, 3	3		
	Hotel expenses 4,50, 3 days 4,50,	9		12
	No. 404.			
Mar. 3	To paid C. Betts—			
	paid fare to Madison and back,	8 10		
	expenses,	4 75		
	3 days service,	6		
	express charges from Janesville, }	50		19 35
	on annual report,			
	No. 405.			
Mar. 3	To paid N. M. Harrington—			
	3 moths services as Sect'y.,			
	from Dec. 12, 1857, March 12, 1858.			25
	No. 406.			

1858 Feb.		3 To paid J. D. Monell, jr.—			
		Express charges on \$200, from Milwaukee,	\$1		
		paid postage on letters, stationary,	3		
		No. 407.	1		\$5
		To paid T. J. Smith,—			
		2 kegs nails, 4½	9		
		22 lbs. " 5	1 10		
		repairing well bucket,	75		
		36 feet conductor, 1 s	4 50		
		cutting hole in cornice,	50		
		repairing gutter,	1		16 85
		Total orders issued to May 1, 1858.			\$7642 44
		No. 408.			
Apr.	7	To Z. B. Sturtevant & A. Armstrong—			
		labor clearing out trenches around boys privy,	1 25		
	23	filling in against side wall,	1 25		
	28	drawing brick from shop,	1		
May	4	laying up 49403 brick on boy's privy as per contract of 5th Dec., 1857, at \$2.50 per M.,	123 50		127
		No. 409.			
	1	To paid Z. B. Sturtevant—	36		
		34 bbls. lime, 8s,	5 25		
		2 " water lime, 21s,	38		39 63
		hauling,			
		No. 410.			
Apr.	30	To paid C. H. Sturtevant & Co.—			
		1500 brick to finish privy,			10 88
		No. 411.			
Dec.	2	To paid Isham & Sturtevant—			
		6 pr hinges, 2s,	1 50		
		1 gross 1½ inch screws,	40		1 90
		No. 412.			
		To paid S. H. Blackman—			
Apr.	27	1084 brick delivered for privy,			
		2100 " " " "			
	27	375 " " " "	6184		44 47
		1052 " " " "			
		525 " " " "			
	30	1058 " " " "			
		No. 413.			
		To paid S. H. Blackmann—			
Mo'h	30	2 loads sand, 6s.	1 50		
Apr.	1	2 " " " "	1 50		
	2	1 " " " "	75		
	3	12 " " " "	1 50		
	6	1 " " " "	75		
	19	3 " " " "	2 25		
	22	3 " " " "	75		
	23	7 " " " "	2 25		
	26	" " " "	5 25		16 50

		No. 414.		
Jan. 15	To paid Plaining mill Co.—			
	plaining 22,500 feet flooring, and		\$90	
	matching same,		23 75	
	plaining 9000 feet plank 1½ inch,		11 25	\$125
	" 4500 " boards,			
		No. 415.		
1858 Dec. 20	To paid plaining mill Co.—			
	37 window sash for attic in main			
	building,	14		
1858 Jan. 30	12 sash for out house,	6		
	6 blinds " " "	6		26
		No. 416.		
June 28	To paid N. M. Harrington—			
	Railroad fare to Madison and Milwan-			
	kee, and other expenses,	19 42		
	in obtaining a part of the			
	appropriation,			
	4 days services,	4		23 42
		No. 417.		
1858 June 28	To paid C. Betts—			
	Fair to Madison, and other expenses in			
	getting a part of the appropriation			
	made in 1858,		\$	15 00
		Nos. 418 and 419.		
June 28	To paid J. S. Officer—			
	Orders on current expense fund Nos.			
	418, \$2215; 419, \$500. For items			
	see Steward's Report,			
	No. 420.			2715 00
		To paid E. B. Gates—		
	Receipt given for special appropriation			
	made to pay Trustee's note for land			
	now in hands of State Treasurer,			500 00
		No. 421.		
1857	To paid N. Pendleton—			
	For lumber, see order No. 422, and 421,			
	and lumber acct. 398,			800 00
		No. 422.		
1857	To paid N. Pendleton—			
	Lumber bill, see lumber account 398,			1500 00
		No. 423.		
1857 Dec.	To paid Richard Williams—			
1858 Feb.	5½ days painting cornice, 14s,	9 63		
	Painting two coats, bed and glazing,			
	176 lights glass 9½x23, 8½c,	14 96		
	176 do do do	14 96		
	176 do do do	14 96		
	64 do 8½x22, do	5 44		
	160 do 9½x16, do	18 60		
	71 do 9½x14, do	6 04		79 59
		No. 424.		
1858 Jan. 19	To paid Falvey & Realey—			
	284 sash weights, 1571 lbs., 5c,	78 55		
	Less 1 cent per lb.,	2 85		70 70

		No. 425.		
1858 Aug. 5	To paid Dennis Doyle—			
	8½ days labor, 8s,		\$3 50	
	11½ do Aug. 9 to 31, deducting 8s,		11 50	\$15 00
		No. 426.		
1858 Aug. 9	To paid Harwood Petersen—			
	1 days work with team,			2 50
		No. 427.		
Aug. 17	To paid Samuel O. Kelsey, (Architect),			
	To fair on Railroad to Waukesha, to			
	examine bill of cut stone bought of			
	Davis, Barnes & Co.,		2 80	
	Fair on Railroad in return,		2 80	
	5 days services in laying out work and			
	going to Waukesha,		10 00	15 60
		No. 428.		
	To paid Timothy Duggin—			
1858 Aug. 5	5 days' work, 8s,		5 00	
11	8½ days' work, 8s,		8 50	13 50
		No. 429.		
	To paid E. Maley—			
Aug. 5	4 days' work, Aug. 5, 6, 7, and 9, 10s.		5 00	
24	6½ days' work, 8s,		6 88	11 38
		No. 430.		
1858 July 26	To paid T. J. Smith—			
	1 keg nails,		4 50	
	292 lbs. lead pipe,		26 28	
	Cartage in Milwaukee,		25	
	Freight,		1 18	
	Cartage in Delavan,		25	
	Laying down,		1 00	
	115 feet large conductor,		17 97	
	Extra on 6 round elbows, 4s,		8 00	
	do 1 square do,		18	
	1 single elbow,		25	
	1 double do,		88	
	17 feet copper pipe, 49c,		8 38	
	Extra on 2 elbows, 1s,		25	
	Repairing chimney flue,		1 50	
	Putting telegraph pipe,		8 50	68 77
		No. 431.		
	To paid Isham & Sturtevant—			
1858 Aug. 9	2 kegs 8p. nails, 4½c,		9 50	
	4p. do, assorted, 8½c,		15 00	
	Freight, 20c per keg,		1 20	
	Drayage,		50	26 20
		No. 432.		
	To paid Isham & Sturtevant—			
1858 Aug. 8	1 keg nails,		4 50	
4	1 " " "		4 50	
7	88 lbs " 4c,		1 49	
10	1 doz. 2½ in. screws, 11		11	
	24 ½x1½ bolts, 2c		60	
11	2 lbs spike nails, 5		10	
17	8 lbs finishing nails, 5		40	
23	1 keg nails,		4 50	
30	Paid J. Lane for hauling			

		No. 343.	
1857 Sept. 7	To paid Davis, Barnes & Co.,		
	148 P.s out stone for area walls, ash-		
	lery and coping, as per contract,	\$700	
	Due them at date,	350	\$350
	To total amount of orders drawn since		
	annual meeting, Dec 12, 1857 up to		
	May 1, 1858.	7642 42	
	{ Order No. 427, \$15 60, on building }		
	{ fund not paid by treasurer. }		
	{ Orders No. 416, \$28 42; & No. 417 }		
	{ \$15 00 on ct. expense fund not paid. }		
	Orders drawn since May, 1858, on		
	building fund,	2861 27	
	Orders drawn on current expense fund		
	since May 1, 1858.	2758 42	
	Orders drawn on land fund to pay trust-		
	ee's note,	500	
	Total of orders drawn since last annual		
	meeting, Dec. 12, 1857,	\$18757 11	
	Add amount of orders drawn previous		
	to Dec. 12, 1857,	1658 14	
		\$15410 25	
	Paid to N. Pendleton on lumber bill,		
	As per account, No. 392,	500	
	Total amount paid out by Treasurer, \$15910 25		
	Less outstanding orders No. 366, \$2 00,		
	No. 416 \$28 42; No. 417, \$15, No.		
	427, \$15 60.	56 02	
		\$15854 23	
	Amount in Treas. hands at last annual		
	meeting on settlement, Dec. 12, '57.	9415 39	
	Paid the Treas. on appropriation, 1858.		
	On "current expense fund" (support		
	school,)	8500	
	On prem. rec'd on \$1500 specie received		
	from State Treasurer, 1 per cent.	15	
	Paid Treasurer on appropriation of 1858		
	as "building fund,"	8500	
	and to pay Trustees note for land,	500	
	Total amount paid Treasurer, with bal-		
	ance on hand at last annual report, \$16980 39		
	From which deduct amount paid out		
	by him,	15854 23	
	Leaving balance in treasurer's hands		
	at annual report, Sept. 12, 1858,		\$1076 16
	To wit, on building fund Cr.,	638 78	
	"Current expense fund," \$761 58		
	Less amount paid out on orders		
	drawn previous to May 1, 1858, \$324 15	487 42	\$1076 16

Previous to the passage of the law, approved May 1st, 1858. all the appropriations when received by the Treasurer.

were credited to one "general fund." On this all orders were drawn, without reference to any special account. Since the 1st of May, the accounts have all been closed, and all orders drawn on the Treasurer, specify out of which fund they shall be paid. As there were outstanding orders, May 1st, 1859, they had to be paid out of some fund:—they have been paid out of the current expense fund, by reason of which that fund is short \$324.15.

Hereafter, all appropriations will be kept separately and used for no other purpose than that for which they were intended by the Legislature.

N. M. HARRINGTON,
Secretary.
Wis. Inst. Ed. D. & D.

DEHAVAN, Wis., Sept. 29, 1859.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Deaf and Dumb Institution in account with J. D. MONELL, Jr.,
Treasurer.*

To Paid order No. 349	\$1000	To Paid order No. 395	\$400
" " " 336	22 50	" " " 389	6 65
" " " 352	134 94	" " " 390	39 52
" " " 353	10	" " " 348	331 07
" " " 337	40 72	" " " 376	320 45
" " " 354	2 75	" " " 387	143
" " " 354	59 84	" " " 385	152
" N. Pendleton,	500	" " " 393	33 50
" " " 321	31 25	" " " 397	900
" " " 360	24	" " " 379	300
" " " 356	8 12	" " " 396	500
" " " 372	30	" " " 392	23 43
" " " 371	51	" " " 383	5
" " " 368	12	" " " 394	500
" " " 360	24	" " " 404	19 35
" " " 359	32	" " " 401	500
" " " 329	50	" " " 400	500
" " " 369	22 60	" " " 399	500
" " " 370	51	" " " 358	1 77
" " " 363	22	" " " 405	25
" " " 323	19 55	" " " 362	10
" " " 377	700	" " " 351	50
" " " 367	12	" " " 368	7 50
" " " 374	5	" " " 350	18
" " " 364	14	" " " 406	5
" " " 373	10	" " " 403	12
" " " 357	4	" " " 398	100
" " " 381	6	" " " 402	500
" " " 343	11 87	" " " 407	16 85
" " " 341	92		
" " " 339	41 39		
" " " 365	14		
" " " 382	50	Amount received from	
" " " 384	100	Treasurer last year,	\$9,415 39
" " " 388	2 25	Balance against this fund,	378 17
" " " 344	12 81		
" " " 391	34 90		
" " " 380	500		
" " " 378	100		
" " " 375	15		

Current expenses in account with J. D. MONELL, Jr., Treasurer.

To Paid order No. 418	\$2,215	By amount received from N. M. Harrington, Treasurer,	\$3,515 00
" " " 419	500		
Due this fund,	800		
	<u>\$3,515</u>		
To Paid order No. 429	500	Req'd from Secretary,	500

BUILDING FUND.

To Paid order No. 422	\$1500	Amount received,	\$3500
" " " 421	300		
" " " 414	125		
" " " 413	16 50		
" " " 415	26		
" " " 428	13 50		
" " " 430	68 77		
" " " 425	15		
" " " 431	26 20		
" " " 452	16 70		
" " " 429	11 83		
" " " 426	2 50		
" " " 438	350		
" " " 412	44 47		
" " " 408	127		
" " " 409	39 63		
" " " 411	1 90		
" " " 410	10 88		
" " " 428	79 69		
" " " 424	70 70		
	<u>\$2845 67</u>		
Due this fund,	654 33		
	<u>\$3500 00</u>		\$3500 00

ERRATA.

—o—

Page 11, under head of "Second Brigade," (Third Division), read as follows:

Brigadier General JOHN B. TERRY, Mineral Point.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Thomas Sansby, Quarter Master.....	Linden.
" Geo. Messersmith, Pay Master.....	Dodgeville.
" James B. Moffatt, M.D., Surgeon.....	Mineral Point.
" Franklin Z. Hicks, Inspector.....	Avoca.
" C. L. G. Blessing, Judge Advocate.....	Dodgeville.
" Albert Holbrook, Aid-de-Camp....	Mineral Point.
Capt. and Rev. John Nolan, Chaplain.....	Mineral Point.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, (*Iowa County.*)

Col. John Clouney.....	Mineral Point.
Lieut. Col. O. P. Underwood.....	Avoca.
Major John S. Brown.....	Dodgeville.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Col. Geo. W. Lee.....	Shullsburg.
Lieut. Col. Charles M. Waring.....	Darlington.
Major John S. Dean.....	Wiota.
Enrolled Militia.....	3,020.

APPENDIX

THE following table gives a summary of the results of the experiments conducted during the year 1901, and shows the effect of the various factors on the growth of the plants. The table is arranged in columns, the first column giving the name of the plant, the second the number of plants, the third the height in inches, the fourth the weight in ounces, and the fifth the number of leaves. The table is arranged in columns, the first column giving the name of the plant, the second the number of plants, the third the height in inches, the fourth the weight in ounces, and the fifth the number of leaves.

DOCUMENT K.

1947

REPORT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, Wis., Dec. 22, 1858.

To the Governor:—

I have the honor herewith to submit my Annual Report:

The aggregate number of Enrolled Militia returned to this office for the present year is 113,824, being an increase of 18,018 over the number reported in 1857.

During the past season, there has been manifested an unusual degree of military spirit throughout the State. Several uniform companies have been organized, and the demand for State Arms has been far greater than our ability to supply. While it is the desire of this office to gratify and encourage the growing military ardor of the young men of our State, yet it should be borne in mind, that as the arms issued to the several States by the Federal Government, are distributed among them, proportionate to their Representation in the lower branch of Congress, the quota to Wisconsin must remain small, (it is now but 228 muskets or their equivalent annually,) until after a new apportionment shall have given us the number of Representatives in the Congress of the nation to which the number of our population entitles us.

The arms on hand at the commencement of the present year, together with those returned by disbanded companies, have all been distributed to new companies; and the quota which we will be entitled to receive from the General Government for the year 1859; has already been anticipated by requisitions from new companies organized, but yet without arms. Hence it will be out of our power to furnish arms to any new company hereafter to be organized during the approaching year.

The number of arms distributed to the several uniform com-

panies during the current year, as well as the arms and accoutrements belonging to the State, and in the hands of companies, is shown by tabular statements hereunto annexed.

By general orders, dated March 8, 1858, the General Staff, Field and Line officers, holding commissions under the laws of this State, were required to uniform and equip themselves according to the rules and regulations of the United States Army, on or before the first day of July then next ensuing; but in the month of June of said year, in consideration of the wide spread and almost universal pecuniary distress of the country, affecting in some degree even "*the Military*," Your Excellency had the kindness to authorize the supervision of the said general orders for the present. I am not of the opinion that the time for its revival has yet arrived. For the same reason it presumed the commanders of the several divisions have not deemed it expedient to issue orders to the commanders of brigades to assemble their respective brigades for the "school of practice" during the present year. It is to be hoped that the early return of commercial and financial prosperity of all branches of industry and classes of the people will render it within the reach of all, to not only observe the law, but also to gratify their tastes even up to the height of military style.

The expenses of this office for the present year for postage and blanks, nearly or quite all incurred before the taking effect of the act of May 12, 1858, making it my duty to keep an office at the capitol, amount to _____ for which, inasmuch as there is no standing appropriation to pay the same, an account will be presented to the Legislature and an appropriation asked.

Sec. 15 of the act above referred to, authorizes the Adjutant General to procure and furnish at the expense of the State all necessary blanks, blank books and forms, at a cost not to exceed one hundred dollars per year; but said act makes no appropriation to pay for the same, thus rendering it necessary to obtain from the Legislature an annual appropriation therefor. Should it be deemed advisable to change the law as it now exists in any respect, I would suggest that such amount be further limited, to say fifty dollars per year, and a standing appropriation made to meet it as well as the postage—no inconsiderable item of the expenses of this office. By the provisions of the same act, the Superintendent of Public Property is authorized to issue to the Adjutant General stationery not to exceed in value one hundred dollars per year. The experience of this office shows that not over one fourth part of that amount is necessary. And as an abuse may grow up under so wide a margin, I suggest that such amount be limited to \$25 per year.

Trusting that the state of profound peace now so happily prevailing throughout our common country may prevail to the end of the coming year, even though the Militia of the State are thereby deprived of the opportunity of displaying their gallantry in the field,

I beg to remain your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

AMASA COBB,

Adjutant General.



LIST

OF

MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATE,

Enrolled Militia (by Regiments),

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES, &c.

A. W. RANDALL, Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL STAFF.

AMASA COBB.....	Mineral Point..	Adjutant General.
THOMAS STEPHENS.....	Dodgeville.....	Inspector General.
HERAM C. BULL.....	Madison	Quartermaster General.
SIMMON DEAN.....	Madison	Commissary General.
SIMMON MILLS.....	Madison	Paymaster General.
JOHN E. GARNER.....	Milwaukee.....	Surgeon General.
E. L. BUTTRICK.....	Milwaukee.....	Judge Advocate General.
ALEX' R. A. McDONELL.....	Madison	Engineer-in-Chief.
WM. H. WATSON.....	Madison	Military Secretary.

AIDS TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Col. Chas. G. Williams.....	Janesville.
" Joseph H. Hill.....	Milwaukee.
" Peter B. Storm.....	Milwaukee.
" Carl Schurz.....	Milwaukee.
" Daniel Graham.....	Whitewater.
" James E. Vinton.....	Albany.
" Jacob Bugh.....	Wautoma.
" John F. Potter.....	East Troy.
" Cadwalader C. Washburn.....	Mineral Point.
" William J. Davis.....	Fox Lake.
" Calvert C. White.....	Waukesha.
" Cyrus P. Hiller.....	Sheboygan.
" Edwin Wheeler.....	Oshkosh.
" M. L. Kimball.....	Berlin.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major General JOHN L. HATHAWAY, Milwaukee.

DIVISION STAFF.

Col. John Nasro, Quartermaster.....	Milwaukee.
" Fred B. Miles, Paymaster.....	Milwaukee.
" Lewis MacKnight, M. D., Surgeon.....	Milwaukee.
" H. E. Dickinson, Commissary.....	Milwaukee.
" Albert Bado, Division Inspector.....	Milwaukee.
" H. W. Gunnison, Judge Advocate.....	Milwaukee.
" Samuel Brooks, Engineer-in-Chief.....	Racine.

AIDS TO THE MAJOR GENERAL.

Col. James B. Kellogg.....	Milwaukee.
" Charles O. Belden.....	Milwaukee.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General PHILIP BEST, Milwaukee.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Casper Meyer, Brigade Inspector.....	Milwaukee.
" E. W. Dennis, Judge Advocate.....	Milwaukee.
" Henry Nunnemacher, Engineer-in-Chief.....	Milwaukee.
" George Kimball, Paymaster.....	Milwaukee.
" John W. Durand, Quartermaster.....	Milwaukee.
" Charles L. Spangenberg, Commissary.....	Milwaukee.
" Fred W. Hundhausen, M. D., Surgeon.....	Milwaukee.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Col. Rufus King.....	Milwaukee.
Lieut. Col. Edward O'Neill.....	Milwaukee.
Major Anton Rheude.....	Milwaukee.

Enrolled militia (including 2d Reg't, some not being organized) 10,000.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment.

Comp. "A," Milwaukee L'ht Guard, Capt. John C. Starkweather, Inf'y	54
Comp. "B," Milwaukee Light Guard, Capt. Edwin F. Townsend, Inf'y	49
Juneau Guard, Capt. Henry A. Starr, Infantry.....	45
Union Guards, Capt. G. Barry, Infantry.....	45
Montgomery Guard, Capt. Edward Burke, Infantry.....	43
Black Yager Rifles, Capt. P. Dreher, Riflemen.....	52
Milwaukee Cadets, Capt. Elisha C. Hubbard, Infantry.....	55
Milwaukee Riflemen, Capt. Henry Miller, Riflemen.....	54
Milwaukee City Dragoons, Capt. David George, Dragoons.....	46
Washington Artillery, Capt. J. A. Liebhaver, Artillery.....	43
	487
Band.....	23
Total Volunteer Corps.....	510

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General, CHAMPION S. CHASE, Racine.

BRIGADE STAFF.

(None reported.)

THIRD REGIMENT, (Waukesha County.)

Col. George Whitmore.....	Mukwonago.
Lieut. Col. Isaac Lain.....	Waukesha.
Major James Clark.....	Oconomowoc.
Enrolled militia.....	4,927.

FOURTH REGIMENT, (Racine County.)

Col. James O. Bartlett.....	Racine.
Lieut. Col. Jacob S. Crane.....	Burlington.
Major Hans C. Heg.....	De Noon.
Enrolled militia.....	4,000.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment.

Racine City Guards, (no returns.)
Burlington Rifles, (no returns.)

SECOND DIVISION.

Major General DANIEL C. TRIPP, Whitewater.

DIVISION STAFF.

Col. Hiram Zelle, Quartermaster.....	Palmyra.
" Edward Barber, Paymaster.....	Whitewater.
" Henry B. Warner, M. D., Surgeon.....	Whitewater.
" Newton S. Murphy, Judge Advocate.....	Whitewater.
" John F. Wentworth, Commissary.....	Geneva.
" James B. Schrom, Division Inspector.....	Whitewater.
" William H. McCallum, Engineer-in-Chief.....	Whitewater.
Major and Rev. Lavalla B. Humphrey, Chaplain.....	Whitewater.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General LEVI GRANT, Bristol, (resigned.)

BRIGADE STAFF.

(None reported.)

FIFTH REGIMENT, (*Walworth County.*)

Col. O. S. Blanchard.....	East Troy.
Lieut. Col. Charles E. Bird.....	Linn.
Major Phipps W. Lake.....	Walworth.
Enrolled militia.....	4,800.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment.

Company "A," Whitewater, (not equipped,) Capt. L. A. Winchester, (no returns.)

SIXTH REGIMENT, (*Kenosha County.*)

Col. James C. McKisson.....	Wheatland.
Lieut. Col. Peter H. Wood.....	Kenosha.
Major Henry B. Marsh.....	Kenosha.
Enrolled militia.....	2,000.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment.

Kenosha City Guards, Capt. Daniel Quigley, Infantry.....	36
Kenosha Rifles, Capt. David H. Lane, Riflemen.....	58
Kenosha Washington Light Guards, Capt. Michael Clark, Infantry.....	40
Total volunteer corps.....	132

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General LUTHER A. COLE, Watertown.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

SEVENTH REGIMENT, (*East Senate District, Rock County.*)

Col. Samuel G. Colley.....	Beloit.
Lieut. Col., (none reported.).....	
Major, (none reported.).....	
Enrolled militia.....	2,700.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment.

Beloit City Guards, Capt. Sheffer, (no returns.)
Beloit Grays, Capt. Northrop, (no returns.)

EIGHTH REGIMENT, (Jefferson County.)

Col. Harlow S. Pease.....	Waterloo.
Lieut. Col. Ernest Grossman.....	Waterloo.
Major Albert P. Colburn.....	Jefferson.
Enrolled Militia.....	4,800.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment:

Watertown Rifles, Capt. Baumann, (no returns.)
 Governor's Artillery, Cpt. Mulberger, (no returns.)
 Black Hawk Rifle Co., Capt. Lohmuller, (no returns.)

THIRD DIVISION.

Major General JAMES SUTHERLAND, Janesville.

DIVISION STAFF.

Col. Samuel W. Reede, Quarter-Master.....	Dodgeville.
" James Bentliff, Paymaster.....	Monroe.
" James H. Warren, M.D., Surgeon.....	Albany.
" Thomas H. Rugar, Judge Advocate.....	Janesville.
" William Addy, Commissary.....	"
" S. J. M. Putnam, Division Inspector.....	"
" J. M. May, Engineer in Chief.....	"
Major and Rev. G. Anderson, Chaplain.....	"

AIDS TO THE MAJOR GENERAL.

Col. B. F. Lawton.....	Edgerton.
" H. W. Collins.....	Janesville.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General JAMES F. CHAPMAN, Albany.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)**NINTH REGIMENT, (in Rock County.)**

Col. James M. Burgess.....	Janesville.
Lieut. Col. C. Loftus Martin.....	"
Major John Howe.....	Footville.
Enrolled Militia.....	2,800.

TENTH REGIMENT, (Green County.)

Col. Loren Hurlburt.....	Monroe.
Lieut. Col. Wm. G. Brown.....	Cadiz.
Major Albert M. Pierce.....	Monticello.
Enrolled Militia.....	2,000.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment:

Brodhead Eagle Guards, Capt. Moore, (no returns.)
 Albany Artillery Co., Capt. Rayner,

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General JOHN B. TERRY, Mineral Point.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, (*Iowa County.*)

Col. John Clowney	Mineral Point.
Lieut. Col. Charles M. Waring	Darlington.
Major John S. Dean	Wiota.
Enrolled Militia	8,020.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Major General JOSEPH DIXON, Platteville.

DIVISION STAFF.

Wm. Butler	Quarter Master.
Homer Perry	Commissary.
Caleb T. Overton	Division Engineer.
Frederick Hollmar	Paymaster.
George E. Robertson	Surgeon.
Stephen O. Paine	Judge Advocate.
J. B. Penn	Inspector.
Rev. B. F. Chase	Chaplain.

Aids:—Willis Chapman, E. W. Covill.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General BERNARD W. BRISBOIS, Prairie du Chien.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, (*Grant County.*)

Col. Benjamin M. Coats	Muscoda.
Lieut. Colonel	
Major Samuel J. Nasmith	Platteville.
Enrolled Militia	4,925.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment:

Potosi Artillerists, Capt. McKee, (no returns.)
Lancaster Guards, Capt. G. W. Ryland, (not equipped—no returns.)

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, (*Crawford County.*)

Col. Buel E. Hutchinson	Prairie du Chien.
Lieut. Col. David H. Hopkins	"
Major John B. Harlbush	"
Enrolled Militia	1,405.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment:

Lynxville Guards, (no returns—not equipped.)

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General ISAAC SPENCER, Springfield.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT, (*Richland County.*)

(Regimental officers not appointed.)

Enrolled Militia.....1,484.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, (*Bad Ax County.*)

Col. Royal Clifton Bearce..... Viroqua.
 Lieut. Col. Henry W. McAuley..... Springfield.
 Major Samuel McMichael..... Viroqua.
 Enrolled Militia.....650.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Major General DAVID ATWOOD, Madison.

DIVISION STAFF.

Col. Nathaniel W. Dean, Quarter-Master..... Madison.
 " Frank H. Firmin, Paymaster..... "
 " Hoel K. Lawrence, Division Inspector..... "
 " DeWitt Clinton Poole, Commissary..... "
 " Jos. Charles Howells, M.D., Surgeon..... "
 " Frank A. Haskell, Judge Advocate..... "
 " H. H. Giles, Engineer-in-Chief..... Stoughton.
 Major and Rev. N. H. Eggleston, Chaplain..... Madison.

AIDS TO THE MAJOR GENERAL.

Col. Thomas Reynolds..... Madison.
 " Daniel K. Tenney..... "

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General WILLIAM S. GRUBB, Middleton.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Maj. Daniel B. Coit, Paymaster..... Madison.
 " Burgess Slaughter, Quarter-Master..... Middleton.
 " E. A. Woodward, M.D., Surgeon..... Madison.
 " J. W. Johnson, Judge Advocate..... "
 " Thomas Derry, Brigade Inspector..... Middleton.

AID TO THE BRIGADIER GENERAL.

John W. Jefferson..... Madison.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, (*in Dane County.*)

Col. Jonathan Mosher..... Stoughton.
 Lieut. Col. C. M. Palmer..... Fitchburgh.
 Major H. A. Lewis..... Windsor.
 Enrolled Militia.....2,500.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, (in Dane County.)

Col. Elisha W. Keyes.....	Madison.
Lieut. Col. Charles W. Cook.....	"
Major Abel T. Bruce.....	"
Enrolled Militia.....	8,200.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment :

Governor's Guard, Capt. J. P. Atwood, Infantry.....	60
Madison Guard, Capt. John A. Byrne, ".....	42
Dane Cavalry, Capt. H. S. Orton, Dragoons.....	54
Springfield Cavalry, Capt. Ward.....	40

Total volunteer corps..... 196
 (The "Cross Plains Rifle Company" has been disbanded within the year,
 and the arms returned to the State.)

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General G. VAN STEENWYCK, Newport.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

NINETEENTH REGIMENT, (Sauk County.)

Col. Alfred L. Slye.....	Baraboo.
Lieut. Col. J. Augustus Koeler.....	Sauk City.
Major Eli O. Rudd.....	Reedsburgh.
Enrolled Militia.....	2,400.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment :

Sauk Rifles, Capt. John Berthren, Riflemen.....	32
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TWENTIETH REGIMENT, (Juneau and Adams Counties.)

Col. Theodore E. Secor.....	New Lisbon.
Lieut. Col. Thos. B. Marsden.....	Preston.
Major Joseph L. Beadle.....	Seven Mile Creek
Enrolled Militia.....	2,897.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Major General WILLIAM BLAKE, Fox Lake.

DIVISION STAFF.

Col. Wm. E. Smith, Paymaster.....	Fox Lake.
" George W. Foster, Judge Advocate.....	Port Washington.
" Lewis E. Peek, M.D., Surgeon.....	Hartford.
" M. Cullaton, Division Inspector.....	Beaver Dam.
" J. W. Earl, Quarter-Master.....	Portage City.
" W. H. Smith, Commissary.....	Dodge County.
" Hiram Barber, Jr., Engineer-in-Chief.....	"
Major and Rev. George W. Freeman, Chaplain.....	Washington Co.

AIDS TO THE MAJOR GENERAL.

Col. T. L. Townsend.....	Fox Lake.
" George C. Greene.....	"

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General ALEXANDER MURISON, Portage City.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, (*Columbia County.*)

Col. George M. Paine	Columbus.
Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Bart	Wyocena.
Major Rodney O. Leemis	Pacific.
Enrolled Militia	4,200.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment :

Portage Light Guard, Capt. Dixon, (not equipped)—no returns.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, (*Dodge County.*)

Col. Quartus H. Barron	Fox Lake,
Lieut. Col. Randolph Sauerhering	Mayville.
Major H. B. Marsh	Horicon.
Enrolled Militia	6,800.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment :

Mayville Rifles, Capt. ———, (no returns.)

Waupun Light Guards, Capt. Clark, not equipped—(no returns.)

(A set of muskets is being put in order for this company.)

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General TIMOTHY HALL, Hartford.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, (*Washington County.*)

Col. G. H. Kleffler	West Bend.
Lieut. Col. Wm. Klotzsch	Farmington.
Major T. E. Vandercok	Newburg.
Enrolled Militia	2,200.

Volunteer Corps attached to this Regiment :

Germanstown Guards, Capt. ———, (no returns.)

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, (*Ozaukee County.*)

Col. Peter W. Hoyt	Ozaukee.
Lieut. Col. ———	
Major Edward D. Bradford	
Enrolled Militia	1,890.

Volunteer Corps attached to this Regiment :

Union Guards, Capt. Lion Silverman, Infantry	43
Cedarburg Rifles, Capt. F. W. Horn, Riflemen	54
Grafton Rifles, Capt. ———, (no returns.)	

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Major General BERTINE PINKNEY, Rosendale.

DIVISION STAFF.

Cool.	George W. Jones.	Quarter-Master.
"	Charles Zaegel.	Div. Inspector.
"	S. H. Leffereth.	Paymaster.
"	L. H. Cary, M.D.	Surgeon.
"	N. M. Dodson.	Commissary.
"	Albert W. Paine.	Judge Advocate.
Major and Rev. Geo. R.	Eastman.	Chaplain.

AIDS TO THE MAJOR GENERAL.

Col. Charles Pinkney, Col. James V. McCall.

FIRST BRIGADE

Brigadier General AUGUSTUS NOYES, Wautoma.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Augustus H. Rogers,	Quarter-Master.....	Berlin.
" "	Commissary,	
Peter Clark,	Paymaster.....	Aurora.
Norman Benham,	Judge Advocate.....	Berlin.
George F. Wither,	M.D., Surgeon.....	Wautoma.
Capt. Rev. Daniel A. Campbell, Chaplain.		

AIDS TO THE BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Major Gordon H. Gile.....	Wantoma.
“ Paul D. Hayward.....	Kingston.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, (Marquette and Green Lake Co's.)

1.1. Asa Kinney.....	Ripon.
ent. Col. Daniel B. Whitacre	Berlin.
Major Rufol. Grant.....	Markesan.
Enrolled Militia.....	2,000.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment:

Berlin Light Guard, Capt. ———, (no returns.)
 Berlin City Greys, Capt. ———, (not equipped—no returns.)

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, (Waukegan County.)

Col. Levi L. Soule.....	Wautoma.
Lieut. Col. C. K. Schermerhorn	Plainfield.
Major Robert L. D. Potter.....	Waushara Co.
Enrolled Militia.....	1,427.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General, AARON HOBART, Hingham.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, (*Fond du Lac County.*)

Col. G. DeNeven.....	Fond du Lac.
Lieut. Col. Isaac Orvis.....	Oakfield.
Major O. H. La Grange.....	Ripon.
Enrolled Militia.....	5,300.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment:

Union Rifle Guards, Eldorado, Capt. Burton, (not equipped—no returns.)	
Washington Hibernian Guards, Capt. John McGinnis, Infantry.....	56
National Guard, Capt. D. E. Wood, Infantry.....	44

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, (*Sheboygan County.*)

Col. D. A. Reed.....	Sheboygan Falls.
Lieut. Col. William Longfellow.....	Sheboygan Falls.
Major A. Aude.....	Sheboygan.
Enrolled Militia.....	3,100.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment:

Lima Rifle Guards, Capt. Thomas V. Carlton, Riflemen.....	45
Sheboygan Rifles, Capt. Fr. Aude, Riflemen.....	58
Total Volunteer Corps.....	103

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Major General TEMPLE CLARK, Manitowoc.

DIVISION STAFF.

Col. Adolf Wittman, Quarter-Master.....	Manitowoc.
" Charles D. Robinson, Paymaster.....	Green Bays.
" Burg. F. White, M.D., Surgeon.....	Two River.
" George Rice, Judge Advocate.....	Manitowoc.
" Casper Fleisch, Division Inspector.....	Two Rivers.
_____, Commissary,	
_____, Engineer-in-Chief,	
Major and Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, Chaplain.....	Manitowoc.

AIDS TO THE MAJOR GENERAL.

Col. Henry C. Hamilton....	Two Rivers.
" James Robinson	Chilton.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General S. W. SMITH, Manitowoc.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Major J. W. Stone.....	Quarter-Master General.
" W. H. McDonald.....	Paymaster
" A. W. Preston, M.D.....	Surgeon

Major J. D. Markham..... Judge Advocate General.
 " C. F. Ruediger..... Inspector "
 Capt. and Rev. M. C. Stanley..... Chaplain.

AID TO THE BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Maj. Fred. Borchardt.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, (*Calumet County.*)

Col. Cyrus W. Thurston..... Stockbridge.
 Lieut. Col. James Robinson..... Chilton.
 Major Orsamus D. Fowler..... Brothertown.
 Enrolled Militia..... 920.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT, (*Manitowoc County.*)

Col. Frederick Solomon..... Manitowoc.
 Lieut. Col. William Aldrich..... Two Rivers
 Major Conrad Bates..... Two Rivers
 Enrolled Militia..... 2,625.

SECOND BRIGADE.

(Unorganized.)

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, (*Brown County.*)

(Unorganized.)

Enrolled Militia..... 1,016.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT. (*Door and Kewaunee Counties.*)

(Unorganized.)

Enrolled Militia returned by Door County..... 369.

NINTH DIVISION.

Major General, (none reported.)

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General JOSEPH H. OSBORN, Oshkosh.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT, (Winnebago County.)

Col. A. B. Smedley..... Oshkosh.
 Lieut. Colonel ————
 Major Wesley B. Holcomb..... Omro.
 Enrolled Militia.....3,998.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment :

Star Rifle Company, Capt. Hancock, (no returns.)
 Omro Life Guards, Omro, Capt. Taylor, "
 Neenah Guards, Neenah, Capt. Hubbard, (not equipped—no returns.)

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, (Outagamie County.)
 (Unorganized.)

Enrolled Militia.....1,380.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General O. E. DREUTZER, Waupaca.
 BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, (Waupaca County.)

Col. Wilson Holt..... Waupaca.
 Lieut. Col. Peter Meiklejohn..... Weyauwega.
 Major William Benedict..... Farmington.
 Enrolled Militia.....1,400.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, (Shawano and Oconto Counties.)
 (Not organized.)

Enrolled Militia.....600.

TENTH DIVISION.

Major General _____

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General D. R. CLEMENTS, Stevens Point.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, (*Portage County.*)

Col. Louis Schaeffer.....	Stevens Point.
Lieut. Col. George R. Walbridge.....	Plover.
Major James Alpin.....	Plover.
Enrolled Militia.....	1,105.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, (*Wood and Clark Counties.*)

Col. George W. King.....	Neillsville.
Lieut. Colonel _____	
Major _____	
Enrolled Militia.....	160.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, (*Marathon and Chippewa Counties.*)

Colonel _____	
Lieut. Col. Elias A. Galloway.....	Chippewa Falls.
Major Benj. Sprague.....	Chippewa Falls.
Enrolled Militia.....	1,100.

FORTIETH REGIMENT, (*La Pointe and Douglass Counties.*)

Col. E. Herbert Brown.....	Superior City.
Lieut. Colonel _____	
Major Eliab B. Dean.....	Superior City.
Enrolled Militia.... (no returns from La Pointe County).....	210.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Major General E. B. PIKE, La Crosse.

DIVISION STAFF.

Joseph Hammer.....	Quarter-Master.
J. O. Nay.....	Paymaster.
J. B. G. Baxter.....	Surgeon.

J. F. Moore.....	Judge Advocate.
Amasa C. Walker.....	Inspector.
Lemuel B. Morse.....	Commissary.
Henry J. Bliss.....	Engineer.
Rev. J. C. Sherwin.....	Chaplain.

Aids:—Stephen Martindale, Frank Hatch.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General LUTHER E. WEBB, La Crosse.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Wilson Colwell.....	Quarter-Master.
Walter W. Webb.....	Paymaster.
D. D. Cameron.....	Surgeon.
J. E. Messmore.....	Judge Advocate.
E. T. Clinton.....	Inspector.
Rev. B. P. Peckham.....	Chaplain.

AID-DE-CAMP:—C. H. Eaton.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, (*La Crosse and Monroe Counties.*)

Col. James R. Barnes.....	La Crosse.
Lieut. Col. L. W. Rose.....	Sparta.
Major Alexander W. Shepherd ..	La Crosse.
Enrolled Militia.....	3,500.

Volunteer Corps attached to said Regiment:

La Crosse Riflemen, Capt. Rodolf, (no returns.)	
Rough and Ready Artillery Co., Capt. ———, (no returns—not equipped.)	
La Crosse Light Guard, Co. "A," Capt. Crosby, " "	" "
La Crosse Light Guard, Co. "B," Capt. Hull, " "	" "

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT, (*Buffalo, Trempealeau and Jackson Counties.*)

Col. Calvin R. Johnson.....	Black River Falls
Lieut. Colonel ———	
Major ———	
Enrolled Militia.....	1,500.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General SIMEON HUNT, Hudson.

BRIGADE STAFF, (none reported.)

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT, (*Pierce, Dunn and Eau Claire Counties.*)

Col. Edward R. Livingston.....	Pepin.
Lieut. Col. H. N. Twombly.....	Prescott.
Major M. P. Bartlett.....	Eau Claire.
Enrolled Militia	2,500.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, (*St. Croix, Polk and Burnell Counties.*)

Col. George Strong	Hudson.
Lieut. Col. Samuel Hernman.....	Somerset.
Major Miles H. Van Meter.....	Hudson.
Enrolled Militia.....	1,450.

T A B L E
SHOWING
THE NUMBER OF ARMS DISTRIBUTED TO THE SEVERAL
VOLUNTEER COMPANIES; AND THE NUMBER OF ARMS, &c.
ON HAND AT THE ARMORY.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORGANIZED VOLUNTEER COMPANIES OF THIS STATE, WITH THE ARMS IN THEIR POSSESSION BELONGING TO THE STATE. ALSO THE ARMS, &c., ON HAND AT THE ARMORY.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Tents.	Six Pounder.	Carriage.	Limber.	Flint Muskets & Bayonets.	Percussion Muskets & Bayonets.	Percussion Rifles.	Flint Pistols.	Percussion Pistols.	Musketoon.	Cavalry Sabres.	Artillery Sabres.	Swords.	Carriage Boxes and Plates.	Cartridge Box.	Belts, Plates.	Bay's Scabb'd.	Belts, Plates.	Waist Belts and Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Pistol Holsters.	Powder Flasks.
Milwaukee Light Guard, Company "A"	22					40																
Milwaukee Light Guard, Company "B"						40																
Union Guard, Milwaukee.					50																	
Black Yager Rifles, do.						40																
Black Yager Rifles, do.						40																
Montgomery Guards, Milwaukee.						40																
Milwaukee Cadets, do.																						
Milwaukee Rifemen, do.																						
Milwaukee City Dragoons, do.																						
Washington Artillery, do.																						
Racine City Guards, Racine County.	2	2				60																
Burlington Rifles, do.						60																
* Company "A," Whitewater.																						
Kenosha City Guards, Kenosha.						40																
Kenosha Rifles, do.						60																
Kenosha Washington Light Guard, Kenosha.						45																
Beloit City Guards, do.						45																
* Beloit Grays, do.																						
Watertown Rifles, do.						50																
Governor's Artillery, Watertown.	1	1																				
* Black Hawk Rifles, Ft. Atkinson.																						
Eagle Guards, Broadhead.						50																
Albany Artillery, Albany.	1	1																				
Potosi Artillerists, Grant County.	1	1																				
* Lancaster Guards, do.																						

[illegible]

ON HAND.—1 brass 6 pounder cannon, complete, 40 muskets, 14 condemned do., 15 brown mounted rifles, 22 brass do., 7 powder flasks, 60 bayonets, 37 gun-slings, 381 white pouch belts, 17 black do., 17 white waist belts, 6 black do., 11 sword belts.
 * Not equipped.
 † A set of muskets is now being put in order for this company.—Included among those on hand.
 N. B. It is proper, to state, with regard to the arms, &c., "on hand," that of the muskets 15 are worthless, and that the rifles are an assortment of various patterns, some light, and some brown barrels.

AN ACT

Providing for the Organization, Enrolling and Discipline of the Militia of the State of Wisconsin.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. All able bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of this State, shall be subject to military duty in time of war or insurrection, except ministers and preachers of the Gospel, licensed physicians and surgeons while they continue in practice, persons who may have been or who may hereafter be legally discharged in consequence of their performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State; general, field and commissioned officers, who shall have served as such in the militia of this State or in any other of the United States, and have been legally and honorably discharged. Every person who, having been enrolled as a volunteer, and having equipped himself with the prescribed uniform, shall have performed military duty in accordance with the provisions of this act, for the term of seven years. All firemen and members of the hook and ladder companies, judges of the supreme, circuit and county courts, clerks of courts, cities and towns, justices of the peace, sheriffs and their deputies, members of the Senate and Assembly not being commissioned military officers, with their attendant officers for the time being, all State officers residing at the capital; also the officers and attendants of the State lunatic asylum, public hospitals and the State and county prisons.

SEC. 2. The organization of the militia in divisions, brigades, regiments, battallions, squadrons, troops and companies shall be conformed to the provisions of the laws of the United States. The State shall consist of eleven or more divisions, and each division shall consist of not less than two or more than four brigades, and each brigade shall consist of not less than two and not more than four regiments, and each regiment shall con-

sist of not less than ten and not more than twenty companies, to which may be added two flank companies, one of flying artillery. Whenever, by the changes of population, the organization of new counties, or for other reasons, a change in the arrangement of the several divisions, brigade and regimental districts shall be deemed advisable, the Governor may at his discretion, in general orders, to be published in a newspaper at the capital, and in at least one newspaper in the district interested, direct such change as he shall deem necessary.

SEC. 3. The active militia in time of peace shall be composed of general and field officers, in commission, with their respective staffs, and their successors, together with all legally organized companies, and such other officers and corps as may be duly authorized and organized under orders from the commander-in-chief. The officers of the militia shall be a Commander-in-Chief, one Major General to each Division, and one Brigadier General to each Brigade, one Adjutant General, one Commissary General, one Quarter Master General, one Pay Master General, one Inspector General, one Engineer-in-Chief, one Surgeon General, Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and such other officers as shall hereafter be named.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia of this State, except when called into the service of the United States. The Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, Adjutant General, Commissary General, Quarter Master General, Pay Master General, Inspector General, Engineer-in-Chief, Surgeon General, Judge Advocate General, Military Secretary, Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors shall be appointed by the Governor. The Adjutant General, Commissary General, Quarter Master General, Pay Master General, Inspector General, Surgeon General, Engineer-in-Chief, and Judge Advocate General, shall have the rank of Brigadier General. The Military Secretary and Aids-de-Camp in the staff of the Commander-in-Chief shall have the rank of Colonel.

SEC. 5. The Commander-in-Chief shall appoint as many Aids-de-Camp as he shall deem necessary in his staff; also one Chaplain with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. The Major Generals shall appoint for their staff the following officers: Two Aids-de-Camp, one Quarter Master, one Commissary, and one Division Engineer, one Pay Master, one Surgeon, one Judge Advocate, and a Division Inspector, each with the rank of Colonel. Also a Chaplain with the rank of Major. Each Brigadier General shall appoint for his staff the following officers: One Aid-de-Camp, one Quarter Master, one Pay Master, one Surgeon, one Judge Advocate, and a Brigade Inspector, each with the rank of Major. Also a Chaplain with the rank of Captain. Each

Colonel shall appoint for his staff the following officers: One Adjutant, one Quarter Master, one Pay Master, one Surgeon, one Judge Advocate, each with the rank of Captain. Also a Chaplain and a (Chaplain and a) Surgeon Mate, with the rank of Lieutenant. All of which appointments shall be published in orders.

SEC. 6. All company, commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen by their respective companies, the commanding officer of the regiment first causing notice to be given to those entitled to vote, that he is about to lead them to the choice of such officers; *Provided, however*, That if any company after having been twice ordered out for the choice of commissioned officers, shall at the expiration of three days from the second time of their being so ordered out, be destitute of commissioned officers, either in whole or in part, the commandant of the regiment to which such company is attached, may nominate to the commanding officer of the brigade to which such regiment belongs, suitable persons to fill all vacancies then existing among the commissioned officers of such company; and if such nominations shall be approved by said commandant of brigade, the person so nominated and approved may be commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief. Said commandant of regiment shall also, at his discretion, grant warrants to each person who may be elected sergeant or corporal by any company under his command; and if any company shall fail to elect all the warrant officers necessary for said company, according to the provisions of this act, he may issue a warrant to such member of such company as he may deem proper; and said commandant shall further have power to reduce to the ranks any non-commissioned officer attached to his regiment, whom, on complaint made, and due notice given, he shall find guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty. The commanding officer of any company, when so ordered, shall call out his company for the choice of Captain or Subalterns, and may call out his company for the choice of non-commissioned officers at any time in the year. The return of commissioned officers elected in any company shall be forthwith made to the Adjutant General, and a duplicate of the same to the commander of the regiment to which such company is attached; and if within ten days after such election there shall be no objection or remonstrance, commission may be granted as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. All general officers and their staffs, the Adjutant General, the Commissary General, the Quartermaster General, the Paymaster General, and the Engineer-in-Chief, and all field and staff officers, shall do duty on horseback. All other officers shall do duty on foot, except the officers of the cavalry and the horse artillery. The Commander-in-Chief shall cause each com-

pany, regiment and brigade, to be numbered in such manner as he shall deem proper and best calculated to secure uniformity ; each company, regiment and brigade, shall be known by its number and designation, which shall be registered in the Adjutant General's office.

SEC. 8. To every company there shall be one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, and one Third Lieutenant ; four Sergeants, four Corporals, and three musicians. Non-commissioned officers shall be chosen from the members of the company to which they belong, or from persons not members of other companies ; and the musicians, not exceeding three in number, shall be appointed by the commander of each company.

SEC. 9. The Commander-in-Chief is hereby authorized and empowered to disband any military company or band, as the interest of the militia, in his opinion, may require ; to discharge commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and all other persons who have performed the duty required by this act, or who from incompetency or other cause have failed to perform their duty ; to delegate to the Major Generals and the Brigadier Generals the power to discharge officers and other persons, and generally to exercise all the powers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. Every officer of the line and staff, when so ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, shall furnish himself with a complete uniform, which shall be such as the Commander-in-Chief shall prescribe, and subject to such alterations as he may order, and all uniform, arms, equipments, and instruments owned and used by any officer, musician or private, or by any legally organized military company or band, shall not be liable to attachment, or to be taken on execution, for any debt contracted by such officer, musician, private, company or band. Every musician, officer, or private in the militia, whose duty it is to serve on horseback, shall provide for himself a good and sufficient horse.

SEC. 11. Whenever a regiment shall be ordered out for inspection, the Brigade Inspector shall inspect such regiment, agreeably to the rules adopted for the army of the United States, and he shall take an accurate account from personal inspection of the quality of the arms and accoutrements of both officers and privates, and whether they are unfit for service ; and he shall also examine the clothing of the men, and see whether they are in complete uniform, and make a report of the same to the Adjutant General. The commanding officer of each company shall make a return of the state of his company, with the number of men enrolled therein, and of all their arms and equip-

ments and amunition, to the commanding officer of the regiment, within ten days after the drill of the school of practice required by law. The commanding officer of each regiment shall make a return of the state of his regiment, with the number of men enrolled therein, and all their arms, equipments, and amunition, together with a roster of the field and staff and commissioned officers of his regiment, to the commanding officer of the brigade, within twenty days after the drill at the school of practice.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the military arm of the State, there shall be established under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, a military school of practice, which shall assemble once in each year, at such times and place or places as the Commander-in-Chief may appoint, and for this purpose he shall apportion the State into one or more military districts, and may from time to time, at his discretion, alter the same, or increase or diminish the number thereof. All the uniform companies of the State shall be required to assemble at the time and place, or times and places, appointed in their respective districts for such school of practice, and shall be subject to all the regulations governing the military discipline of the State, either as established by law, or by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief shall direct the course of instruction to be pursued in each district at such schools of practice; and shall forward his orders to the senior officers of the respective districts, at least twenty days prior to the time fixed for such school of practice to meet; and it shall be the duty of such senior officer immediately to transmit such orders through the Colonels of regiments to the various company commanders in his district.

ANNUAL PARADE FOR A SCHOOL PRACTICE.

SEC. 13. There shall be one parade annually for a school of practice, in the month of August or September, for not exceeding four successive days, as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct. The commanding officer of each company shall order his command to assemble at such time and place for a school of practice as may be designated by his superior officer, in pursuance of this act, for drill, inspection and review. The commanding officer of the division, when he deems it expedient, may, with the consent and approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, issue orders to the commandants of brigade, to assemble their respective brigades for a school practice, not to exceed four successive days, at such time as the commander of each brigade shall designate, between the tenth day of August and

the twenty-fifth day of September, in each year ; or if said commandant of division shall deem it more advantageous, he shall direct said commandants of brigade to issue orders to the commanding officers of their respective regiments, to order out their several regiments separately, within the above time specified for a school of practice, at such time as the commandants of said brigade shall designate.

SEC. 14. Whenever the members of any company are assembled for parade, or the choice of officers, a notice specifying the time and place of such parade or choice of officers, when read in the hearing of the person to be warned, or left with him at his usual place of abode, or addressed by mail to such person, three days previous to the day of such parade or choice of officers, shall be considered a legal notice. The commanding officer of the day at the school of practice, required by this act, may cause those under his command to perform any field or camp duty which he may deem proper, and may also put under guard for the day, any officer or soldier who shall disobey the legal orders of his superior officer, or in any wise interrupt the exercises of the day ; also all other persons who shall trespass on the parade ground, or in any way interrupt or molest the orderly discharge of duty by those under arms. All orders for an encampment at the school of practice, and for inspection and review, shall be published at least twenty days previous to such encampment ; and all commanding officers may read such division, brigade, or regimental orders, and notify members of their command to appear as specified in said orders, for the purpose therein expressed, which notice shall be sufficient warning to all such members as are present.

SEC. 15. The Adjutant General shall be the active officer of the military organization of the State, and he shall be considered always on duty. He shall have an office at the seat of government, which shall be kept open during the usual office hours of the State officers. All general orders from the Commander-in-Chief shall be published and forwarded through the office of the Adjutant-General, and the Adjutant General shall make out, countersign and transmit all military commissions conferred by the Commander-in-Chief in the organization of the militia of this State ; and all reports on military affairs made to the Commander-in-Chief or to the Legislature, shall be made through the same channel. The Adjutant General shall keep a record of all the proceedings of his office, and annually on the first day of October in each year, shall furnish the Commander-in-Chief a roster of the general and field staff, and other commissioned officers, and also to procure and furnish at the ex-

expense of the State, all necessary blanks, blank books, and forms, which blanks, blank books and forms shall not cost more than one hundred dollars per annum, and to perform all the duties necessary to carry into full effect the provisions of this act; and he may employ a clerk to assist him in the duties of his office, which said clerk shall be entitled to receive for his services from the State, a salary not to exceed four hundred dollars a year; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to audit and allow the account of such clerk in the same manner as accounts of other clerks are audited and allowed. The Superintendent of Public Property is hereby required to furnish the Adjutant General with such stationery as he may require in his office in the discharge of his public duties, which stationery shall not exceed in amount one hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Approved May 12th, 1858.

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

SIR:—In compliance with the requirements of law, and the established usages of the State Agricultural Society, the Executive Committee would respectfully report:

That during the past year, nothing extraordinary has occurred within the range of the duties of said Society; as hitherto its efforts have been mainly directed to the distribution of useful seeds and plants, together with such information as was available for their culture; to the offering of appropriate premiums for the most successful culture of the various leading crops; also premiums for the best essays and treatises on the leading subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Architecture, &c. &c. But more particularly were the energies and resources of the Society devoted to the preparation for, and holding of the Annual Fair.

Among the seeds distributed by the Society during the past year, none other has been so prominent or important as that of the Chinese Sugar Cane (*Sorgho Saccharatum*).

The promising success of this cane, so far as tried, during the year of 1857, fully satisfied all who gave the subject attention, that its careful and intelligent culture would be found not only remunerative, but profitable, throughout most if not all of the settled portions of the State.

Therefore, for the purpose of promoting its more rapid dissemination and culture, by the agricultural masses of the State, the Society obtained a considerable quantity of the seed, from the regions south of us, where it had been more extensively cultivated and well ripened, and distributed it through the

agency of the members of the Society, the members of the Legislature, and such other opportunities as presented. Further, the Society offered liberal premiums for the best growths of the cane, as well as for the best processes of manufacture and production of molasses, syrup and sugar, therefrom.

The results of the foregoing efforts, so far as can be judged at this early day, have fully equalled the anticipations of all parties, and in fact exceeded them; and it is a well settled opinion on the part of the Committee, that the experiment of the culture and manufacture of the cane has been fairly and fully tried, by thousands of the farmers of the State, and, so far as heard from, with nearly uniform and satisfactory success. And not only has the fact of the practicability of its culture been well established, but, what is still more conclusive and encouraging, a large amount of molasses, syrup and some common sugar, has absolutely been made. In fact, good judges estimate the saving to the State the present year, on account of these productions, of over a hundred thousand dollars; no insignificant item in times like the present.

What is still further gratifying in the matter, is the fact that in all reasonably favorable cases, the seed of the cane ripened, during the past season, amply for all purposes of replanting; thus fully establishing the important fact, that it can and will usually ripen, except upon very unfavorable soil, or in unfavorable seasons.

The great and universal question first of all to be asked and answered in relation to it, "*Will it pay,*" is also pretty well settled, even by the imperfect experiments already tried. The bulk of them go to show, that an ordinarily good soil will as surely grow a good crop of it, as of Indian corn; and with but a trifle, if any more labor. And further, that a good ordinary crop will yield two hundred gallons of good syrup per acre, besides several tons of fodder and seed, from the surplus leaves and tops of the stalks.

The experience already had, also shows that, even with the imperfect machinery and information of the first experiments, the cane has been grown and the syrup manufactured, at an average expense of not over twenty-five cents per gallon; being a saving of at least one hundred per cent. of what a similar southern article would cost the merchants and the dealers of the country delivered in store; and nearly twice that saving to such consumers as produce it for their own use, and thereby save all intermediate profits.

If *Sorghum* has done this much for our people "in the green tree, what may we not expect in the dry?" Highly important results to our State, as well as to the whole North-West, are

confidently predicted for this new item of production, in the future, and that at no distant day.

In all probability there will be ten times the amount of it cultivated the present year, that was during the past. Judging from the entire success of many experiments of graining the syrup into tolerable brown sugar, no reasonable doubt seems to exist, as to its being generally done, as easily as the maple syrup, with a little more experience of cultivation, grinding and boiling, and with more suitable apparatus. That our people will soon be able to raise their entire sugar and molasses crop; and may be a surplus for exportation, seems by no means improbable. The supplying of the home demand merely, will prove a saving of some millions per annum to the State, of money kept at home and paid for home labor.

The seed of the Hungarian Grass (Milliam), a forage plant that has been attracting considerable attention for the last two years, in Iowa and other prairie districts, was also extensively distributed over all parts of the State, last spring. What degree of favor or success it has met with, the Committee are not as yet very well informed; only a few reports having been received in relation to it. It is said to considerably resemble millet, except that it has more leaves, and makes much better forage. It is said to thrive exceedingly well upon the high and dry prairies, especially in dry seasons, when timothy would prove a failure. Its success is understood to be owing to its striking a deep root. The statements in relation to it, go to show that it matures in a very short period, and yields from four to five tons per acre of hay and seed,—largely of the latter; but it has to be annually sown. Another season will do much in the way of deciding its merits and adaptation to our wants.

The Committee also circulated a quantity of Sweet Potatoes (received as a present from a gentleman in Indiana) quite extensively among the careful cultivators, for experimental trial and cultivation, and had the satisfaction of seeing a fine show of well grown tubers, at the State Fair, as the result of the effort; clearly proving, (what was, to be sure, partially known before,) that they can be successfully cultivated in ample quantities, at least for the purposes of luxury and variety among our people.

The Committee have given the subject of improving the Seed Wheat of the State a good deal of attention, and have carefully investigated the often proposed plan of importing new seed from Canada. A very competent agent and practical farmer was sent by the Committee to the best wheat districts of Canada, in the autumn of 1857, (Hon. David Williams, of Walworth County,) to enquire into the matter, and report what seemed

proper to be done under the circumstances. After a careful examination of their various specimens of wheat, and a full inquiry in relation to the insect depredations, and liabilities, he came to the conclusion that importations should be made at least with great care, to avoid the introduction of new species of destructive insects, the liability of which seemed to him very great. A careful comparison of the best specimens brought from Canada, with the best from our own dry burr-oak districts, shows but little if any superiority in the imported article; pretty clearly establishing the incorrectness of the quite common notion, that our wheat degenerates from cultivation, and needs a frequent renewal from Canada or elsewhere, to sustain its quality.

The Committee are fully of the opinion, that if our farmers take more pains in sowing good clean seed upon dry and well cultivated soil, and harvest it before it shrinks and turns dark colored from over-ripeness and exposure to storms, that as handsome club wheat can be grown for an indefinite series of years as is at first sown,—that the complaint of deterioration is more from the faulty cultivation than from any lack in the soil.

The annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Society was held at Madison during the first week of October, and was, notwithstanding the rather inclement weather, largely attended by the sterling classes of the people, not only as exhibitors but as spectators. Some two thousand entries of animals, articles and products were made, embracing altogether probably a better show than was ever before made in our own, or any other State not older than ours. The show of horses, neat stock, sheep and swine, were all of a high order and good quality, and reflected much credit upon the enterprise and progressive spirit of our people.

On the other hand, the labor-saving machinery, both for agricultural and other purposes, was highly creditable to its inventors and manufacturers, and indicated a rapid progress in all the labor-saving arts of this wonderfully progressive age.

The products of the soil were in no way inferior to the other departments of the show, but proved conclusively that we had not only the climate and soil, but the cultivators, that could produce the most complete and ample results.

The fruit department particularly, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, was largely and splendidly represented, especially with the most sterling of all fruit, the apple, in great variety and profusion, and of as fair quality as any country can boast.

Several richly equipped and efficient appearing Military and Fire companies paraded upon the grounds during the

displaying superior tactics, and gallily enlivening the

together the occasion was one of extraordinary gratification
 usefulness to all parties, and passed off with the utmost
 feeling in all respects, evidencing anew to all observers,
 such agricultural jubilees are a natural outgrowth of our
 and people, and highly proper to be encouraged and
 promoted, as schools of usefulness for the great masses of the

we want of permanent and well fitted Fair Grounds for these
 ions is sadly felt, and is a source of large expenditure and
 annually in making the requisite provision, saying nothing
 the fact, that, at best, temporary arrangements but poorly
 immoderate the interests and parties concerned. If some
 on central location could be agreed and settled upon, and
 permanently for these purposes, it would greatly simplify,
 as well as diminish, the annual labors and expenditures of the
 society. Until such permanent fitting is had, our agricultural
 fairs will fall considerably short of what they ought to be.

The Executive Committee would express a wish that the law
 authorizing the collection of the annual statistics of the agricul-
 tural productions of the State, should be continued, and so
 amended, if need be, as to render its operation more certain and
 complete.

The collecting of such annual reliable information of the
 quantities of grain grown, of the various varieties; of the horses,
 the stock and animals; of the increase or decrease, advancing
 or retrograding, of the different interests, seems to them a mat-
 ter of the first importance, not only to our own people, but to
 those looking this way from without the State for a market in
 which to buy or deal in our staple commercial products. When
 once fully understood by the officers whose duty it is to collect
 and embody such statistical facts, it would seem a simple duty
 to perform, and one that needs entail but little additional ex-
 pense upon the people.

The great importance of the wool-growing interests to the
 State, and the commonly prevailing opinion that the business of
 sheep-keeping is to a considerable extent being abandoned
 throughout the State, on account of the ravages of dogs, seems
 to call for enquiry, and, if well founded, for judicious legislation,
 to arrest any retrograde movement of that kind.

In addition to whatever may be required upon the foregoing
 subjects in the way of legislation, the Executive Committee are
 of the opinion that few things could or would be more accepta-
 ble to the agricultural masses, than a large diminution in the
 amount of annual legislation and taxes. No sentiment or opinion

seems to be more indelibly engraven upon the public mind, than that there is a great opportunity for reform in these respects. May they not hope, under the general pressure of hard times, and the economy consequent thereon, to witness an improvement in this direction?

The copy for volumes eight and nine, for the years 1858 and '59, of the transactions of the Society, will be properly prepared for publication during the current year, and can be put to press if the Legislature deems it advisable to so order. The publication of these annual volumes of agricultural reports has become an established practice in most of the leading agricultural States, and, when judiciously gotten up, are undoubtedly an embodiment of much valuable information, that would, in no other way equally effective, be brought before the minds of the masses of the people.

The Executive Committee would recommend the publication of such a volume, embracing the two past years, and ask the requisite legislation therefor.

A statement of the fiscal affairs of the Society, showing its receipts and disbursements, will be found appended hereto; and full and complete vouchers will be found on file in this office for all the items of each account; all of which is respectfully submitted.

**STATEMENT of the FISCAL AFFAIRS of the WISCONSIN STATE
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year of 1858.**

RECEIPTS.

To balance over from 1857.....	\$1,278 61	
" State appropriation.....	3,000 00	
" gross receipts from State Fair and life and annual memberships.....	6,323 04	
" amount from Madison subscription.....	1,199 25	
		\$11,796 90

EXPENDITURES.

By premiums paid for 1858, out of appropriation.....	\$2,641 00	
" diplomas all in all out of appropriation.....	181 50	
" " Executive Committee expenses.....	380 75	
" " office expenses.....	147 10	
" " express charges.....	25 50	
" " postage.....	55 00	
" " rent.....	200 00	
" " salaries.....	1,000 00	
" " sitting Fair Grounds, all in all.....	1,057 00	
" " arrearages of 1857.....	347 23	
" " miscellaneous expenses of the Fair and during the year.....	2,784 56	
" " bills allowed and unpaid to December 10th.....	726 13	
" balance of cash on hand.....	1,339 44	
		\$11,796 90

In behalf of the Executive Committee,
D. J. POWERS, *Secretary*.
STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, }
MADISON, Jan. 1, 1859. }

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THE BOARD OF THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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REPORT.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
MADISON, October 1, 1858.

*To His Excellency, Alexander W. Randall, Governor; and the
Legislature of the State of Wisconsin.*

The Board of Commissioners for the "Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane," respectfully submit this their second Annual Report.

At the time of our last Annual Report, the Contractor had but just commenced work, and no estimate had been made to him. Owing to the lateness of the season when the work was started, the early commencement of the cold weather and other causes, he did not bring the work forward, last fall, to that stage required by the terms of his Contract; still, in the year past, great progress has been made; and if sufficient means are provided by the Legislature, the Commissioners see no reason to doubt that the building may be completed by the time specified in the contract, viz: the 1st of September, 1859; and the necessary out-buildings and fixtures could be completed nearly as soon; so that the whole building might be ready for occupancy, at the latest, by the first of January following (1860).

Humanity, and the interests of the State, require that this Hospital should be completed and brought into operation at as early a day as possible.

We have been satisfied from nearly the commencement of our investigations and labors, that the building now under contract would be sufficient to give accommodations to but a small portion of the Insane of this State.

Our plans were therefore so arranged as to admit of the convenient erection of additional wings, from time to time as the necessities for the same should become apparent.

We last winter urged upon the Legislature, through its Committees, the necessity and economy of at once proceeding with the erection of the two additional wings on the West side of the Main or Central building, corresponding with those now being put up on the East side; and a Bill for that purpose was reported by the Committee on State Affairs, but failed to become a law.

The following Statement was then submitted by us to the Joint Committee on Claims, who had this matter under consideration; and we incorporate it in this report as explanatory of our views at this time:

To the Joint Committee on Claims, of the Wisconsin Legislature, A. D. 1858:

GENTLEMEN: Having learned that Senate Bill No. 375, entitled "An Act to appropriate to the '*Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane*,' a sum of money therein named, and to authorize the Commissioners to erect additional wings," has been referred to your Committee, we desire to present to you a statement of what has been done up to the 15th instant, what is contracted to be done the present year, and what amount of money will be required to comply with the terms of the contract on the part of the State.

We wish also to submit to your consideration some suggestions as to the expediency and necessity of providing for the additional wings, in pursuance of the Bill before mentioned, as recommended by the Committee on State Affairs, who have had the subject under consideration.

By reference to our Report, made October 1st, 1857, you will see that the lowest bid for the construction of the whole plan, as adopted by the Commissioners, comprising a central building, with two wings on each side, was ninety-eight thousand and nine hundred dollars (\$98,900 00).

The Board, well satisfied that the best interests of the State required the completion of the whole plan at an early day, but knowing that the necessary outbuildings and apparatus for heating, ventilating, cooking and providing water for the Hospital, would cost a large additional sum, did not think it proper to make a contract that would lead necessarily, though indirectly, perhaps, to a greater expenditure than the one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) authorized by law; and accordingly accepted the proposal to build the main building, and wings on one side, for the sum of seventy-three thousand and five hundred dollars (\$73,500), thus keeping well within our limits, and leaving to the Legislature the responsibility of directing the progress of this important work.

You will see by a very slight investigation of the subject, that a Hospital for the Insane is an expensive as well as an important institution. It has to combine the security of a prison, for the safe keeping of patients, with all the conveniences and appliances of a Hospital for their sanitary treatment, and of a dwelling for their residence. You will find that a very considerable portion of those who are stricken with the terrible disease of Insanity are restored to health and usefulness under prompt and proper treatment.

A vital matter, in the treatment of the Insane, is their division and separation into classes, so that each class or form of the disease may have a different and an appropriate ward; and this creates a necessity for separate wings, in order to secure light and proper ventilation; and has led to the adoption of one general plan or style of building in all the modern institutions of this kind.

After the building now under contract is completed, (to cost \$73,500,) the further sum of \$23,500 will be required for out-buildings, machinery and apparatus for heating, cooking, and ventilating, &c., making total cost of buildings and appurtenances, when ready for occupation, ninety-seven thousand dollars (\$97,000)—which will accommodate about one hundred patients; and these, to be properly classified and treated, must be of one sex only.

To erect the additional wings proposed, will cost an additional sum of about thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), although at the time the present contract was let, the proposition of the same contractor was to build it for the sum of twenty-five thousand four hundred dollars (\$25,400).

But say the cost will be	-	-	-	\$30,000 00
For heating, ventilating and plumbing said wings				2,850 00

Making total cost of wings on west side	-	-	\$32,850 00
To which add the cost of main building, and wings			
on the east side, with necessary machinery, &c.			97,000 00

And you have the total cost of whole - - \$129,850 00
which will accommodate about two hundred patients,—an equal number of each sex.

The expenses for salaries of Commissioners and Architect would be about the same for the whole, as for that portion now under contract.

It will thus be seen that the capacity of the institution for usefulness increases much faster than the cost; and this will be true also of the operating expenses.

It must be evident to all that the additional wings proposed, can now be added and carried up with the rest of the building, much more cheaply and conveniently than at any future time.

You will see by the annexed estimate in detail, that to comply with the contract now let, will require, in available means, for this season, the sum of eighteen thousand two hundred dollars - \$18,200 00

To carry up the additional wings and bring them to the same stage as the other portion, will require the additional sum of - - - 18,800 00

Making total sum required for 1858 - - - \$37,000 00

By omitting the plastering and floors this season, the whole can, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be satisfactorily carried on the current year for the available sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000 00).

Commending the subject to your careful consideration, we are, &c. &c.

[Signed by the Commissioners.]

February 16, 1858.

The contract requires that the building shall be enclosed, the floors laid, and the plastering done by the first day of December next; and the work is now in such a state of forwardness as to warrant the expectation of its being complied with; so far, at least, as to put the building in a condition to bear the storms of winter without injury.

The following is an account of the expenditures made by us on account of this institution, during the past year:

DISBURSEMENTS

For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1858:

Oct. 2, 1857	Beal & Wilson,	for advertising	
		"Proposals"	\$16 20
"	"	John Tapley,	" 18 40
"	"	L. M. Orvis,	" 38 25
"	"	S. S. Richards,	" 16 20
"	"	A. C. Robinson,	" 24 00
"	"	John C. Ryan,	" 18 25
"	"	B. E. Hale,	" 16 45
"	"	R. B. Wentworth,	" 18 40
"	"	King, Jermain & Co.	" 63 00
"	"	M. Culloton,	" 16 45
"	"	B. F. Davis,	" 28 00
"	"	Bertram & Stephens,	" 12 60

"	"	Geo. W. Bliss,	"	"	17 00
"	"	S. M. Booth,	"	"	110 00
"	"	Chas. Holt,	"	"	28 00
"	"	Wm. C. Rogers,	"	"	18 00
"	"	Dutcher & Brownell, livery bill,			25 00
"	"	B. Veerhusen, clearing grounds for the building,			18 00
Oct. 5,	"	Chas. E. Young, advertising "Proposals,"			19 81
" 6,	"	Schoff & Butts,	"	"	14 90
Nov. 2,	"	D. S. Darrie, stationery and Record,			6 25
Dec. 9,	"	Harrison Reed, advertising "Pro- posals,"			17 60
"	"	Henry Howie, clearing grounds for the building,			7 00
"	"	Dutcher & Brownell, livery bill,			183 00
" 31	"	Orton, Hopkins & Firmin, attor- ney fee,			75 00
" 31	"	J. Edwards Lee, M. D., consulta- ing in reference to plans,			50 00
Jan. 23, 1858,		L. P. Drake, surveying Hospital farm,			10 00
"	"	Wm. M. Hough, surveying and leveling building site,			10 00
"	"	Ross & Stodard, advertising "Proposals,"			18 00
March 6,	"	S. V. Shipman, traveling expen- ses visiting in eastern hospitals,			125 00
April 17,	"	M. & M. R. R., freight on samples,			19 91
June 2,	"	Michael Paul, for clearing grounds,			22 00
July 1,	"	Balance traveling expenses of S. V. Shipman, visiting eastern hospitals,			45 00
Aug. 4,	"	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner, sta- tionery,			6 71
Sept. 3,	"	Neal Howie, on contract for clear- ing and grubbing farm,			200 00
		Nelson McNeal, on contract for building,			33,498 84
		S. V. Shipman, architect, plans, detail drawings, and super- vision,			2,425 25
Total amount,					\$37,009 97
MADISON, Oct. 1, 1858.					

The Commissioners have deemed it expedient, in but few instances, to deviate from the original contract, looking to permanence and durability in all the details of the building,—such as substituting an iron cornice in place of wood; but in all such cases, the price to be paid for the work has been agreed on with the contractor, upon fair terms.

In June last, the Commissioners entered into contract with Neal Howie, for clearing and grubbing the grounds, for the sum of nine dollars per acre; and he has nearly completed his work, in a very satisfactory manner.

The cost of the work to be done, and materials furnished, during the coming year, in accordance with the terms of the contract with Nelson McNeal, will be, - - - - \$45,200 00
 Amount of former appropriations, unexpended, 15,990 00

Balance, - - - - - \$29,210 00
 Salaries and contingences, for coming year, - 2,500 00

Amount required for the work under contract, \$31,710 00
 For building the Engine House, Laundry and Bakery, and putting in the heating, ventilating and cooking apparatus, and plumbing for main building and wings, now in process of erection, - - - - - 23,500 00

Total amount of appropriation, to put the institution in running order, - - - - \$55,210 00

If the Wings on the West side are ordered by the Legislature, and it is thought best to have the institution opened for the reception of patients, and we see no good reason why it should not be, before the meeting of the Legislature in 1860, then it will be necessary to make appropriations for these several objects; and also to pass laws providing for the proper organization of the institution.

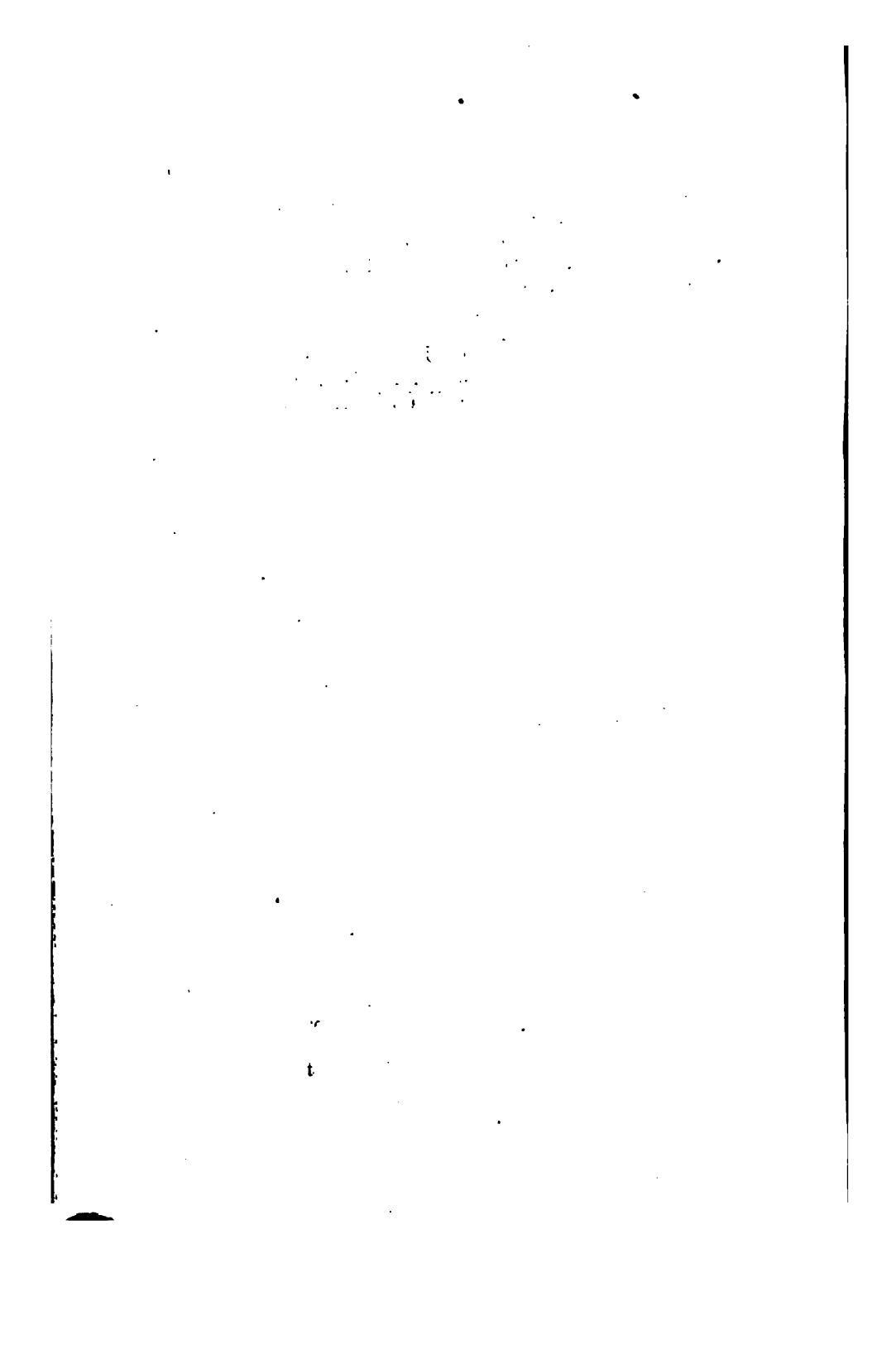
Let us repeat, that by the terms of the present contract, the building will be finished on the first of September next; and unless means are provided, at this session, for properly opening and operating the institution, over four months will pass before the meeting of the next Legislature, after which, nearly the same length of time must elapse before it can be ready for the reception of patients; thereby losing the benefits of the Hospital for a large portion of the year.

No person, we apprehend, need be reminded that there is at present, a pressing necessity for an institution for the treatment of those unfortunate persons in our midst, who are fast becom-

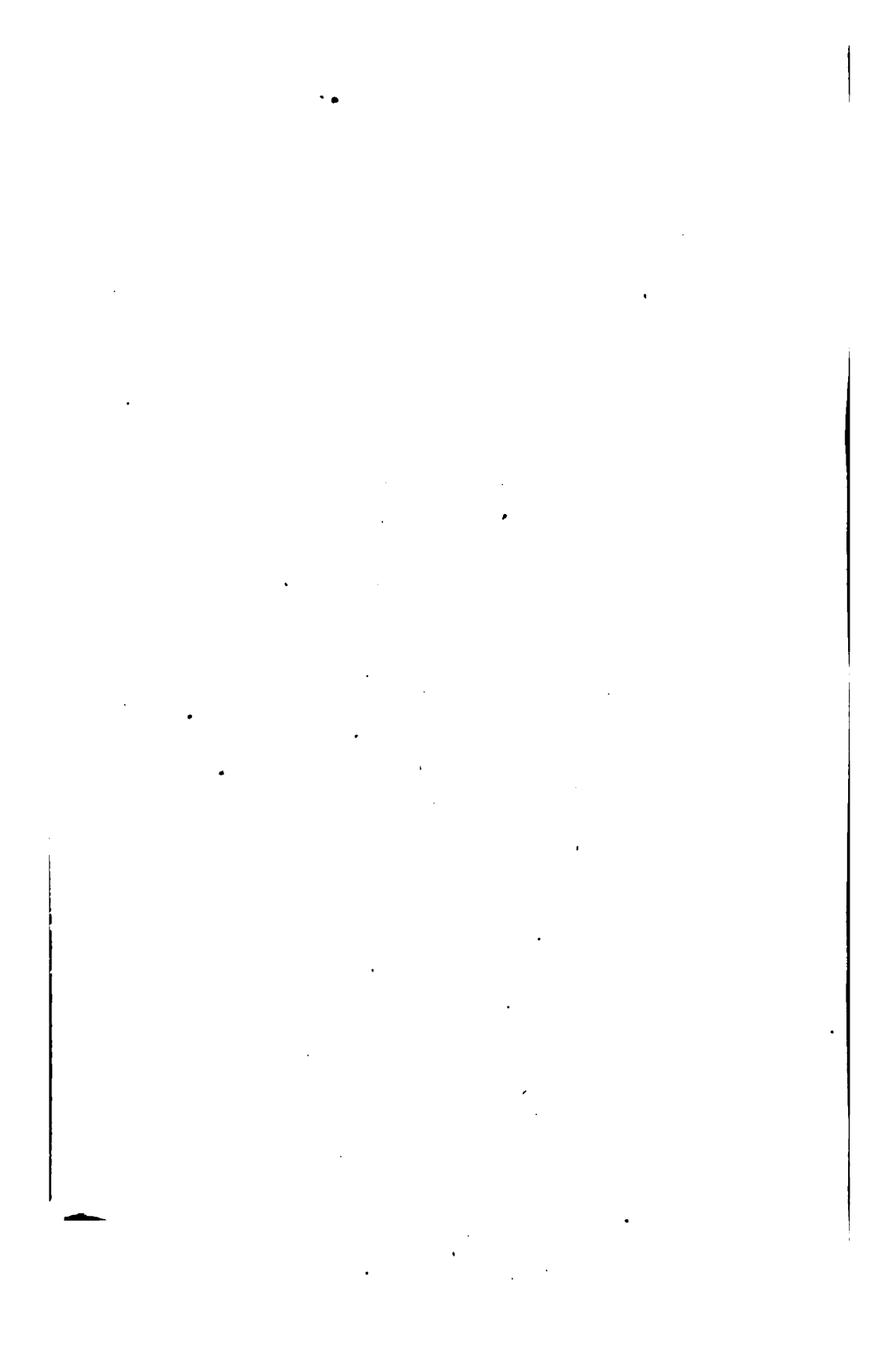
ing incurable and hopelessly insane, for want of proper treatment, a burden to their friends, a source of apprehension and danger in the community and expense to the State.

It remains, therefore, for you, the guardians of this unfortunate class in the State, to determine upon the propriety of making the necessary provisions for this object, at the earliest possible time.

L. J. FARWELL,
J. B. MCGREGOR,
LEVI STERLING,
Commissioners.



APPENDIX.



ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the insane," held at Baltimore in 1852, the following series of propositions in reference to the organization of Hospitals for the Insane was unanimously adopted:

I. The general controlling power should be vested in a Board of Trustees or Managers; if of a State Institution, selected in such manner as will be likely most effectually to protect it from all influences connected with political measures or political changes; if of a private corporation, by those properly authorized to vote.

II. The Board of Trustees should not exceed twelve in number, and be composed of individuals possessing the public confidence, distinguished for liberality, intelligence, and active benevolence, above all political influence, and able and willing faithfully to attend to the duties of their station. Their tenure of office should be so arranged that when changes are deemed desirable, the terms of not more than one-third of the whole number should expire in any one year.

III. The Board of Trustees should appoint a Physician, and, on his nomination, and not otherwise, the Assistant Physician, Steward, and Matron. They should, as a Board, or by committee, visit and examine every part of the Institution at frequent stated intervals, not less than semi-monthly, and at such other times as they may deem expedient, and exercise so careful a supervision over the expenditures and general operations of the hospital, as to give to the community a proper degree of confidence in the correctness of its management.

IV. The Physician should be the Superintendent and chief executive officer of the establishment. Besides being a well-educated Physician, he should possess the mental, physical, and social qualities to fit him for the post. He should serve during good behavior, reside on or very near the premises, and his compensation should be so liberal as to enable him to devote his whole time and energies to the welfare of the hospital. He should nominate to the Board suitable persons to act as Assist-

ant Physician, Steward, and Matron. He should have entire control of the medical, moral, and dietetic treatment of the patients, the unrestricted power of appointment and discharge of all persons engaged in their care, and should exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the Institution.

V. The Assistant Physician, or Assistant Physicians, where more than one are required, should be graduates of medicine, of such character and qualifications as to be able to represent and to perform the ordinary duties of the Physician during his absence.

VI. The Steward, under the direction of the Superintending Physician, and by his order, should make all purchases for the Institution, keep the accounts, make engagements with, pay and discharge those employed about the establishment; have a supervision of the farm, garden, and grounds, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

VII. The Matron, under the direction of the Superintendent, should have a general supervision of the domestic arrangements of the house, and, under the same direction, do what she can to promote the comfort and restoration of the patients.

VIII. In Institutions containing more than two hundred patients, a second Assistant Physician and an Apothecary should be employed; to the latter of whom, other duties, in the male wards, may be conveniently assigned.

IX. If a Chaplain is deemed desirable as a permanent officer, he should be selected by the Superintendent, and, like all others engaged in the care of the patients, should be entirely under his direction.

X. In every hospital for the Insane, there should be one supervisor for each sex, exercising a general oversight of all the attendants and patients, and forming a medium of communication between them and the officers.

XI. In no Institution should the number of persons in immediate attendance on the patients be in a lower ratio than one attendant for every ten patients; and a much larger proportion of attendants will commonly be desirable.

XII. The fullest authority should be given to the Superintendent to take every precaution that can guard against fire or accident within an Institution, and, to secure this, an efficient night-watch should always be provided.

XIII. The situation and circumstances of different Institutions may require a considerable number of persons to be employed in various other positions; but in every hospital, at least all those that have been referred to, are deemed not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, to give all the advantages

that may be hoped for from a liberal and enlightened treatment of the Insane.

XIV. All persons employed in the care of the Insane should be active, vigilant, cheerful, and in good health. They should be of a kind and benevolent disposition; be educated, and in all respects trustworthy; and their compensation should be sufficiently liberal to secure the services of individuals of this description.

REPORT

OF THE

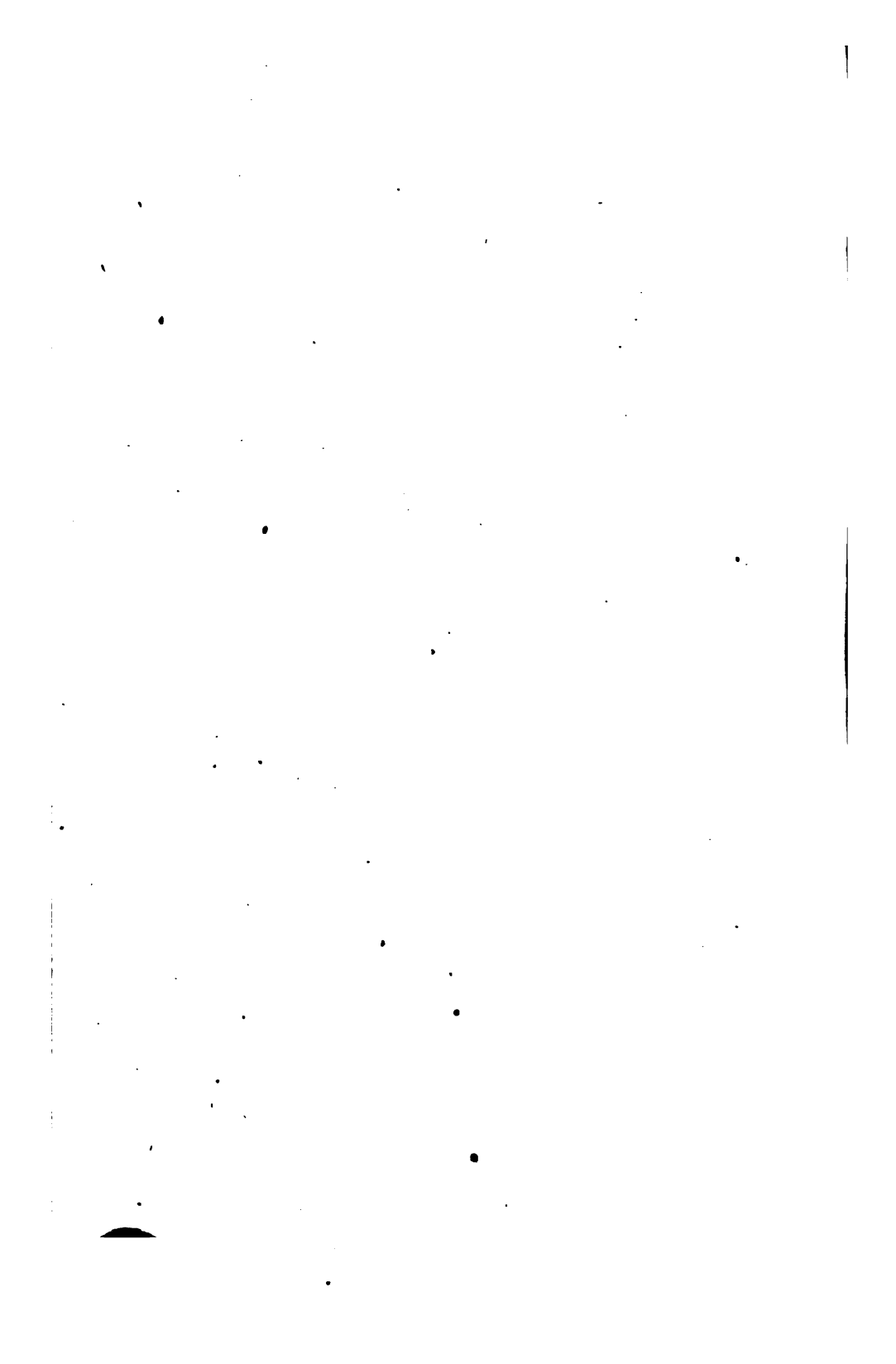
COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

MADISON:
ATWOOD & RUBLEE, PRINTERS

1858.



REPORT BY JAMES HALL, Esq.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, HON. ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

SIR:—I submit herewith the statement of Col. Whittlesey, relative to his explorations between the Menomonie and Oconto Rivers. He is now engaged in preparing his report upon this region, which, as soon as completed, will be subject to your order, or will be reserved to be incorporated in a report embracing the results of the examinations of the entire region occupied by the peculiar Geological formations mentioned by Col. Whittlesey.

By the terms of my contract with the State, I am held responsible for the preparation of a Report on the General Geology and Palæontology of the State; and during the last winter, in conference with the Legislative Committees having charge of this subject, I stated the plan of the work which I had proposed to accomplish, in carrying out the objects of the law. Col. Whittlesey having had much experience in the exploration of the region bordering Lake Superior, I wished to engage his services for a thorough exploration of the region lying north of the outcrop of the Potsdam sandstone. This I expected to do in conjunction with my colleagues, Dr. Carr and Prof. Daniels; since the results would be more important in the local and economical geology than in the general geology, which, for that region, would be easily accomplished. One of my first objects therefore, after the arrangements for prosecuting the survey had been made, was to secure the accomplishment of this work by an engagement with Col. Whittlesey.

I had also proposed to secure for the State Report, the completion of a carefully surveyed map of the lead region, already begun and much advanced by Prof. J. D. Whitney. I conceive this to be a very important object, since, notwithstanding the long time that this region has been known and worked for its lead ores, there is yet no map on which the lead crevices are shown, or the extent and direction of the workings heretofore carried on. It is very evident therefore that the completion of such a map must be the first step towards a correct knowledge

of the relations of the veins or crevices to the strata which they occupy, and a preliminary measure to any future plans of explorations or mining by a different mode than that heretofore proposed. The propositions that have from time to time come before the Legislature of the State, for extensive boring, or sinking of shaft, to great depths, to test the existence of ore at deeper levels, can only be prudently acceded to after an accurate map of this kind shall have been completed, and the subject well considered, with the information derived from the experience of all the previous workings. I shall urge most emphatically, that means be taken for obtaining such a map; and, so far as in my power, will make arrangements for the prosecution of the work.

During the past season my engagements have permitted me to be only a short time in the field, to determine some points along the Mississippi river, for the completion of a geological section. Had my time been otherwise unoccupied, the means at my disposal would not have allowed me to give much time to exploration.

The expenses of Col. Whittlesey and his assistants require an expenditure of \$1,200 during the season of exploration; and to complete the work on the southern slope, according to his estimate, two seasons more will be necessary, and two seasons of exploration should be given to the Lake Superior region. These explorations, together with the work necessary to complete the map, will require an expenditure which, if incurred by myself, will consume nearly or quite all the funds available by the terms of my contract, leaving little or nothing to be expended in the General Geology and Palaeontology, which require at least one-third of the entire labor of the survey.

Under these circumstances, I would suggest the inquiry whether the funds of the appropriation not expended, by the delay in making the contracts, may not be appropriated to the explorations I have begun, and which are so important for a proper and creditable Geological Report. Unless some such arrangement can be made, I shall be compelled to limit these explorations in the north to the determination of the general geological features alone, in order to reserve the means of completing my portion of the work according to my engagement with the State.

In connecting myself with this survey, I have been influenced by no mercenary motives, and my desire is to be able to make for the State of Wisconsin a Geological Report that may take rank with any produced by the adjoining States. I know quite well that she has within her limits the resources and materials, both in an economical and scientific character, to produce such

a work; and I cannot doubt that the means will be provided to accomplish the results, and to place them in this intelligible and important position, where the knowledge can for all future time be acceptable to the public.

During the next season I shall be able to give much time to field exploration, with a view to the preparation of a general geological map of the State, and the study of the fossils of the successive formations.

I have the honor to be,

with great respect,

Your Excellency's obd't serv't.,

JAMES HALL.

REPORT OF PROGRESS for the region between the OCONTO and MENOMONEE RIVERS.

(By Charles Whittlesey.)

The detailed examinations in which I have been engaged the past season were confined principally to a tract east of range 15, and north of the Oconto river. This tract has for its boundary the Menomonee river, which is also the boundary of the State in that direction, and on the north, the Wessokota or Brule river.

In 1850 I passed up the Menomonee as far as the Irwin Falls, and examined the rocks to the east of the river in Michigan. Here the magnetic and specular ores of iron were found, and beautifully veined marbles. The system of magnesian slates, extending from Carp river, on Lake Superior, westward and south-westward, which embraces the metamorphic limestones and the iron, was then traced to the State line of Wisconsin.

During the explorations of the present year, in tracing that system within this State across the Menomonee river, I had the satisfaction to find that it produces here both iron and marble, in quantities that are inexhaustible.

I cannot in this note, nor until the analyses are completed, give an idea of the value of the ores, but I am satisfied that whenever a mode of cheap transportation is provided, they will attract notice.

Both the ores and the marbles exist on both sides of the river convenient to water power that is unlimited. A considerable portion of the deposits of iron have hard wood near at hand suitable for coal. It would be in accordance with geological principles to have found gold in the quartz veins of the talcose and chloritic slate of this region, but I have seen none.

Reports have been circulated of discoveries of this precious

metal on the waters of the Michigummi. It has also been stated that Dr. Douglass Houghton, in 1845, found specimens of it in the slates of Dead river, in Michigan. I have seen in the veins of vitreous and ferruginous quartz of the Bad river, in Wisconsin, and of the Menomonee, specimens in which I had expectations of seeing native gold on close inspection; but as yet, neither in the matrix nor in the sands of the river, have I been able to discover it.

As a question of practical mining, I should not attach much importance to such a discovery, for the veins are too few, light, and irregular, to produce much of this or any other metal. Few of them, indeed, deserve the name of veins, but rather of nests or segregations of quartz, without parallelism or walls. They are round, flattened, or wedge-shaped masses, from a few pounds to two, or three tons weight, attached in general to the enclosing rock, containing in the interior both copper and iron pyrites.

The iron and the marbles must therefore be regarded as the valuable minerals of the region.

Without some examination of the rock below the surface, it is not easy to judge of the value of roofing slates; but I have seen many places where the magnesian and siliceous schists would be worthy of trial for quarries of this material.

A belt of excellent hard-wood land stretches north-easterly from the Wolf river, in Outagamie county, nearly parallel with the western shore of Green Bay, to the Menomonee river, and even beyond this river into Michigan as far as Bay de Noquet. The timber is principally beech and sugar maple, with linden and elm, indicating a rich and friable soil, and one that will eventually be regarded as the best of the State.

During the past season, and in 1849, I have made partial examinations between the Oconto and the Wolf rivers south of the Third Correction Line, but not sufficiently minute to warrant a report. For that between the Oconto and Menomonee, the report can be made when the analyses are ready.

At my request, D. Underwood, Esq., of Green Bay, has taken hourly observations upon the fluctuation of level of the water at that place. I have also the observations of I. A. Lapham, Esq., of Milwaukee, extending through several years prior to 1850, and of Cols. Kearney and Graham, of the topographical corps at Mackinaw and Chicago.

These will enable me to discuss the subject of fluctuations for Lake Michigan, one which is of more practical consequence than is generally admitted.

On the part of Professor Carr, I had the assistance of Mr. Richard L. Hall, of Oconto, who proved to be an excellent

woodsman and explorer. With the knowledge already acquired of the system of igneous rocks north of the Potsdam sandstone, I consider that two seasons more with the same party would be sufficient to complete the explorations of the waters that run southerly as far west of as this goes north to the St. Croix river.

(Signed) CHARLES WHITTLESEY.

REPORT BY EZRA S. CARR, Esq.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GOV. A. W. RANDALL:

SIR:—My contract with the State makes me responsible for the Agricultural portion of the survey, the arrangement of the collections, analysis of the soils, ores, &c. &c.

During the past season I have made explorations in eastern and north-eastern portions of the State, (a part of the time in connection with Col. Wittlesey,) and made extensive collections of the rocks, fossils, ores, and economical materials. The collections thus made are temporarily arranged upon shelves in the University buildings, for study and examination. Some progress has also been made in the analysis of ores and rocks, for the purpose of settling some questions of scientific interest. From the nature of the case, any detailed report before the facts and materials are collected and compared, must be partial and imperfect.

It is my design to secure a complete collection of all the rocks, ores, fossils, building materials, soils and sub-soils, woods, and whatever illustrates the scientific and economical resources of Wisconsin; to make such analysis as will determine their economic value, and to have the collections so arranged that they will prove equally valuable for purposes of study and research to citizens at large and scientific men, and valuable in all future time for purposes of illustration and comparison.

Not having been able to devote my whole time to the purposes of the survey, I have expended a portion of the funds at my command, in furthering the work of General Geology and Palæontology.

I have been assisted by Mr. T. J. Hale, who has rendered valuable service in making collections.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EZRA S. CARR.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Jan. 1st, 1859.

REPORT BY EDWARD DANIELS, Esq.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, Governor
of Wisconsin:

As one of the State Geological Commission, appointed under the act of 1857 to execute a Geological, Agricultural and Mineralogical Survey of the State, it is made my duty to report annually to the Governor, as to the progress of the work under my charge.

Your Excellency is well aware of the delay occasioned in the organization of the survey, and the late period in the season at which the appropriation could be made available for carrying on the work. It cannot of course be expected that extensive or matured reports could be made at this time.

With some slight interruptions, I have spent the entire season in the field, as long as the weather would permit. My work has been mainly confined to the Northern and Western portions of the State. I have explored the country bordering the St. Croix, above the Falls, and lying between that river and the Chippewa; also the district lying between that River and Lake Superior. I have also made a reconnoissance of the South Shore of the lake, and penetrating inland from twenty to thirty miles, traced out the remarkable iron deposits of the Penokee Mountains.

During the latter part of the season, I have been employed upon the local and economical Geology, but the long continued rains have rendered our work slow and disagreeable. In these distant and unsettled regions, where the surface is covered with a dense, tangled forest, and no mode of travel is permitted, except on foot, and where all our provisions, camp equipage, instruments, and specimens collected, have to be carried upon the backs of men, rapid progress is impossible, even in the best weather; but when the rivers and swamps are flooded, as was the case last season, field operations are materially impeded. It is not my purpose to give at this time any detailed report, it being agreed by the Commission to present a full report at as early a future period as may be consistent with thorough preparation. It is however proper to call attention to the fact, that

this unsettled district of the North-west, which I examined last season, including the Counties of Polk, Douglas and La Pointe, has been very much underrated. Though much remains to be done in the detailed Geology of this region, we may be certain that vast Mineral and Agricultural as well as Manufacturing resources, here await their development. The soil, though generally sandy, is far from sterile; and indeed, over more than half the district, is of the first quality. It has its prairies, openings, and burnt districts, alternating with the noblest forests of Sugar Maple, Ash, Elm, Basswood, Oak and Yellow Birch, and occasional stérile tracts, where the vegetation is poor and stunted.

The surface is rarely broken, except along the dividing ridges, and near the streams. Marshes of considerable extent occur, but in most cases they sustain a fine growth of grass, or are capable of being reclaimed by drainage. It is finely watered by rapid flowing streams, which furnish immense water powers. It possesses vast lumbering resources in its forests of pine, cedar and hemlock, which are more extensive than I have seen elsewhere in the State. The climate is also fine and healthy, the bilious diseases common to the West being entirely unknown. The snow falls early, and covers the ground all winter, furnishing excellent roads, and protecting the earth from frost, so that the soil is ready for cultivation as soon as its covering has melted away in the spring. Notwithstanding the long winters, the cold is not practically so severe as farther South, on account of the shelter afforded by the forests, and the effect of the lake in modifying the temperature.

Owing to this fact, and some local climatic influence, we find vegetation at Prescott and Hudson, near the mouth of the St. Croix; as far advanced at midsummer as it is on similar soils two hundred miles further South. When, however, we cross the dividing ridge, into the basin of Lake Superior, this influence is not felt, and the effects of high latitude are seen in the late vegetation. Yet, even here, early varieties of corn can be ripened, and winter wheat, oats, peas, beans, rye, potatoes, and garden vegetables generally, grow in the highest perfection.

The apple, plum and cherry, grow and bear well at La Pointe; and currants, gooseberries, raspberries, whortleberries, &c., in numerous varieties, are found wild in the greatest abundance, over all this Northern region.

The soil and climate are eminently favorable for grass, which grows wild, furnishing the pioneer with natural hay; even in the dense woods, high upon the mountains, a sweet, tufted, nutritious grass offers excellent summer feed for stock. The mineral resources also promise richly. The most important of these

are the great deposits of iron ore found in the Penokie Mountains, about thirty miles inland from the head of Chegwomigon Bay.

These iron beds follow the mountain ridge through several townships, having a direction a little North of East. They are associated with talcose, silicious and clay slates, quartz, conglomerates, and other metamorphic rocks as the Azoic system. Intrusions of trap, granite, and sienite also occur; the whole mass highly inclined, and rising about twelve hundred feet above the lake.

The ore is principally the magnetic and brown oxide, with traces of specular iron, and occurs in seams parallel with the stratification, varying from a mere line to fifty feet in thickness; it is of good quality, well located for quarrying, and practically inexhaustable. Combined with the ores at Iron Ridge, described in my last winter's report, it would furnish nearly every variety of iron required for use.

These ores will be thoroughly analyzed, and a full report upon them presented at a future time. They form a very important item in the inventory of mineral wealth, and only railway communication is needed to render them sources of wealth to private enterprise, and to the State. On the Upper St. Croix, and in the unsurveyed district between the Nemakagon and Lake Superior, I discovered several deposits of similar ore, which require a fuller examination to decide as to their extent and value.

The same may also be said of numerous discoveries of copper in that quarter. I have found extensive beds of roofing slate, excellent granite, sienite, and sandstone, for architectural purposes, and indications of marble, in place, which justifies further search for that valuable material.

As a whole, this portion of our State is a very valuable part of its possessions, and holds out many inducements to settlement. Its resources are varied, and its natural facilities for commercial intercourse unsurpassed. The river St. Croix, which flows along its Western border, is navigable with a little improvement, as high as Gordon, in township 41, range 16 west, only sixty miles south of Lake Superior.

The great lake, with its deeply indented shores, offers to the region South of it, the cheapest possible outlet for its surplus products. The lands in this district are almost entirely open to settlement, few having yet been made. Large colonies can find eligible sites for towns, and the best land around them, without being compelled to scatter their members to avoid previous entries by speculators.

A very considerable local market for agricultural products al-

ready exists, and will constantly increase. Those who seek a fine Northern climate, may find in the basin of Lake Superior and the country bordering the St. Croix, the counterpart of New England, in whatever is most desirable there.

The general Geology of the State is now pretty well determined, so that the local and economical Geology can be worked out successfully. During the present winter, every arrangement will be made to prosecute the survey vigorously next season.

EDWARD DANIELS.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO LOCATE AND ERECT A
HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

To his Excellency, Alex. W. Randall, Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

In accordance with the act of the Legislature, providing for the location and erection of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, approved March 7th, 1857, the undersigned; Commissioners appointed in accordance with, and to carry into effect the provisions of, said act, proceeded to examine like institutions in other States, and adopted a plan which might as economically be erected and built in sections or divisions, and at different times, as the State may need, as to be built at once. The plan consists of six sections or divisions, but more properly of only three, as the plan consists of three independent, detached and parallel buildings, fifty feet apart, all united by a narrow corridor, nine feet wide, passing directly through and between said buildings, dividing each in the centre; the rear of which is for delinquents; and the front for the offices and families connected with the institution. The appropriation made, at the passage of the act, not being sufficient to build more than one section or division, that part of the building for the use of delinquents was put under contract. The prices of the work, for which the contractor agreed to perform the same, were so favorable, that a clause was inserted in the contract, holding the contractor to build the second section of the work for like prices with the first, whenever an appropriation for that purpose should be made by the Legislature, and upon order of the Commissioners.

The second section being almost an indispensable addition to the first, being designed for the accommodation of the officers, their families, school room and chapel for the institution,

it was thought that the Legislature, on presenting to them the plan of buildings and the cost of such buildings for other States, would not hesitate a moment to grant the appropriation needed for the second section ; but the bill having passed the Senate, was defeated in the Assembly, on the plea of hard times, much to the disappointment of the friends of the institution. The Commissioners do not deem it necessary, in this Report, to repeat statistics and deductions from such presentations, (as contained in our first report), showing the utility and imperative necessity of erecting and supporting by the State, these institutions ; for the benevolence, economy, and necessity of erecting and supporting institutions of this kind are now so universally admitted, that almost every State in the Union has built from one to three Reform Schools for children, costing from \$40,000 to \$400,000 each.—Also many of the liberal governments of Europe have, for several years past, adopted, successfully, the same method for reclaiming vicious and unfortunate youth ; and the general information now on the subject, is such, that every well informed mind must be possessed of evidence sufficient, without labored argument, to see the necessity and practical utility resulting from having institutions adapted to reclaiming and educating all vicious and unrestrained youth.

We have thus far discovered no reason to change any of the plans arranged, but as the work has progressed, have become more deeply confirmed in their propriety and adaptation to the end sought. The Commissioners were unable to proceed with the second division of the plan, and finish the work convenient for occupancy, for want of the additional appropriation before asked. This delay of the work has called forth many inquiries, "when will the House of Refuge be ready for inmates?" from almost all parts of the State. These inquiries, emanating from Jurors, Justices of the Peace, and Judges of our courts, who are, of necessity, under the law, required to convict and sentence to Prison the youth of our land, deepen the conviction of the gross wickedness and injustice of a Christian or moral people consigning to prisons and pernicious associates the ignorant, unfortunate, destitute, and unrestrained youth of our land.

Having for their companions thieves, swindlers, burglars, and felons of every kind, where they take lessons in criminal practices, they have their former propensities to crime quickened and strengthened—new crimes suggested with the most ingenious modes of perpetration, and surest means of concealment ; then turned loose upon society, they are practical illustrations of the sad results of base associations, and living proofs

of the truth of the maxim that "evil communications corrupt good manners."

It is undoubtedly true that, with few exceptions, the great amount of crime with which the world is now deluged, which not only works its desolations in darkness, but stalks abroad at noon-day, not only in old and crowded cities, but in new and sparsely inhabited regions, has its origin mostly, in the neglect of early moral training. The present may well be called an era of invention and improvement; and while great good has resulted to the world from scientific developments in the new facilities given to man for his rational enjoyment; while knowledge is being universally diffused, which rightly directed, is an inestimable power to promote human happiness, the conviction forces itself upon the understanding that knowledge without moral principle to give it direction, is but a monster clothed in all the terrors of crime; and, as the permanent prosperity of a State or nation, can only have for its basis the morality and integrity of its citizens, and its wealth and splendor achieved by their enlightened labors, it seems that moral principle should be cultivated and strengthened before science should be committed to the guidance of a child. The commissioners invite and request an examination of the plans, work done, disbursements made, and of any other matter pertaining to the erection of the building entrusted to them; and if the Legislature consider it of sufficient importance, or desire to execute the contemplated benevolent design indicated by the passage of the act "to provide for erecting a House of Refuge," it will be necessary, as was stated in our last report, to make an additional appropriation for this purpose.

On calculations made, it will cost, to finish and prepare for use one building, including two sections of the plan, an appropriation of \$20,000 additional to what has heretofore been made; and if such appropriation is to be made for this object, it should be done as early in the session as possible, in order to enable the contractors to provide lumber and stone on the ground during the winter, for the purpose of admitting an expeditious prosecution of the work as soon as the weather will become favorable for building in the spring, that the work may be completed before the return of cold weather in the fall.

The whole of one building with capacity to contain from eighty to one hundred inmates, may then be fully completed and fitted for use by the first day of October next. The work has progressed as fast as circumstances would admit. The division contracted has been built and enclosed, with the ex-

ception of putting on the slate, which are on hand and all ready to lay. The work has been performed in a workman-like manner, and is equal in quality to any work of the kind in the State. Mr. Leander Hill, the contractor of the carpenter work, and Mr. Gill, the subcontractor to lay the stone, have both performed their work promptly and faithfully, and the building exhibits an excellent proof of their skill. The character of this institution is such that it is designed to educate as well as reform its inmates, and in view of that fact, the commissioners recommended, in their last report, to change the name from *House of Refuge* to *State Reform School*, which recommendation was not acted upon nor noticed, the latter being its appropriate name and more mild in its application, and the fact that the name will follow the child with less odium, are, to the commissioners, sufficient reasons for renewing the recommendation for such change; as in the plan of the building, the prison form has been entirely avoided, in consequence of dreaded associations, so in its title, an appropriate as well as the least objectionable name should be used. For full particulars, plan of building, contracts for same, &c., see last report.

MARTIN MITCHELL,	} Committee of
EDWARD PALMER,	
WINCHEL D. BACON,	
	} House of Re-
	} fuge.

Waukesha, Oct. 1, 1858.

REPORT

*Of W. D. Bacon, Superintendent of House of Refuge Building,
from date of last Report, January 1, 1858, to October 1st,
1858:*

1858	On what account paid.	Received.	Disbursed.
Jan. 1,	To balance overpaid by W. D. Bacon,...		\$ 892 29
Feb. 3,	Paid contractor of stone work,.....		700 00
" 18,	" " carpenter work,.....		500 00
" 22,	Paid for additional land for site, 10 80-100 acres,		1080 00
	Rec'd of State Treasurer on appropriation for site,	\$1080 00	
April,	Paid contractor of stone work,.....		500 00
May 18,	" Mygatt & Schmtder balance bill of architects,		240 00
June 1,	Paid contractors of stone work,.....		450 00
" 10,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "		300 00
	" contractors of carpenter work,....		769 42
	" acc't of enclosing land for site,....		400 00
	Rec'd from State Treasurer at divers times up to June 1st, on appropriation to House of Refuge,	5000 00	
Aug. 28,	Paid to contractors of stone work,....		1825 00
Sept. 1,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "		800 00
" 18,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "		500 00
" 18,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "		840 00
" 16,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "		660 00
" 30,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "		300 00
" 30,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "		500 00
	" for 11658 feet of bond and lintel timber, for walls, windows and doors, at \$14 per M.,.....		163 21
	Paid Edwin Palmer, as Commissioner, from date of last report to Oct. 1st, 18 days,		52 00
	Paid for travel,.....		80 00
	" W. D. Bacon per diem as Commissioner and Superintendent of building from date of last report, to October 1st, 1856, 120 days,.....		480 00
	" M. Mitchell as commissioner to Oct. 1st, 1856, 20 days,.....		80 00
	Paid for travel,.....		54 40
	Rec'd from June 1st to Oct. 1, from State Treasurer, on app'n for House Refuge, Amount to balance,	5000 00 586 82	
		\$11616 82	\$11616 82

W. D. BACON, Superintendent.

Waukesha, Oct. 1st, 1858.

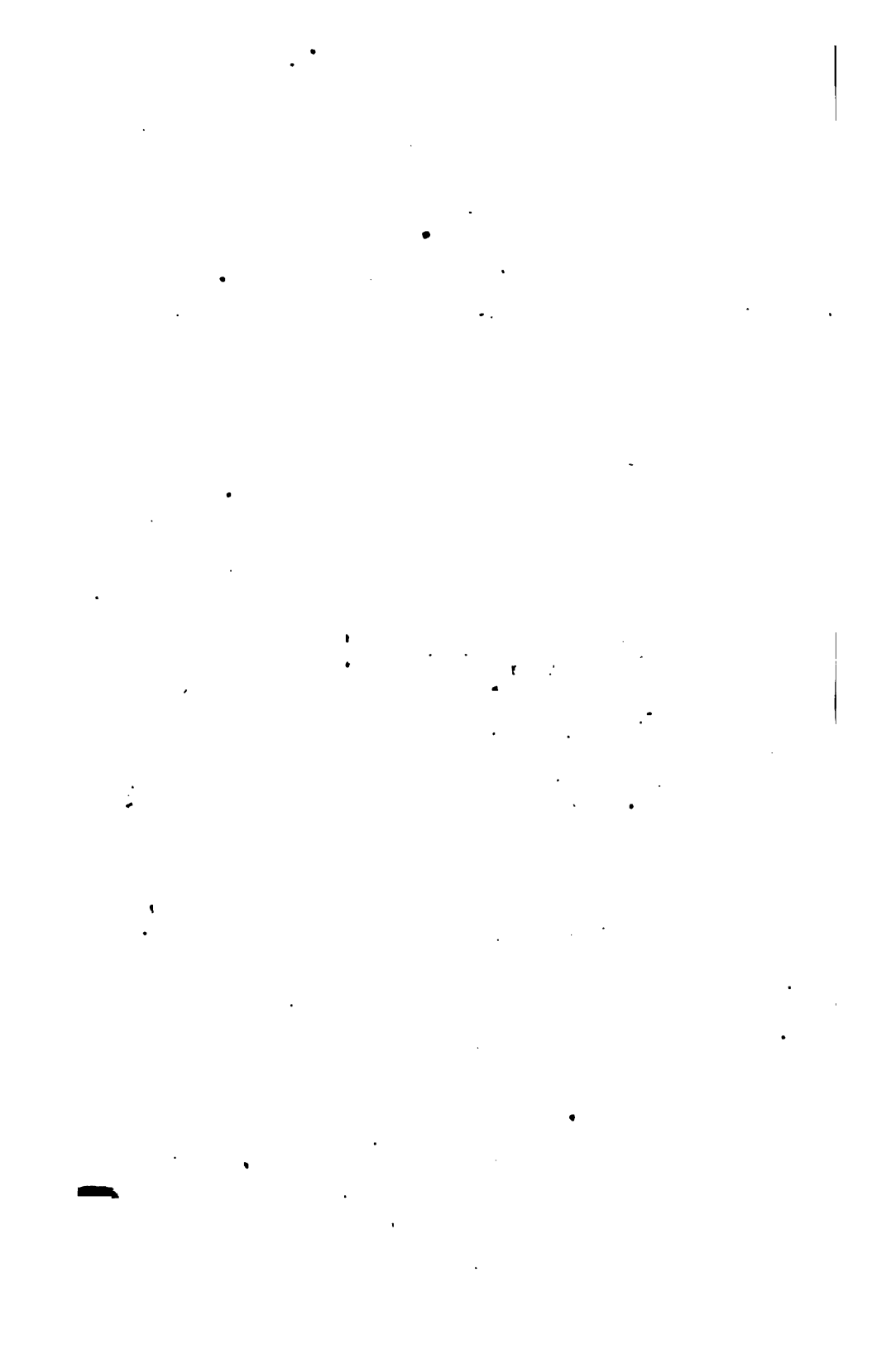
TABLE 1

Summary of the results of the tests of the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of the reaction

Concentration of the solution, g/l.	Rate of the reaction, g/l. per hour
0.1	0.01
0.2	0.02
0.3	0.03
0.4	0.04
0.5	0.05
0.6	0.06
0.7	0.07
0.8	0.08
0.9	0.09
1.0	0.10
1.1	0.11
1.2	0.12
1.3	0.13
1.4	0.14
1.5	0.15
1.6	0.16
1.7	0.17
1.8	0.18
1.9	0.19
2.0	0.20
2.1	0.21
2.2	0.22
2.3	0.23
2.4	0.24
2.5	0.25
2.6	0.26
2.7	0.27
2.8	0.28
2.9	0.29
3.0	0.30
3.1	0.31
3.2	0.32
3.3	0.33
3.4	0.34
3.5	0.35
3.6	0.36
3.7	0.37
3.8	0.38
3.9	0.39
4.0	0.40
4.1	0.41
4.2	0.42
4.3	0.43
4.4	0.44
4.5	0.45
4.6	0.46
4.7	0.47
4.8	0.48
4.9	0.49
5.0	0.50
5.1	0.51
5.2	0.52
5.3	0.53
5.4	0.54
5.5	0.55
5.6	0.56
5.7	0.57
5.8	0.58
5.9	0.59
6.0	0.60
6.1	0.61
6.2	0.62
6.3	0.63
6.4	0.64
6.5	0.65
6.6	0.66
6.7	0.67
6.8	0.68
6.9	0.69
7.0	0.70
7.1	0.71
7.2	0.72
7.3	0.73
7.4	0.74
7.5	0.75
7.6	0.76
7.7	0.77
7.8	0.78
7.9	0.79
8.0	0.80
8.1	0.81
8.2	0.82
8.3	0.83
8.4	0.84
8.5	0.85
8.6	0.86
8.7	0.87
8.8	0.88
8.9	0.89
9.0	0.90
9.1	0.91
9.2	0.92
9.3	0.93
9.4	0.94
9.5	0.95
9.6	0.96
9.7	0.97
9.8	0.98
9.9	0.99
10.0	1.00

1000 ml. of water
1000 ml. of 10% solution
1000 ml. of 20% solution
1000 ml. of 30% solution
1000 ml. of 40% solution
1000 ml. of 50% solution
1000 ml. of 60% solution
1000 ml. of 70% solution
1000 ml. of 80% solution
1000 ml. of 90% solution
1000 ml. of 100% solution

DOCUMENT R.



REPORT
OF THE
Chief Engineer and Superintendent
OF THE
FOX & WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT.

HON. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Governor of Wisconsin:

Dear Sir—The Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Company, by the act chapter 112 of the laws of the State of Wisconsin for 1856, are required to do certain work to complete the improvement of the Fox river, and perfect the navigation of the same from Green Bay to the Wisconsin river, and in order that the Governor and the Legislature, and through them, the people may know what this company have done to carry out the designs and intent of that act, so far as the completion of the work is concerned, the undersigned begs leave to make the following

REPORT:

Since the passage of the act above referred, the Company have been actively engaged in the prosecution of the work at different points on the Fox river, and have completed the lock, dam, and section at Little Kankanna, the section at Menasha, and the lock at Fort Winnebago. The lock and section at Rapid Croche is about four-fifths completed, and will be brought to use by the first of June, 1859. The lock and dam at Montello is over one half finished, and will be completed by October, 1859.

The locks at Depere and Portage City are not yet commenced, but will probably be built during the coming year. They are in such shape as not to interfere with the navigation. The Canal at Portage City is not finished, but will progress during the year 1859, and is now in a condition to pass boats up to the city.

A large amount of dredging has been done on the Upper Fox river, and by the opening of navigation next spring there will be no trouble in passing steam boats from Green Bay to

Portage City, and barges will be able to pass out into the Wisconsin river.

The Company have two powerful dredge boats, which will be engaged in deepening the upper Fox at all points which may be necessary during the next year.

Two wing dams have been built in the vicinity of Princeton on the bars, which contract the water and form a good channel over the bars. Several more wing dams will be built the coming year between Princeton and Berlin, and these, with the dredging which will be done, will form a good channel for boats drawing 3 1-2 feet of water at all places on the upper Fox during ordinary low water in said river.

There is no doubt but the navigation will be in good order from Green Bay to Portage City, during the coming season, for boats drawing 3 feet of water, and after that for boats drawing 4 feet of water from Green Bay to Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, and 3 1-2 feet of water from Oshkosh to Portage City, as required in said act.

The navigation of the lower Fox from Green Bay to lake Winnebago, was opened in June, 1856, but owing to the dam and lock not being built at little Kankanna, it was suspended in the latter part of the season. In 1857 the navigation was good until September, and from that time to the middle of October, the time the dam above mentioned was completed, there was some difficulty from Rapid Croche to this point, a distance of six miles, but after the dam was finished navigation was perfect.

During the season of 1858 there was no interruption of navigation of any moment, except for a few days about the first of May, when a break occurred in the bank of Canal at Menasha. Steamboats have made their regular trips daily from Green Bay to Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. They have also run regular from Oshkosh to Berlin, and for a considerable portion of the year from Berlin to Montello and Packwaukee, and occasionally to Fort Winnebago. Navigation was opened on the 12th of April, and closed on the 27th of November, making 7 1-2 months, which is nearly one month more than the average of the New York canals.

There was issued at Green Bay 272 clearances, nearly all for steamboats passing through to lake Winnebago and other points above. There was issued at Appleton 311 clearances, 9-10ths of which were for steamboats running from lake Winnebago to Green Bay. The actual trips of steamboats both ways between these last two points, was about 550. The number of up passengers was 8347, and of down 3965. The number of tons of up freight was 6,901, and of down freight

11,804 tons. The above only embraces the passengers and freight on the lower Fox, as the tolls are paid by the lock, and no account is kept at our offices of what crosses lake Winnebago or are transported on the upper Fox.

The increase of business for 1858 and 1857 has been about 40 per cent., notwithstanding the hard pressure of the times, and the short crop of 1858.

With the route open from Green Bay direct to Portage City, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the business will be at least doubled over the last year, and with the line perfected to the Mississippi river, the business must in a short time be increased to an almost incalculable amount. This channel of commerce, at some future day, must be to this State, to a great extent, what the Erie canal has been to the State of New York, and whoever looks at it with an impartial eye must come to this conclusion.

The capacity of the Improvement will exceed that of the enlarged Erie canal of the State of New York. Our locks are 160 feet by 35 feet, while those are only 110 feet by 18 feet. We can use boats 144 feet long by 84 feet wide, while they can use boats only 97 feet long and 17.1-2 feet wide. We use steam power altogether, and can run our boats from 5 to 10 miles per hour, while they use horse power, and only average 1 1-2 miles. They are now experimenting with steam in order to adapt it to their purposes, by which they hope to double their speed, and the results are such that the people begin to think that a new era is about to dawn on their prospects, and they are almost insane on the subject.

We now have a channel of commerce which, as far as completed, entirely excels what they ever anticipate to accomplish, and our people in general are perfectly indifferent while there are no works of improvement contemplated or in progress, which will produce such universal benefit to the general prosperity of the State, as the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement.

No work has been done for improving the Wisconsin river since the passage of the act of 1856. From an examination which I made of said river in October, 1857, from Portage City to the Mississippi river, which was at a very low stage of water, I am satisfied that it can be successfully navigated, and that within the next two years steamboats will run direct from Green Bay to the Mississippi river, and thence up and down that river to any points where boats now run. This will open a new channel of commerce across our State in a northeasterly direction to the great chain of lakes.

Then will be realized what is referred to by P. D. Andrews in his celebrated report to Congress in 1852, on Colonial

and Lake trade. At page 52 of said report he says, referring to the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, "The junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers is in fact, by this route, brought nearer to the lakes than St. Louis, and the transportation of goods being by an uninterrupted line of steamboat navigation throughout the whole chain of lakes, and across the State of Wisconsin, the trade to be one day transacted by this route will be enormous."

Again at page 162 he says, "From this point steamers can navigate the Mississippi upward or downward at option as occasion may require. This is the first water route which has been opened connecting the lakes with the Mississippi, navigated by steam power, and what the result of its operations may be, is yet in the bosom of the future."

"By this line there is an uninterrupted steam communication from Buffalo, Oswego, and Ogdensburgh, or the Canadian cities, and the mouth of the St. Lawrence, to St. Louis, New Orleans, and the Balize."

"This is certainly indicative of a new era in the practice of inland navigation, as it will open at once an easy and direct communication between New York and the new States of Wisconsin and Iowa and the Minnesota Territory, render any of the above named points on the Mississippi river easier of access by way of the lakes than St. Louis itself."

"This line of communication brings the lead mines of Galena nearer by a hundred miles to the lakes than to St. Louis, and to it ultimately all the hidden wealth of the upper Mississippi valley—incalculable in its amount, and apparently inexhaustible—must become tributary, inasmuch as for the transmission of heavy freight and produce, this is the easiest and most direct, and therefore the cheapest channel."

I have prepared statements which are hereto attached, showing the amount of tolls collected in the years 1857 and 1858, the number of passengers carried each way, and the kinds and quantities of freight transported each way for the year 1858.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL C. JENNE,

Chief Engineer & Superintendent

Chief Engineer's Office,

Appleton, Jan. 7th, 1859.

STATEMENT OF TOLLS

Collected on the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement in 1857 and 1858.

	DEPRET, 1857.	GREEN BAY, 1858.	APPLETON, 1857.	APPLETON, 1858.	TOTAL, 1857.	TOT., 1858.
April.....	\$282 71	\$133 74	.....	\$ 310 35	\$ 282 71	\$ 444 09
May.....	367 65	360 09	\$100 74	632 38	468 39	992 47
June.....	424 87	405 45	576 36	954 90	1,001 23	1,360 35
July.....	461 76	362 64	641 75	1,197 32	1,103 51	1,549 96
August.....	479 13	408 10	573 27	692 19	1,052 40	1,095 29
September.....	339 85	514 58	625 89	779 23	965 74	1,293 81
October.....	404 84	443 95	479 93	864 73	882 77	1,308 68
November.....	180 71	303 80	376 29	482 25	557 00	736 05
Total.....	\$2,891 52	\$2,917 35	\$3,372 23	\$5,863 35	\$6,263 75	\$8,780 70

STATEMENT

Of the number of passengers and of the kinds and quantity of freight transported both ways on the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement, for the year 1858.

ARTICLES.	MEASURE.	DOWN.	UP.
Passengers,	Number,	3,965	3,347
THE FOREST.			
Furs and Peltry,	Pounds,	513	
<i>Product of Wood.</i>			
Lumber of all kinds, and logs,	Feet B. M.	3,922,767	2,570,703
Spokes and staves,	Number,	10,000	87,550
Wood and tan bark,	Cords,		128
Pot and pearl ashes,	Barrels,	107	
AGRICULTURE.			
<i>Product of Animals.</i>			
Pork,	Barrels,	172	142
Beef,	"	124	42
Bacon,	Pounds,	1,200	835
Cheese,	"	200	2,735
Butter,	"	26,459	425
Lard, tallow and lard oil,	"	996	759
Wool,	"	13,346	135
Hides,	"	4,022	10,107
<i>Vegetable Food.</i>			
Flour,	Barrels,	25,130	37
Wheat,	Bushels,	26,683	
Corn,	"	3,564	
Corn meal,	Barrels,	427	8
Barley,	Bushels,	4,260	
Oats,	"	43,025	
Bray and ship stuff,	Pounds,	338,391	300
Potatoes,	Bushels,	2,170	109
Peas and Beans,	"	140	2
Green and dried fruit,	Pounds,	24,895	129,953
<i>All other Agricultural Products.</i>			
Clover and grass seed,	Pounds,	1,645	
Hops,	"	4,874	
Unmanufactured tobacco,	"	840	
MANUFACTURES.			
Domestic spirits,	Gallons,	2,976	14,997
Leather,	Pounds,	8,844	57,567
Furniture,	"	85,073	123,869
Bar and pig lead,	"	2,468	1,462

STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	MEASURE.	DOWN.	UP.
Pig iron,.....	Pounds,	288	42,000
Bloom and bar iron,.....	"	216	149,550
Castings and iron ware,.....	"	33,763	136,277
Domestic woolens,.....	"		1,368
Domestic cottons,.....	"		27,399
Domestic salt,.....	"	20,400	1,435,543
Foreign salt,.....	"		910
MERCHANDISE.			
Sugar,.....	Pounds,	13,207	304,039
Molasses,.....	"	1,000	69,886
Coffee,.....	"	1,400	59,617
Oil,.....	"		50,425
Nails, spikes and horse shoes,....	"	2,200	242,302
Iron and steel,.....	"	200	2,285
Flint, enamel, crockery & glass ware,	"	11,770	86,606
All other merchandise,.....	"	333,125	627,630
OTHER ARTICLES.			
Horses, live cattle, hogs and sheep,..	Number,	208	34
Sand, stone, lime and clay,.....	Pounds,	1,601,630	844,551
Mineral coal,.....	"		103,503
Brick,....	"	61,200	18,500
Sundries,.....	"	197,577	506,517



REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION

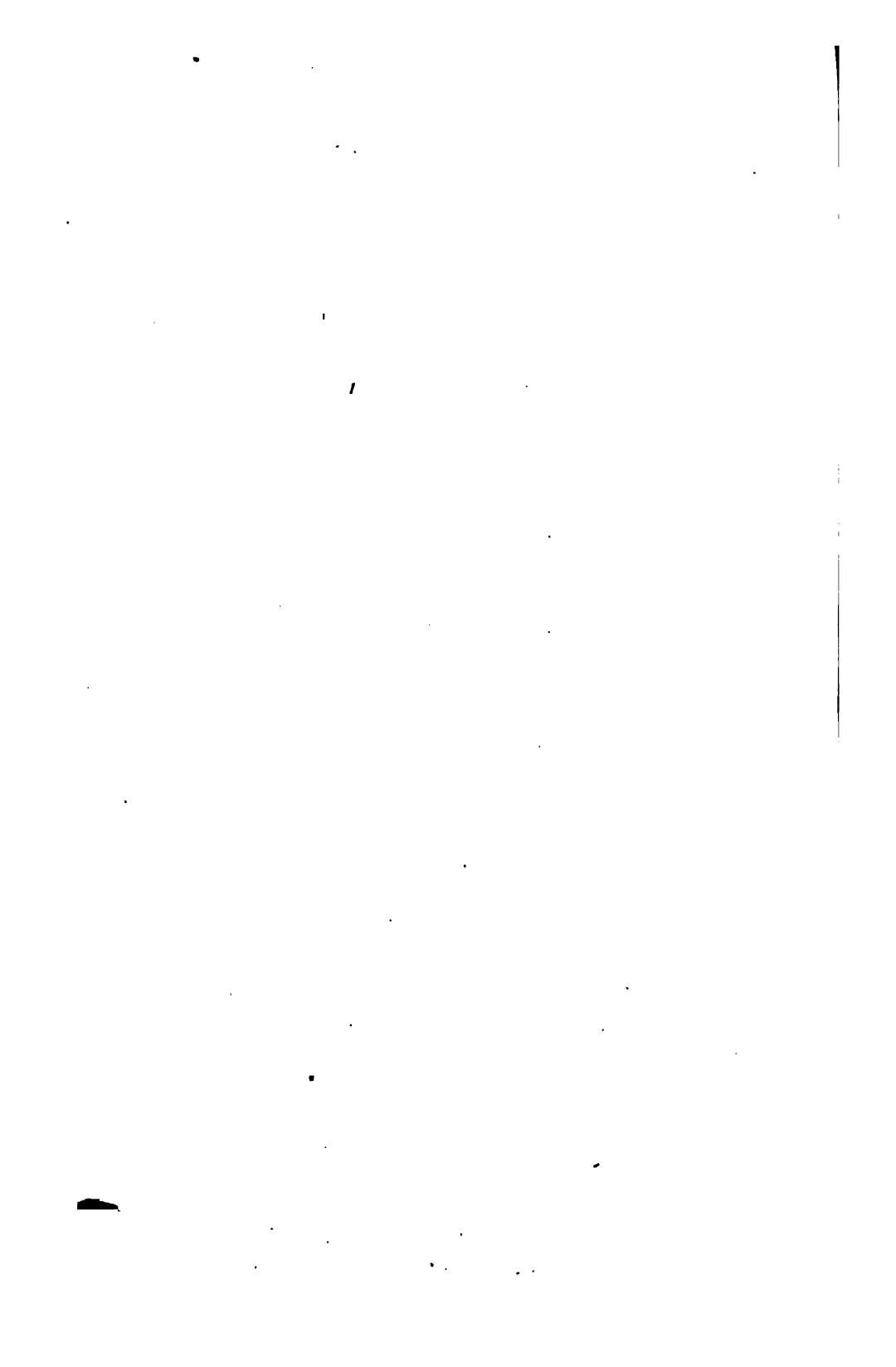
INTO THE AFFAIRS

OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

Five Thousand Copies ordered Printed.

MADISON:
JAMES ROSS, STATE PRINTER,
1859.



REPORT.

The Joint Standing Committee for Investigation into the several State Departments submit the following report:

STATE TREASURER.

A thorough and critical examination into the office of the State Treasurer has been had. The funds have been counted, the banking securities have been examined and all found to correspond with the annual report and the books and vouchers of the department. The books of record of the receipts and disbursements have been carefully examined, item by item, the vouchers have been compared and the footings have been tested and every thing has been found in correct and proper order. Your committee are aware that complaints have been made by individuals and the public press, against the treasurer, but after a most rigid examination into all transactions in his office pertaining to the public funds and records, we can find nothing to condemn, but on the other hand we feel warranted in saying that the treasurer has thus far discharged the duties incumbent on him efficiently and faithfully. It has been the uniform custom of the treasurer to demand coin in payment for state dues in accordance with law, but whenever and wherever the rule could be safely varied to accommodate the debtors it has been done with creditable liberality.

In all cases, the same funds have been paid out that were received, and no coin has been exchanged for bank paper. The committee have examined the treasurer under oath, and the following is his affidavit:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
County of Dane, } ss.

Samuel D. Hastings being duly sworn, says:

Question.—Have you sold coin belonging to the state treasury, for premium?

Answer.—I have not.

Question.—Have you, as state treasurer, taken bills of banks of this state at a discount?

Answer.—I have not.

Question.—Have you paid state appropriations in New York drafts and charged the difference of exchange?

Answer.—Never, except at the request of the party to whom the appropriation was paid, and in no case has a premium been charged for New York drafts when there was coin in the treasury to meet the appropriation called for.

(Signed)

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1859.

M. M. DAVIS,

Ch'n Joint Investigating Committee.

On the 7th day of February, 1856, Edward H. Janssen, former State Treasurer, mortgaged valuable real estate, to Charles Keuhn, as State Treasurer. Janssen being in default, had previously given a bond to the State Treasurer to secure the payment of the moneys due from him to the state, and the mortgage to Mr. Keuhn was given to secure the payment of the bond. A few months since the present Treasurer discovered the mortgage jacked away among some papers in his office. It was immediately passed over to the Attorney General, who has obtained an abstract of title to the lands mortgaged, to Mr. Keuhn and this abstract shows that on the 1st day of June, 1858, Charles Keuhn in consideration of one dollar gave E. H. Janssen a quit-claim deed of the property covered by said mortgage.

The Attorney General has this matter under consideration and will undoubtedly take that course which will best subserve the interest of the state.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

In the office of Secretary of State the examinations have been principally confined to securities for loans from the trust funds and to accounts which have been audited during the past year. The loan papers are found in uniform order, and exhibit a much better observance of the laws than heretofore. A list of the loans is hereunto annexed marked (A) and such defects as exist are severally noted. In only one case do we find an evident attempt to obtain a loan on inadequate security. There may be more, since experience has shown that though the papers may be all in form and in compliance with law, yet they may be fraudulent and the securities may finally be found insufficient. Mary Fitch, of Manitowoc, obtained a loan of \$400, in the month of August last, on a 40 acre lot in the town of Charlestown, Calumet county, which was appraised by the Superintendent of schools in that town, and by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of an adjoining town at \$800, but which are found upon inquiry to be worth less than \$100. The facts obtained by the committee in the case are contained in the following affidavits and communication from the Attorney General:

Affidavits of appraisal of land in Calumet County on which the loan of \$400 was obtained by Mary E. Fitch of Manitowoc:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
Calumet County. } ss.

Edward Guck, being dully sworn, doth depose and say that he is chairman of the town Board of Supervisors for the town of Chilton and that he is chairman of the Board of county Supervisors for the county of Calumet, and that he is acquainted with the following described premises situated in the town of Charlestown, county of Calumet, state of Wisconsin, viz: The north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section number thirty-two, in township number eighteen, range number twenty, east. That the same contains the following quantity of land, viz: forty acres, and that the same is worth and of the value in specie apart from perishable improvements, at the common selling rate of lands in the vicinity of the same at the time of making this affidavit the sum of eight hundred dollars and that there is upon the same the following improvements, one frame house of the value of one hundred dollars.

(signed,)

ED. GUCK,

Chairman of the town of Chilton and chairman of the board Supervisors of Calumet county.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 31st day of July, A. D. 1858.

CHARLES H. WALKER,

County Judge, Manitowoc county.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
Calumet County, } ss.

A. E. Meigs being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he, A. E. Meigs, is superintendent of schools of the town of Charlestown, in Calumet county, and that he is acquainted with the following described premises, situated in the town of Charlestown, county of Calumet, state of Wisconsin, viz: North-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section No. 32, town No. 18, of range No. 20 east; that the same contains the following quantity of land, viz: forty acres, and that the same is worth and of the value in specie, apart from perishable improvements, at the common selling rates of lands in the vicinity of the same at the time of making this affidavit, the sum of 800 dollars, and that there is upon the same the following improvements: one frame dwelling house of the value of \$100.

(Signed,)

A. E. MEIGS,

Supt. of Schools of the town of Charlestown.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22d day of May, A. D. 1858.

CHARLES H. WALKER,
Notary Public,

In and for said state, residing in Manitowoc county, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, {
County of Manitowoc, { ss.

C. W. Fitch, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on or about the 22d day of May, 1858, he applied to the chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Charlestown, in the county of Calumet, for an affidavit of the value of the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 32, town 18, north of range 20; and that the said chairman said that he had not seen the land, and that he could not certify until he had seen it; and that he gave this deponent no satisfaction as to when he would see it, and for these reasons, and no other, he has substituted the affidavit of the chairman of the county board of supervisors of Calumet county, who is also chairman of the town of Chilton, adjoining the town of Charlestown.

(Signed,) C. W. FITCH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of August, 1858.

ALBERT N. BARKER,
Notary Public.

The following are the affidavits procured by your committee in relation to the above described land, and the manner of obtaining the foregoing affidavits:

Affidavit of Albert E. Meigs, Late Superintendent of Schools of Charlestown, Calumet County.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, {
Dodge County, { ss.

Albert E. Meigs, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that in the year 1858, he resided in the town of Charlestown, county of Calumet, in the state of Wisconsin, and held the office of superintendent of schools in that town from about one week after the annual town meeting held in April that year until sometime in November of the same year; that during that period, he thinks in the month of May, one C. W. Fitch, of Manitowoc, called on him and requested him, as such town superintendent, to certify, under his hand, &c., the value of a certain tract of forty acres of land in the said town, for the purpose of obtaining a loan from the school fund of this state; that he, the deponent, knew nothing about said tract of land or its value; that the said Fitch then said "that tract lay within a half a mile of Dicksville," near which place the then supervisor of said town resided, and whose name was not then signed to said certificate; that said

Fitch pretended to be in a great hurry, and said that "Mr Hobart of Chilton, said the land described in the certificate was well worth *twenty* dollars an acre." This deponent then upon these representations, and knowing that the supervisor's name was also required, (and who he knew must know all about the land,) *did* sign such certificate officially, setting forth the said land to be worth eight hundred dollars; that since that time, George A. Jenkins, who then held the office of supervisor of the said town, has told this deponent that "the land described in the said certificate was located at least one and a half miles from Dicksville, and was not worth more than two hundred dollars; and that said Fitch requested him, the said Jenkins, to sign the same certificate, and he refused so to do."

(Signed) ALBERT E. MEIGS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 21st day of February, 1859.

STODDARD JUDD,
Notary Public, for Dodge Co.

Affidavit of George A. Jenkins, Chairman of Board of Supervisors of the town of Charlestown, Calumet County.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
County of Calumet, } ss.

Geo A Jenkins being duly sworn, says that in the year 1858 he was chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Charlestown in said county: That on the 22d day of May, 1858, C. W. Fitch and C. H. Walker called upon him at his residence, and requested him to sign a certificate of the appraisal of the following described land, viz: north-east quarter of south-east quarter of section 32, town 18, range 20 east, being in the said town of Charlestown, and containing forty acres: That said Fitch and Walker desired him to certify that said land was worth the sum of eight hundred dollars. He further says that they (Fitch and Walker) did not request him to go and examine the land, but presented a certificate all made out, and wanted his name to finish it, and that he told them he would not sign it, because, in his opinion, it was not worth that money; but if they wanted him to go and examine the land, he would go at any time, and if, after such examination, he considered it worth that amount, he would sign it; but they said they would have to be up again in a week or so, and they would attend to it; that was the last he had seen of them; his decision was not from any personal acquaintance with the land, but from its general reputation, and knowing or being satisfied there was no forty acres of land in that vicinity worth eight hundred dollars in cash. He further says, he has since personally examined this same piece

of land, and says that there is, in his opinion, not to exceed ten acres of hard or dry land on it; all the rest is tamarack and black ash swamp, and, in his judgment, is not worth fifty dollars cash; does not think it could be sold for that, even, at this time. He says he refused to sign said certificate, because of reasons set forth above, and no other whatever.

(Signed) GEORGE A. JENKINS,
Ch'n of town of Charlestown, Calumet co.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of February, 1859.

O. F. WALKER,

Notary Public.

Affidavit of John Marygold.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
County of Dane. } ss.

John Marygold, being first duly sworn, on his oath says that he is well acquainted with the following described tract of land, situated in the town of Charlestown, county of Calumet, and state of Wisconsin, viz: north-east quarter of south-east quarter of section 32, township 18, range 20 east, containing forty acres of land: That said tract of land is not worth to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars in cash; that more than one half of the same is quite wet and swampy. This deponent further says that he resides within three miles of said land, and has so resided for the last seven years, and is well acquainted with the location and value of land in that vicinity: That one Mary Fitch obtained a loan of four hundred dollars from the state on said land some time in the month of August last: That a short time previous to said Fitch's obtaining said loan, C W Fitch called upon this deponent, and described a certain piece of land (but not the same one mentioned above), and asked this deponent its value; deponent informed him that that piece of land was worth eight dollars per acre; said Fitch did not mention to this deponent the described tract of land. Soon after the above conversation, this deponent was informed by A. E. Meigs, town superintendent of Charlestown, that he, said Meigs, had certified that the first described tract of land was worth eight hundred dollars, and he did so because Fitch informed him that this deponent had stated to him that said land was worth eight hundred dollars, which statement this deponent says he never made to any one, and could not do so, well knowing that said land was not worth any such amount.

(Signed) JOHN MARYGOLD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of February A. D. 1859.

C. W. MARSHALL,

Member Joint Investigating Committee

Affidavits of LeRoy Graves and O. F. Waller.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
County of Calumet. } ss.

LeRoy Graves being duly sworn says he is personally acquainted with the north-east quarter of south-east quarter section thirty-two, town 8, range 20, Calumet county, and that said land contains in his opinion not to exceed seven acres of upland; the balance being swamp, and in his judgment the said forty acres is not worth to exceed seventy-five dollars.

(Signed)

LEROY GRAVES.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of February, 1859.

O. F. WALLER,

Notary Public.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
County of Calumet. } ss.

O. F. Waller being duly sworn says he is personally acquainted with the north-east quarter of south-east quarter, of section thirty-two, town 18, range 20 east, and in his judgment is not worth to exceed fifty dollars in cash.

(Signed)

O. F. WALLER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 7th day of February, 1859.

GEORGE A. JENKINS,

Notary Public.

Letter from the Attorney General.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL. }
Madison, March 8th, 1859. }

DR. DAVIS, Chairman &c:

The following are the principal facts, relating to the Fitch Loan, in Calumet county. The same are based upon my recollection, refreshed by letters relating thereto.

When the loan papers were first presented to this office, the appraisalment was made by the town superintendent alone. The papers were accompanied by a communication from C. W. Fitch, giving in substance the following reasons why the value was not certified to by the chairman of the town board of supervisors. That the chairman would not give him a correct certificate owing to political hostility and partizan motives, and that such chairman on being applied to, answered that he would not give the certificate without seeing the land, and that he did not know when he could see it, &c., &c. And also stated that a prominent citizen of said county of Calumet with whom I was well acquainted informed him that the land was worth \$1,000. Also a letter was presented from a prominent citizen of Manitowish county, certifying in substance to the same. I declined to

certify to the loan papers and wrote to Mr. Fitch, in substance to the best of my recollection, (not having a copy of the letter,) that if he could satisfy the commissioners that the chairman, for any reason was unwilling to certify to the value, or give a correct valuation, we would receive, in lieu thereof, the certificate of county judge, &c. (I think I named several county officers.) In pursuance thereof the certificate of the chairman of the county board of supervisors was received.

I have conferred several times during the last winter with Mr. Fitch upon the subject, and asked him to give other security. He denies all intention of fraud on his part, that he acted *bona fide* in the premises, without any intention to defraud the State. He expressed a desire to be heard before being condemned, and also promised, in accordance with my request, to give new and satisfactory security.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) GABRIEL BOUCK.

Your committee do not feel disposed to cast any censure upon the commissioners in this case. It was hardly to be supposed that an appraisal under oath, by the chairman of an adjoining town, to the town in which the land lay, would be false or that it could be procured because the chairman of the proper town refused to estimate the value of the land to suit the applicant. The advantage to be derived from an exposure of these facts is in increasing the vigilance of our public officers in defeating like attempts in the future. The history of the transaction in connection with the loans from the school fund is full of admonition to greater care and more scrupulous exactness on the part of the officers intrusted with its control. Under the most stringent laws, it will be found that avarice and cupidity will find means to wrong the State, unless vigilance and integrity characterizes the officers in trust. During the past year securities given for loan to the amount of \$29,053 27 have been forfeited to the State, a large proportion of which are comparatively worthless. See appendix marked (B.) Near the close of the year 1857, \$4,000 was loaned on village lots in the village of Montello, and on 80 acres adjoining: the interest paid on these loans was \$68,07. These securities were all forfeited to the State in 1858. Your committee find, upon inquiry, that at the close of the state land sales in Marquette county, which were attended by commissioners Kuehn and Smith, that Mr. Kuehn deposited in the Bank of Montello, a considerable amount of coin, which he had received at the sales. Subsequently, Mr. E. B. Kelsey, who was President of the Bank, gave Mr. Kuehn a draft for the amount so deposited, on a Bank in Milwaukee, which draft was protested. Not long after this Mr. Kelsey called upon the School Land Commissioners,

with title papers, in form all correct. These title papers were in the names of different individuals, and the amount which they called for was \$3,000. The Secretary protested at first against the allowance of these loans, and it seems that he was only induced to examine the papers and consent to the loans, when Mr Kelsey promised to lift these mortgages at an early day. For abstract to title to Montello property, see appendix marked (C.) The following are the statements of Col. Jones and Gen. W. R. Smith, in regard to the matter.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
Madison, March 8th, 1859. }

HON. M. M. DAVIS,

Chairman Investigating Committee, Senate,

Dear Sir:—Having been called on by you to answer certain questions relative to the supposed exchange of moneys between the late State Treasurer, (Kuchn,) and E B Kelsey, at the village of Montello, in Marquette county, in the fall of 1857, I answer—that at the time of the land sales in 1857, at Montello, I was present as one of the commissioners; after the sales were over I understood, as a matter in which no concealment was necessary, but as a business transaction, that the State Treasurer had given Mr. E. B. Kelsey, (at that time President of the Bank at Montello,) specie for the drafts of Mr. Kelsey, on Banks at Milwaukee or Madison, or some city in the State. The amount of the drafts and where payable, I am ignorant of. I consider that the transaction, as I received it, relieved the State Treasurer from the burthen and risk of carrying with him, a large sum of money in specie through the extent of the northern portion of our State, (as the commissioners were then on their way through Waushara, Waupaca, Shawanaw and Portage counties, &c..) and that the transaction was also the act, individually, of the State Treasurer, as he alone was responsible for the money. After my return to Madison, in the last quarter of the year 1857, I was informed, or I learned from some source not now recollected, that some one or more of Mr Kelsey's drafts (above alluded to,) were protested, and I have a full recollection of some two or more loans of money from the school fund having been granted to Mr Kelsey on mortgages, and accompanying papers being delivered to the school land commissioners, which loans were, I believe, applied to the discharge of such indebtedness as he had incurred in consequence of his aforesaid transaction and exchange with the State Treasurer.

(Signed)

WM. R. SMITH,

Late Att'y General.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
Dane County,

Wm. R. Smith, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the facts set forth in the foregoing statement are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WM. R. SMITH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 8th day of March, 1859.

R. A. VILAS,
Notary Public, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
MADISON, March 8th, 1859. }

HON. M. M. DAVIS,
Chairman of Investigating Committee, Senate:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your interrogatories as to my knowledge in relation to certain loans made by E. B. Kelsey from the school fund, in the names of various persons, in the year A. D. 1857, I have the honor to reply, that some time during the last quarter of the year A. D. 1857, said Kelsey came to me with several sets of loan papers and requested me to examine them, to ascertain whether they were executed in conformity with the requirements of the statute. I replied that his Marquette county friends could not be accommodated to such an extent, and I declined to examine them, stating also as a reason that I was busily engaged every moment upon business of the office that was pressing. He replied that he hoped I would take time to examine the papers; that he did not want to get money upon them, but that they (the loan papers) were entrusted to him by the mortgagors to get the money if he could, and that he was fully authorized to use them as he wished; that he had given to Mr. Keuhn, State Treasurer, a draft on a banking house in Milwaukee; that said draft had been returned protested; that he wished to deposit these mortgages with the Treasurer to secure him for the present, and that he would immediately go himself to Milwaukee, would make arrangements certainly within a few days to get the money, and would return and lift all of said mortgages from the treasurer, and upon this statement I examined said mortgages.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. W. JONES,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
County of Dane,

D. W. Jones, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the facts set forth in the foregoing affidavit are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. W. JONES.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 8th day of March, A.
D. 1859.

R. A. VILAS,

Notary Public, Wis.

Your committee have already reported the facts in regard to the securities forfeited to the state, in the village of Fox Lake where loans amounting to two thousand dollars were obtained, on forged certificates of approval. These securities are represented to your committee to be of little worth, our attention has repeatedly been called by members of the legislature and other citizens residing in different parts of the state, to particular instances, where it is asserted in the most positive manner, that frauds and forgeries must have been perpetrated in order to obtain loans on certain parcels of property, but it would be impossible for your committee during the session of the legislature to make a careful examination into these alleged frauds. The cases noticed in this report are those where the evidence of wrong has mostly been brought to the immediate attention of the committee, by persons visiting this city during the present session. The whole amount of loans from the school, university and drainage funds for the year 1858 is \$127,422, the amount of interest paid on loans of 1858 during that year, was \$4,862 80. A detailed statement of these loans, giving a description of the securities will be found in the Appendix marked "A." There appears to have been more care exercised in auditing claims against the state during the past, than in the previous year. About 8,000 quires of blanks have been audited at one dollar per quire, your committee believe that a strict construction of the contract to do the public printing, would allow but fifty cents per quire. In another portion of this report, will be found the terms of the contract, set forth, more particularly. 5,640 quires of assessment blanks, have been audited without authority of law, but the account has not been countersigned by the comptroller. Notwithstanding that section 4 of chapter 7 of the general laws of 1856, expressly prohibits the purchase of any stationery by any state officer, assistant, deputy, clerk, or other persons employed in any department, or any person or persons at the expense, or to be charged to the state, yet the practice has been continued of auditing accounts for stationery, furniture, etc., purchased without express authority of law. Nearly all of this class of accounts are audited under the provisions of section 7, chapter 125, of the general laws of 1856, as *expenses* incident to the sale of swamp and overflowed lands. Copies of a portion of these accounts will be found in Appendix marked "D."

The salaries and clerk hire for the office of the secretary of state for the year 1858, was	\$8,806 79
State treasurer,	6,029 97
Bank comptroller,	6,709 93

STATE LAND BUREAU.

Prior to the 6th of December last, there were two distinct state land offices. One was denominated the office of the school and university lands, and the other the swamp land office. The two are now very properly united, and only one corps of clerks are employed. From the accounts audited by the secretary of state, we find the expenses of clerk hire in the school land department during the past year to be - - - \$11,161 13
 For clerks in the swamp land office - - - - 5,631 31

Total for clerk hire in land bureau - - - \$16,792 44

Your committee cannot believe so large an expenditure necessary. The sale of lands held in trust by the state has been very limited during the past year, consequently the labor to be done in the office is very much less than during the previous year, when the number of acres sold exceeded 1,200,000. Extra clerical labor is necessary at the time when the interest becomes due, when the list of forfeited lands is to be made out for publication and when the forfeited lands are sold. With judicious management, the expense of clerk hire in this department can be reduced one half from the amount paid in 1858. The amount paid for appraising school lands in 1858 is \$6,872. The whole system of appraising lands your committee regard as worse than useless. In but very few instances, comparatively, are the lands appraised at more than \$1.25 per acre, which is the minimum price established by law. Many complaints have been made to your committee in regard to bills allowed to the appraisers, and special investigations have been persistently urged, but we have had no time if we have the authority to go behind the vouchers on file in the Secretary's office. We have no doubt however that large amounts of money have been paid to the appraisers and their assistants for labor never performed.— We apprehend that it would be difficult to make the people believe in the necessity of keeping a party of appraisers from November to April in the wilds of Northern Wisconsin.

The amount paid for appraising and selecting school and university lands since the organization of the state government is \$61,630 12. This amount has been paid from the school and university fund, and added to the appraisal when the lands were sold, and ten per cent. only of this amount has been paid back into the fund. Your committee would recommend that no more appraisals be made but that the state land unsold be offered to actual settlers at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. Chapter 21 of the general laws of 1855 reads as follows:

SEC. 1. Provided that no person shall purchase any pine lands

without paying the whole of the purchase money at the time of sale.

The Statutes of 1856, chapter 125, reads—

SEC. 6. At least one half of the purchase money of all of said lands described or designated in the plats and field notes aforesaid as timbered lands, shall be paid at the time of the sale thereof and of all others in the ratio as provided in chapter 24 of the revised statutes for the sale of school and university lands, other than the 500,000 acres.

Your committee are not aware that the wholesome provisions of the above statutes have ever been regarded in the sale of the timbered lands of this state, the appraisers in accordance with the provisions of law, have very generally in their returns, specified the character of the lands and the kind of timber thereon, but the very best timbered lands have been sold to speculators often at the minimum price, and only ten per cent. of the purchase money required to be paid at the time of sale.

It is well known that many of these lands are being stripped of the timber, and when this is accomplished, they will be forfeited, and thereby come back to the state.

The examinations in the state land office have been most thoroughly and carefully conducted. The sale, loan, interest and penalty stubs, have all been compared with the records and in nearly every instance found to be correct, some clerical errors, in their nature almost unavoidable, have been discovered, and promptly corrected by the chief clerk.

A few school land certificates have been stolen from the office, by a Mr. Beardsly, formerly a clerk in the office; for lists, see Appendix, marked (E). A list of school lands on which the interest was not paid, and which were not advertised for sale in 1858, will be found in the Appendix marked (F).

A list of mortgages for loans from the school and university funds, on which the interest was not paid, and which were not advertised for sale according to law, will be found in the Appendix, marked (G).

Sometime in April last it was ascertained by the commissioners, that Mr. John Willans, their chief clerk was guilty of appropriating the funds of the state to his own use, and also the funds of individuals, who trusted him to do business connected with the office. Willans was discharged, and Mr. Charles R. Gleason was appointed chief clerk. Mr. Gleason has discharged the duties of this very responsible position, in a manner highly creditable, and your committee take pleasure in saying, that Mr. Gleason has, by his gentlemanly deportment and promptness in responding to the numerous calls made upon him, during the protracted examination in this office, aided much in facilitating this investigation.

COMPTROLLER.

The records in the office of comptroller have been carefully examined, and all accounts which have received the approval of this officer, have been compared with the particular statutes authorizing payments to be made. The comptroller entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 5th of January last, and the examination of your committee has been brought down to the 1st of February of the present year. The payments from the several public funds of the state, for eight months preceding the 31st of January 1859, are \$58,685 94 less than for the same months in the preceding year. The act of 1852 provided that seventy-five per cent. of all printing bills could be audited, while under the present law, the whole amount is provided for and has been paid. The difference between the amount allowed for printing for eight months, commencing the 1st of June, 1858 and the corresponding months of the year previous is \$28,167 22. The comptroller very properly rejected the account of Calkins & Webb, amounting to \$5,640 for assessment blanks. The secretary of state has audited this account, although there is no law authorizing that officer to direct the work to be done. The law evidently designated that these blanks should be a county and not a state charge. The comptroller has also rejected a bill to pay John W. Hunt \$400 for six months services as a clerk in office of secretary of state. The reasons for rejecting Hunt's bill are set forth in the following affidavit.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
Dane County, } ss.

H. A. Tenney, being duly sworn on oath, says, that on the 4th day of November last, a bill was presented at (my) the Comptroller's office of 400 dollars in favor of John W. Hunt, for countersigning and allowance; that said bill was sworn to by John W. Hunt, and was certified to be correct by the assistant Secretary of State; it being for six months services in the secretary's office; that I declined to countersign said bill for the reason that said Hunt was in the land office business, and I had personal knowledge that the services charged for had not been rendered; that I tendered to Col. D. W. Jones, Secretary of State, an affidavit in blank, calling upon him to swear to the correctness of said Hunt's bill, and said Jones in reply thereto, said "he would be d—d if he would swear to a lie to accommodate John W. Hunt, or any one else," and hence said bill was rejected; and furthermore saith not.

(Signed,) H. A. TENNEY.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of March, 1859.

M. M. DAVIS,
 Chairman Committee.

Soon after the Comptroller entered upon his duties, it became customary for those having claims against the state, to first consult the Comptroller as to amount due on the particular claim to be presented, and in this way many claims were settled before they were audited in the secretary's office. After a free consultation with the Secretary of State and the Governor, the Comptroller passed a bill amounting to \$10,912 18, to pay for surveying the islands in the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, and the unsurveyed lands adjacent to said rivers. Your committee can find no law which, in direct terms, makes an appropriation to pay the expenses of this survey. Section 7 of chapter 125 of the general laws of 1856 provides that the legitimate expenses incident to the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands, shall be first paid out of the proceeds of such sale. Section 1 of chapter 34 of the general laws of 1857, provides that "the Governor of the state is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be surveyed the islands in the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers and the unsurveyed lands adjacent to said rivers, belonging to this state, granted by act of Congress, approved 28th of September, 1850." Under this act of 1857, the Governor engaged J. B. Whitlaw, J. S. Van Vechten and Wm. Brisbane to make these surveys. The agreement with each surveyor was, that he should receive five dollars per day and all necessary expenses, payments to be made as fast as portions of surveys are completed, on presentation to the Secretary of State of a certificate from the Surveyor General of the acceptance of such surveys, &c. Not until considerable progress had been made in these surveys was it noticed that the law did not provide, in direct terms, for paying the expenses of the labor which the Governor was authorized and empowered to cause to be performed. A detailed statement of the expenses of this survey will be found in schedule herewith annexed, marked (H.)

Since the Comptroller has been in office, he has countersigned bills for 1324 quires of blanks at \$1.00 per quire. The Secretary in his advertised proposals for printing, dated April 17th, 1851, says that sealed proposals will be received for doing, at the seat of government, all printing authorized and required by the legislature for their use or for the state in all the several departments thereof. Then follows the form proposed by the Secretary, which bidders are required to observe, the last item of which is as follows: "*For all blanks used, including paper per quire, — cents.*"

The act of April 19th, 1852, reads as follows: "That in computing the amount of paper, press-work, composition, folding, stitching, or any other work or material embraced in a contract for printing, no constructive charges shall be allowed, and

no work or material paid for, unless it appears to have been actually performed or furnished and accepted by the proper state officer." With the above instructions from the Secretary as to form of bid and under the act of April, 1852, just recited, Calkins & Proudfit, to whom the contract was awarded, proposed to furnish all blanks at fifty cents per quire.

If the constructions which your committee put upon the statute, and the contract made in pursuance thereof, is correct, the Comptroller has countersigned bills amounting to \$1,324, where the contract called for \$662. These blanks have been charged as double work, and the inference is that they have been printed on both sides, and hence the construction of the Secretary of State and Comptroller, who have allowed one dollar per quire for the same. All records in this office are kept in perfect order, and every facility has been offered your committee to make the examination thorough and complete.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The business in the office of the Superintendent of Public Property has been conducted in a manner highly creditable to Mr. PARKS and his assistant, Mr. SUCKOW. Everything seems to have been managed with system and prudence and in strict obedience to law. Vouchers for all disbursements of stationery have been required, and the books of the department show all the transactions and exhibit the condition of its affairs.

The amount of stationery on hand on the 6th day of January, 1858, was \$8,995 08, to which was added by purchase during the year and up to the 22nd of January, last, sufficient to bring the amount to \$15,147 35, of which there was disbursed up to the 26th of January, 1859, all but \$3,628 35, an inventory of which together with an abstract of the general account for the year is hereunto appended, marked (J), also a comparative statement of the cost of stationery, as purchased by the agent of Gov. Randall, the Hon. D. Worthington, and that purchased by his predecessor.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

In accordance with the law of the last session the Librarian, HOMER RUBLEE, Esq., has made out a full catalogue of the books in the library, which catalogue is in the hands of the printer and will soon be ready for delivery. The number of volumes in the library is 5481. Divided as follows:

Law and law reports	2805
Miscellaneous	2636

At the time of the last annual examination there was in the hands of the Librarian an unexpended balance of \$131 28
To which add the annual appropriation 250 00

381 28

Of this there has been expended for books the past year 334 62

Leaving a balance in the hands of the Librarian of 46 66

The number of volumes added to the library the past year are
By purchase 100
Exchange, &c., 134
From Mons. Vattemare 593

827

The library is kept in good order and no considerable losses have occurred the past year. Great inconvenience arises from the want of sufficient room to put up the library in proper order and your committee would recommend the enlargement by adding the adjoining room now occupied by the Comptroller. A full and detailed report of the librarian will be found in the appendix marked (I).

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The examination in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction has been brought down to February and the committee are most happy to find that the present Superintendent, LYMAN C. DRAPER, has established a new order of things from that heretofore found in the management of that department. All the duties of the office are discharged with promptness, and accurate records of all the transactions are kept. During the past year 39 appeals from decisions of town superintendents have been decided, and 7 more are on file for consideration. The decision in each case is recorded and a copy sent to the town superintendent and one to each of the parties and a digest is published in the Journal of Education. Over 2000 letters have been received and answered during the year. 557 dictionaries have been received, all but 7 of which have been distributed and receipts taken therefor. Great credit is due Mr. Draper for the industry and efficiency with which he has discharged the duties of his responsible position.

The following amount of stationery has been delivered to the several state departments during the year 1858, from January 6th, to December 31st.

State Librarian, 221 27
Adjutant General, 28 51

State Comptroller,	-	-	-	-	36 65
Superintendent of Public Property,	-	-	-	-	71 49
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	85 60
Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	144 44
Superintendent of Public Instruction,	-	-	-	-	147 11
Bank Comptroller,	-	-	-	-	155 48
State Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	215 77
Executive office,	-	-	-	-	286 57
Secretary of State,	-	-	-	-	718 23

Account of Postage Stamps for the several State Departments, for the nine months ending January 1st, 1859.

Clerk of Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	\$80 86
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	160 90
Sec. State Historical Society,	-	-	-	-	115 56
Bank Comptroller,	-	-	-	-	213 58
Executive office,	-	-	-	-	186 54
State Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	178 67
Superintendent of Public Instruction,	-	-	-	-	293 55
Secretary of State,	-	-	-	-	910 05

BANK COMPTROLLER.

Your Committee have thoroughly examined the books, papers and funds, in the Bank Comptroller's office, have compared his report of January 31st, carefully with the original entries in the books, and found the same correct.

The whole number of Banks doing business at this date, was ninety-seven.

Banks winding up, sixteen.

Total capital of Banks doing business, - \$7,775,000

Circulation of said Banks, - \$7,490,896

The above circulation is secured by stocks, deposited with the State Treasurer, whose par value is - \$4,626,760

Estimated value, - 4,153,478 20

Specie on deposit, - 340,888 45

The circulation of Banks winding up, is - 224,411

This is secured by specie deposited with which bills are redeemed whenever presented.

The amount of specie reported on hand, January 31st, was, \$564,797 45

Of this amount only 58,706 45

Was found in the Comptroller's office, and is the only amount of which your committee have actual knowledge.

The Comptroller reports specie as follows:

In office,	\$58,706 45
Bank of the Republic, N. Y.,	218,655 50
S. J. Dennis, N. Y.,	16,951 50
Dane County Bank, Madison,	128,529 00
Wisconsin Bank,	4,400 00
State Bank,	131,885 00
Bank of the Capitol	10,670 00
	<hr/>
	\$504,797 45

Your committee have no reason to suppose that the above report is in any respect untrue, but on the contrary, from the known integrity of the Bank Comptroller, have reason to believe that it is entirely correct, but had the funds been deposited where the people suppose them to be, they could easily have been examined, and your committee could then state positively what they are now obliged to assume.

It may not be improper to add that your committee were much surprised to learn that so large an amount, over half a million of dollars in coin, was subject to the order of the Comptroller, when his bonds are only \$100,000, and also that so large a proportion of the amount was at inaccessible points to the undersigned, where it could not be examined and the accuracy of the report tested.

The law requires that the investigating committee shall examine among other things, the "*funds*" of the various departments, but in the case of the Bank Comptroller the committee were enabled to examine only about one-tenth part of the funds which were reported as being on hand, and for the balance were obliged to take the statement of the books of the Bank Comptroller as evidence.

It will be observed that of the specie reported on hand \$285,607 was not only beyond the examination of the committee but was actually out of the state.

It could not be expected that your committee would visit New York City for the purpose of examining funds said to be there, nor could they even examine the funds belonging to the department said to be deposited in Banks in the City of Madison, for the reason that the transaction between the Banks where the money is said to be deposited, and the Bank Comptroller, is purely a private one, and the committee have no power to compel the officers of any Bank to exhibit its books and papers for the purpose of showing the transactions of said Bank with any of its customers.

Had the money been deposited to the credit of the state, in

accordance with any law of the State, the committee would not have hesitated to examine into the correctness of such deposits, but under the circumstances were obliged to leave that part of their duty unfinished.

The policy of thus scattering the securities and placing them beyond the power of the investigating committee, thus preventing a thorough examination is seriously questioned.

The law authorizes the Bank Comptroller to withdraw securities from the State Treasurer when an equal amount of coin is deposited with him, and the Comptroller has it in his power to withdraw every dollar of securities deposited with the State Treasurer, simply upon his own certificate that coin has been deposited in his office.

So that while the State Treasurer is supposed to be the custodian of the bank securities, he is only nominally so, the Bank Comptroller having full power to withdraw them at any time.

Your committee are of the opinion that this is placing too much power in the hands of the Comptroller.

This power may not be abused by the present Comptroller, and possibly no injury to the State may result therefrom, but your committee are of the opinion that the safety of the banks themselves and the security of the people at large, would be better provided for and secured, if the law was so amended that no securities could be withdrawn from the Treasurer (except in case of banks winding up,) without placing in their stead an equivalent, and would recommend that in all cases (except as above,) where securities are withdrawn on deposit of specie with the Comptroller, that the specie itself be deposited with the State Treasurer, instead of the comptroller's certificate.

From statement "B" it appears that certain banks therein named have a circulation of - \$2,191,554 00
That the estimated value of the securities deposited by said banks is - 2,170,660 65
Making an excess of circulation over securities of - 20,893 35

In arriving at the average value of these securities, the daily sales of stocks in New York City for the preceding six months, was made the basis, a list of such sales being kept in the office of the Comptroller.

Statement "A" shows the circulation of each bank and the estimated value of its securities.

Statement "C" shows the total amount of stocks deposited, their nature, and their par and estimated value.

Statement "D" shows the amount of specie deposited by various banks, and at what places.

From this statement, it appears that the total par value of stocks deposited with the State Treasurer, is ~~\$1,026,760~~ 1,666,000

And that of this amount being more than one-third of the total amount of stocks, is composed of Missouri 6's.

Your committee herewith present a bill, and recommend its passage, providing,

First, that when securities are withdrawn from the State Treasurer, an equivalent shall be deposited with that officer for the same:

Second, providing that when circulating notes are destroyed by the Comptroller, as provided by section 48, chapter 71 of the revised statutes, the State Treasurer shall be present, and witness the destruction of the same:

Third, providing for an examination of the bank securities in the State Treasurer's office, by the Secretary of State and the Bank Comptroller, once in three months.

Your committee take pleasure in saying that they have been materially assisted in their examinations by the kind attentions and suggestions of all the officers, and their assistants, in every department.

M. M. DAVIS, *Senate.*

C. W. MARSHALL, } *Assembly.*

GEO. BENNETT, }

STATEMENT "A."

Statement of Wisconsin Banks, their Circulation and Estimated Value of Securities.

Banks.	Circulation.	Estimated val. securit's
Arctic Bank of Eau Claire.....	\$137,855 00	\$134,750 00
Bank of Beloit, Beloit.....	46,765 00	47,500 00
Bank of the Capitol, Madison.....	21,222 00	20,575 00
Bank of Columbus.....	91,235 00	90,120 00
Bank of Eau Claire.....	49,298 00	49,367 50
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	49,092 00	48,510 00
Bank of Fox Lake, Fox Lake.....	50,981 00	50,425 00
E. R. Hineckley's Bank of Grant County.....	54,644 00	53,725 00
Bank of the Interior, Wausau.....	49,545 00	49,240 00
Bank of Jefferson, Jefferson.....	41,664 00	40,920 00
Bank of La Pointe, Wausau.....	99,800 00	98,960 00
Bank of Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	99,999 00	100,000 00
Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	8,499 00	8,730 00
Bank of Moneka, Viroqua.....	41,810 00	42,410 00
Bank of Montello, Princeton.....	24,603 00	24,602 00
Bank of Monroe, Monroe.....	24,381 00	24,720 00
Bank of North America, Grand Rapids.....	99,030 00	98,900 00
Bank of the North-West, Fond du Lac.....	48,794 00	48,760 00
Bank of Oconto, Oconto.....	61,628 00	61,620 00
Bank of Oshkosh, Oshkosh.....	50,000 00	52,340 00
Bank of Portage, Portage.....	49,658 00	49,920 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien, Prairie du Chien.....	48,999 00	49,025 00
Bank of Racine, Racine.....	18,914 00	18,914 00
Bank of Ripon, Ripon.....	25,000 00	25,750 00
Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	22,383 00	22,570 00
Bank of Sparta, Sparta.....	16,148 00	15,770 00
Bank of Watertown, Watertown.....	71,337 00	73,490 00
Bank of Wisconsin, Watertown.....	49,995 00	48,975 00
Brown County Bank, De Pere.....	21,000 00	20,800 00
Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville.....	68,510 00	66,830 00
Chippewa Bank, Pepin.....	24,430 00	24,900 00
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	37,315 00	36,875 00
City Bank of Kenosha.....	63,549 00	64,492 00
City Bank of Prescott.....	49,995 00	50,000 00
City Bank of Racine.....	26,313 00	25,910 00
Clark County Bank, Chippewa Falls.....	141,035 00	140,203 20
Columbia County Bank, Portage City.....	29,936 00	30,239 00
Commercial Bank, Racine.....	36,680 00	37,570 00
Corn Exchange Bank, Waupun.....	45,096 00	45,100 00
Dane County Bank, Madison.....	12,000 00	12,000 00
Dodge County Bank, Beaver Dam.....	28,522 00	28,603 50
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co., Fond du Lac.....	36,416 00	36,600 00
Elkhorn Bank, Elkhorn.....	24,914 00	25,095 00
Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.....	10,800 00	10,975 00
Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank, Fond du Lac.....	17,349 00	17,300 00
Forest City Bank, Waukesha.....	39,038 00	38,900 00
Fox River Bank, Green Bay.....	20,370 00	20,187 45
Frontier Bank, Stevens' Point.....	28,700 00	29,340 00
German Bank, Sheboygan.....	49,225 00	49,525 00

STATEMENT "A."—continued.

Banks.	Circulation.	Estimated val. securit's.
Green Bay Bank, Oconto.....	\$34,899 00	\$34,900 00
Hall & Brothers' Bank, Eau Claire.....	50,055 00	48,970 00
Hudson City Bank, Hudson.....	23,425 00	23,800 00
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown.....	63,750 00	62,820 00
Juneau Bank, Milwaukee.....	19,680 00	19,970 50
Katanyan Bank, La Crosse.....	50,043 00	50,680 00
Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha.....	21,846 00	22,182 50
Kokomo Bank, Whitewater.....	23,605 00	23,725 00
La Crosse County Bank, LaCrosse.....	22,490 00	22,500 00
Laborers' Bank, Markesan.....	38,550 00	38,950 00
Lumberman's Bank, Viroqua.....	168,955 00	167,838 00
Lake Shore Bank, Manitowoc.....	25,000 00	25,200 00
Manitowoc County Bank, Two Rivers.....	41,697 00	41,680 00
Marine Bank, Milwaukee.....	11,000 00	10,790 00
Mechanics' Bank, Green Lake.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Mercantile Bank, Beaver Dam.....	49,020 00	49,160 00
Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, Whitewater.....	50,262 00	49,800 00
Monroe County Bank, Sparta.....	41,600 00	43,325 00
Northern Bank, Howard.....	39,826 00	39,220 00
North-Western Bank, Stevens' Point.....	76,970 00	77,465 00
Oakwood Bank, North Pepin.....	60,000 00	59,720 00
Oconto County Bank, Oconto.....	57,345 00	57,050 00
Oneida Bank, Berlin.....	24,982 00	24,810 00
Osborn Bank of New London.....	22,985 00	22,875 00
Oshkosh Commercial Bank, Oshkosh.....	43,276 00	43,110 00
Racine County Bank, Racine.....	46,999 00	46,600 00
Rock County Bank, Janesville.....	37,104 00	36,600 00
Rock River Bank, Beloit.....	24,167 00	24,466 50
Sauk City Bank, Sauk City.....	26,400 00	26,400 00
Sauk County Bank, Baraboo.....	47,129 00	46,730 00
Second Ward Bank, Milwaukee.....	1,325 00	1,325 00
Shawanaw Bank, Chilton.....	84,980 00	85,040 00
State Bank, Madison.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.....	19,650 00	25,730 00
State Stock Bank, Eau Claire.....	100,000 00	100,86 00
St. Croix River Bank, Grand Rapids.....	100,355 00	99,492 50
St. Croix Valley Bank, Hudson.....	86,990 00	87,450 00
Tradesmen's Bank, Chippewa Falls.....	84,980 00	85,060 00
Union Bank, Milwaukee.....	16,562 00	16,200 00
Walworth County Bank, Delavan.....	42,830 00	42,470 00
Waukesha County Bank, Waukesha.....	85,805 00	85,615 00
Winnebago County Bank, Neenah.....	24,999 00	25,070 00
Waupaca County Bank, Waupaca.....	49,995 00	49,990 00
Waupun Bank, Waupun.....	24,294 00	23,750 00
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	46,300 00	45,960 00
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.....	35,372 00	35,360 00
Wisconsin Pinery Bank, Stevens' Point.....	49,995 00	49,970 00
Wisconsin Valley Bank, Weyauwega.....	97,875 00	97,450 00
Total.....	4,490,891 00	4,492,861 65

STATEMENT "B."

--Banks having an Excess of Circulation over Securities. --

Banks.	Circulation.	Securities.
Arotie Bank, Eau Claire.....	\$137,855 00	\$134,750 00
Bank of the Capitol, Madison.....	21,222 00	20,575 00
Bank of Columbus.....	91,235 00	90,120 00
Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	49,398 00	49,367 50
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	49,092 00	48,510 00
Bank of Fox Lake.....	50,981 00	50,425 00
E. R. Hinckley's Bank of Grant County.....	54,644 00	53,725 00
Bank of Jefferson.....	41,664 00	40,920 00
Bank of La Pointe, Wausau.....	99,800 00	98,960 00
Bank of North America, Grand Rapids.....	99,030 00	98,900 00
Bank of the North-West.....	48,794 00	48,750 00
Bank of Sparta.....	16,148 00	15,770 00
Bank of Wisconsin, Watertown.....	49,995 00	48,975 00
Brown County Bank, De Pere.....	21,000 00	20,800 00
City Bank of Racine.....	26,313 00	25,910 00
Clark County Bank.....	141,085 00	140,263 20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Fond du Lac.....	17,349 00	17,300 00
Forest City Bank, Waukesha.....	39,088 00	38,960 00
Fox River Bank, Green Bay.....	20,370 00	20,187 45
Hall & Brothers' Bank, Eau Claire.....	50,055 00	49,970 00
Hudson City Bank.....	23,425 00	23,300 00
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown.....	63,750 00	62,820 00
Mechanics' and Mechanics' Bank, Whitewater.....	50,262 00	49,800 00
Northern Bank of Howard.....	39,826 00	39,220 00
Oakwood Bank, North Pepin.....	60,000 00	59,720 00
Oconto County Bank, Oconto.....	57,345 00	57,050 00
Oneida Bank, Berlin.....	24,992 00	24,810 00
Osborn Bank, New London.....	22,995 00	22,675 00
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	43,276 00	43,110 00
Racine County Bank.....	46,999 00	46,600 00
Rock County Bank, Janesville.....	37,104 00	36,600 00
Sauk County Bank, Baraboo.....	47,129 00	46,730 00
St. Croix River Bank.....	100,355 00	99,492 50
Union Bank, Milwaukee.....	16,562 00	16,200 00
Walworth County Bank, Delavan.....	42,830 00	42,470 00
Waukesha County Bank.....	85,805 00	85,615 00
Waupaca County Bank.....	49,995 00	49,880 00
Waupun Bank, Waupun.....	24,294 00	23,750 00
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	46,300 00	45,960 00
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Bank.....	35,372 00	35,360 00
Wisconsin Pinery Bank, Stevens' Point.....	49,995 00	49,970 00
Wisconsin Valley Bank, Weyauwega.....	97,875 00	97,450 00
	2,191,554 00	2,170,660 65

Total amount of Circulation of above Banks.....\$2,191,554 00
Total amount of Estimated value of Securities..... 2,170,660 65

Excess of Circulation over Securities..... \$20,893 35

STATEMENT "C."

Statement of Stocks deposited as Security by Wisconsin Banks.

State Stocks.	Par Value.	6 months average.	Estimated Value.
California State Stock, 7 per cent.....	\$64,000 00	84½	\$54,080 00
Georgia.....do.....6....do.....	42,500 00	par	42,500 00
Georgia.....do.....7....do.....	20,000 00	par	20,000 00
Illinois.....do.....6....do.....	624,620 00	par	624,620 00
Iowa.....do.....7....do.....	10,000 00	par	10,000 00
Indiana.....do.....5....do.....	78,000 00	83	64,740 00
Kentucky.....do.....5....do.....	14,000 00	83	11,620 00
Kentucky.....do.....6....do.....	25,000 00	par	25,000 00
Louisiana.....do.....5....do.....	10,000 00	88	8,300 00
Louisiana.....do.....6....do.....	165,000 00	93½	154,275 00
Michigan.....do.....6....do.....	184,000 00	par	184,000 00
Missouri.....do.....8....do.....	1,666,000 00	83	1,382,730 00
North Carolina.....do.....6....do.....	216,000 00	97	209,920 00
Ohio.....do.....8....do.....	286,600 00	par	286,600 00
Pennsylvania.....do.....5....do.....	14,000 00	83	11,620 00
Tennessee.....do.....6....do.....	613,000 00	90	551,700 00
Virginia.....do.....5....do.....	215,040 00	83	178,483 20
Virginia.....do.....6....do.....	252,000 00	98	234,360 00
Wisconsin.....do.....6....do.....	100,000 00	par	100,000 00
Milwaukee & Wat. R. R. Bonds, 8 per cent...	50,000 00	64	32,000 00
Racine & Mississippi..do....8....do.....	27,000 00	64	17,280 00
	4,626,760 00		4,153,478 20

TOTAL CIRCULATION.....\$4,493,391 00

TOTAL SECURITIES.....\$4,493,361 65

Total Estimated Value of Stock Securities.....	\$4,153,478 20
do amount Specie, Bank Republic.....	218,655 50
do Comptroller's Office.....	56,706 45
do S. J. Dennis, New York agent.....	16,961 50
do Dane County Bank, Madison.....	29,670 00
do Wisconsin Bank, Madison.....	4,400 00
do State Bank, Madison.....	12,660 00

\$4,493,361 65

Madison, January 31st, 1859.

STATEMENT "D."

Statement of Specie in favor of Wisconsin Banks and where Deposited.

BANKS DOING BUSINESS.	Republic, New York.	Comptroller's Office.	S. J. Dennis, N. York agt	Dane County Bank.	Wisconsin Bk of Madison.	State Bank of Madison.
Bank of Beloit, Beloit,.....	47,500 00	6,135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Columbus, Columbus,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire,.....	16,087 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Manitowoc, Manitowoc,.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Montello, Princeton,.....	14,302 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Prairie du Chien, Prairie du Chien,.....	.....	11,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Racine, Racine,.....	.....	18,914 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Wisconsin, Watertown,.....	.....	.....	7,475 00	.....	.....	.....
Brown County Bank, Deperes,.....	.....	.....	.....	11,800 00	.....	.....
City Bank of Beaver Dam,.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Bank of Kenosha,.....	17,307 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Bank of Prescott,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
Corn Exchange Bank, Waupun,.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox River Bank, Green Bay,.....	.....	17 45	.....	1,870 00	.....	.....
Juneau Bank, Milwaukee,.....	10,398 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers' Bank, Markeean,.....	2,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumberman's Bank, Viroqua,.....	53,186 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00
Mercantile Bank, Beaver Dam,.....	2,500 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe County Bank, Sparta,.....	43,325 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto County Bank, Oconto,.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000 00	.....	.....
Rock River Bank, Beloit,.....	.....	3,600 00	9,478 59	.....	.....	.....
Bank City Bank, Sauk City,.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	1,400 00	.....
Second Ward Bank, Milwaukee,.....	.....	1,825 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix River Bank, Grand Rapids,.....	.....	1,315 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca County Bank, Waupaca,.....	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Bank of Madison, Madison.....	.....	2,570 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Wisconsin Pinery Bank, Stevens' Point.....	2,500 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Valley Bank, Weyauwega,.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Sauk County Bank, Baraboo,.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$218,355 50	\$58,706 45	\$16,951 50	\$29,679 00	\$12,000 00

BANKS WINDING UP.

	State Bank Madison.	Dane County Bank.	Bank of the Capitol.
Badger State Bank, Janesville,.....	6,455 00	.....	.....
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....	476 00	6,271 00	.....
Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee,.....	.....	7,539 00	.....
Farmers' Bank, Hudson,.....	27 00	.....	.....
Germania Bank, Milwaukee,.....	.....	1,506 00	.....
Globe Bank, Milwaukee,.....	.....	9,755 00	.....
Janesville City Bank, Janesville,.....	.....	6,078 00	.....
Kankakee Bank, Black River Falls,.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon County Bank, Eagle River,.....	27,070 00	.....	10,670 00
Merchant's Bank, Madison,.....	.....	62,660 00	.....
Northern Wisconsin Bank, Aurora,.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh City Bank, Oshkosh,.....	152 00	.....	.....
People's Bank, Milwaukee,.....	2,409 00	.....	.....
Producer's Bank, Janesville,.....	2,203 00	.....	.....
State Security Bank, Geneseo,.....	79,350 00	.....	.....
Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point,.....	1,743 00	.....	.....
Total,.....	\$119,335 00	\$93,859 00	\$10,670 00

STATEMENT "D."—continued.

Statement of Specie in favor of Wisconsin Banks and where Deposited.

AGGREGATE DEPOSITES.

BANKS DOING BUSINESS.

Bank Republic, New York,.....	\$218,655 50
Comptroller's Office,.....	58,706 45
S. J. Dennis, New York,.....	16,951 50
Dane County Bank, Madison,.....	29,670 00
Wisconsin Bank, Madison,.....	4,400 00
State Bank, Madison,.....	12,000 00
Total,.....	\$340,383 45

BANKS WINDING UP.

State Bank, Madison,.....	119,885 00
Dane County Bank, Madison,.....	93,859 00
Bank of the Capitol, Madison,.....	10,670 00
Total,.....	224,414 00

RECAPITULATION.

Bank of the Republic, New York,.....	\$218,655 50
Comptroller's Office,.....	58,706 45
S. J. Dennis, New York Agent,.....	16,951 50
Dane County Bank, Madison,.....	123,529 00
Wisconsin Bank, Madison,.....	4,400 00
State Bank, do.....	131,885 00
Bank of the Capitol, do.....	10,670 00
Total,.....	\$564,797 45

MADISON, January 31st, 1859.

SUPPLEMENT.

On Friday, March 18th, the Speaker laid before the Assembly the following communication from the Bank Comptroller:

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER, }
March 17th, 1859. }

Hon. W. P. LYON, Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith a statement in relation to the report of the joint committee of investigation, which I desire may be laid before the Assembly.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. SQUIRES,
Bank Comptroller.

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER, }
March 17th, 1859. }

The joint committee of investigation, of which the Hon. M. M. DAVIS is chairman, have submitted a report, in which are statements, that, if suffered to go abroad without explanation or contradiction, would be likely to seriously injure the credit of Wisconsin banks and currency.

The committee complain of the action of the Bank Comptroller in depositing specie in the several banks of Madison, and state as their opinion, that the people of the state will be much surprised to learn this fact, and insinuate that the practice is in violation of law. Whether or not anybody will be surprised, I do not know; but the fact of the Bank Comptroller having in his hands, and under his control, a large amount of coin, has been published three times a year, during the last three years.

Section 35 of the general banking law, as amended in 1858, is as follows, viz:

“When the officers of the banking association desirous of relinquishing the banking business shall have redeemed at least eighty per cent. of their circulating notes, and shall have returned cancelled the said notes to the Comptroller, and shall produce to the Comptroller a certificate of deposit to his credit, in such bank as he shall approve, to an equal amount with the circulating notes of such banking association unredeemed, it shall be lawful for him to receive the same, and to give up all the securities theretofore deposited by such banking association, for the redemption of circulating notes issued.”

After complying with the above section, and giving notice by

advertisement, for three years, by the bank, the Bank Comptroller, by section 86, is authorized to surrender "any securities which he may hold," to the order of such banking association. Very nearly all of the coin that is deposited in the Madison city banks to the credit of the Bank Comptroller was deposited for the purpose of redeeming the circulating notes of banks that have relinquished business, and are winding up; and this fact was known to that committee before making their report.

Now, as to the specie deposited in the Bank of the Republic in New York city, to which place the committee very gravely assert they could not go, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Bank Comptroller's report and books were correct or not—Section 88 of the Banking Law is as follows, viz:

"Whenever the securities deposited for the redemption of circulating notes shall, in the opinion of the *Bank Comptroller*, become insufficient for that purpose, he may receive the *interest and dividends* on all securities, and shall deposit the same with some safe banking association (not with the State Treasurer), the deposit to be made on such terms, and at such rate of interest as the Comptroller may deem most conducive to the interest of such association, and to be withdrawn and paid over whenever, in the opinion of the Comptroller, the securities of such association shall be sufficient to warrant it.

On the first day of January, 1859, the state of Illinois paid 10 per cent. of the principal of her registered bonds, amounting to \$100 on each bond of \$1,000, and amounting in the aggregate on all of the bonds of that kind held by the banking department of this state to \$31,100. This amount was received by me in the city of New York, and deposited in the Bank of the Republic.

On the 31st day of July last, Missouri 6 per cent. state bonds to the amount of \$2,324,000 were held by this department. It was then my opinion, as it has been at all times since, that the proportion of Missouri bonds was much too large, and that the sound policy and the general welfare of the banking system, and of the people of the state, not only justified, but required the Comptroller to do all in his power to guard against the danger of loss from attacks by brokers and the possibility of legislation in Missouri that might materially affect their market value. Acting on this opinion, with the consent and by direction of the bankers, Missouri stocks have been sold to the amount of \$658,000, leaving, on the 31st day of January, 1859, \$1,666,000.

This policy was approved of and advised by a considerable number of the ablest financiers in the state, and is believed to be in accordance with the spirit and intent of the law, if not the very letter. The proceeds of the sale of Missouri bonds were

deposited in the Bank of the Republic. The deposits in New York are made up from those two items, and this was also known to the committee.

The committee state that a considerable number of the banks have an excess of circulation over securities, and that they arrive at this fact by taking the average value of state stocks for the six months ending January 31st, 1859. Suppose this statement was true, there would have been no violation of law; as any one can see by referring to section 25 of the banking law. But the statement is not true; it is either grossly or unqualifiedly false, or a most careless and reprehensible blunder, as will be very readily seen by the following statement, (which has been prepared from reports of sales preserved in the bank department) and by comparing the same with my report of January 31st last:

Statement of Stock Account at the Average New York Market Price, for the Six Months preceding the first day of February 1859.

SALES ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

Name of Stock.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	Average for 6 months.	Amount of Stocks deposited Jan. 31, 1859.	At Average Price.	Amount to.
California.....7s.	84	83	90½	91½	92	85	87½	\$64,000	87½	\$56,080
Georgia.....6s.	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	42,500	100	42,500
do.....7s.	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	20,000	100	20,000
Illinois.....6s.	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	624,620	100	624,620
Iowa.....7s.	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	10,000	100	10,000
Indiana.....5s.		89	90	92	92½	92½	91½	78,000	83	64,740
Kentucky.....5s.	None in market.							14,000	83	11,620
do.....6s.	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	25,000	100	25,000
Louisiana.....5s.								10,000	80	8,000
do.....6s.	93	92	96½	94½		95	94½	185,000	94½	155,800
Michigan.....6s.	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	184,000	100	184,000
Missouri.....6s.	84½	84½	87½	90	90½	85½	87½	1,666,000	87½	1,451,500
N. Carolina.....6s.		95	98½	98½	100½	98	98	216,000	98	211,680
Ohio.....6s.	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	236,600	100	236,600
Pennsylvania.....5s.	Sales in Philadelphia.						92½	14,000	83	11,620
Tennessee.....6s.	91½	90½	94½	94½	95	90½	92½	613,000	92½	567,790
Virginia.....5s.	{ None in N. Y. Market }						88	215,040	83	178,480
do.....6s.	{ —sales in London. }									
Wisconsin.....6s.	92	92½	95½	96½	99	96½	95½	252,000	95½	240,660
R. R. bonds.....	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	100,000	100	100,000
Specie.....	First mortgage bonds.							77,000	64	49,280
										464,797

Aggregate average value..... \$4,814,267
Circulation outstanding..... 4,714,867

Excess of securities..... \$99,400

To this it may be objected that the statement shows only aggregates. The Arctic Bank was named in debate in the Senate by the chairman, Dr. Davis, (as I have been informed,) as having an excess of circulation, the following will show with how much truth.

\$112,000 00	Missouri Stock, a 87 1-8 the average,	\$97,580 00
48,000 00	Virginia : " a 95 1-2 "	41,065 00
2,000 00	Tennessee " a 92 5-8 "	1,852 50

Total average for six months	- - -	\$140,497 50
Circulation outstanding	- - -	137,855 00

Excess of securities	- - -	2,642 50
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In addition to the excess of securities over circulation as shown above of - - - \$99,460 00

the 6 per cent. stock of Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, commanded an average premium in New York of 2 per cent. amounting on \$1,221,620 to \$24,432 40

and the average value of all 5 per cent. stocks over 83 cents (the price at which such stocks are received in the Bank Department,) amounting to \$331,000, is not less than 6 per cent., an excess of \$19,860, \$44,292 40

Total excess of securities over circulation, \$143,752 40

In addition to this might be added exchange, which is seldom less than one per cent., amounting to not less than \$40,000, also stockholders bonds, which amount to not less than twenty-five per cent., of the entire circulation of each bank.

The entire report, so far as it relates to this department, was evidently got up for effect, and is not an exhibit of facts, ascertained by the committee, by actual examination of the books and records of this office, for the very good reason that no thorough or sufficient examination has been made.

J. C. SQUIRES, *Bank Comptroller*.

In reply to the above communication, the Joint Committee of Investigation made the following

ADDITIONAL REPORT.

The communication of the Bank Comptroller to the Legislature, under date of March 17, contains statements which are so far from the truth that the committee are unwilling that they should pass unnoticed.

The Comptroller says, "The committee complain of the action of the Bank Comptroller in depositing specie in the several

banks of Madison, and state as their opinion, that the people will be much surprised to learn this fact," &c.

In reply, your committee have only to say that an examination of their report, will show that it contains no such statement in regard to the specie deposited in Madison Banks.

In regard to the statement of the Comptroller in relation to the table prepared under the direction of the committee, showing an excess of circulation over securities of certain banks, the Comptroller says: "But the statement is not true—it is either grossly or unqualifiedly false, or a most careless and reprehensible blunder."

This statement to which the Comptroller refers, was shown to him before it was incorporated into the report, and he then stated that it was correct, and that he was aware of the excess of circulation, but that the law allowed him ninety days in which to call in extra securities. The committee were aware of this, and therefore were careful to simply state the fact, without censuring any one.

The Comptroller, in attempting to show that there is no excess of circulation, as represented by the committee—makes a very unfair statement. The committee have nowhere stated that the aggregate circulation of *all* the banks exceeded the aggregate securities; but what they did state was this: that *certain banks*, named in statement "B," had an excess of circulation over average value of securities of \$20,893 35. This, it seems the Comptroller now denies, and attempts to show that it is untrue, by a statement prepared by him showing the aggregate circulation of *all* the banks and the average securities.

The committee never having reported that there was an excess of circulation over securities when all the banks were considered together, of course his statement and argument falls to the ground, and the statement in the report of the committee that *certain banks*, therein named, have an excess of circulation, remains unanswered.

Another statement made by the Comptroller is, "that six per cent. stocks of certain states command an average premium of two per cent. in New York city;" and by using these figures he swells the securities \$24,432 40. This does very well for special pleading, but is of little value when it is remembered that the Comptroller is prohibited by law from taking any stock *above* their *par* value.

In relation to the "Arctic Bank," the Comptroller makes the following statement:

SECURITIES.

112,000 Missouri stocks, at 87 1-8 average	-	-	\$97,580 00
43,000 Virginia " 65 1-2	"	-	41,065 00
2,000 Tennessee " 92 5-8	"	-	1,852 50

Total average value, 6 m's	-	-	\$140,497 50
Circulation outstanding	-	-	137,855 00

Excess of securities	-	-	\$2,642 50
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At the time the investigation was going on in this office, the Deputy Bank Comptroller informed the committee that the above mentioned stocks were taken by the Comptroller as follows, and no higher :

Missouri	-	-	83 c.
Virginia	-	-	93 c.
Tennessee	-	-	90 c.
which would show the following :			
112,000 Missouri at 83 c.	-	-	\$92,960
43,000 Virginia " 93 c.	-	-	39,990
2,000 Tennessee " 90 c.	-	-	1,800

			\$134,750
Circulation	-	\$137,855	
showing an excess of circulation of	-		3,105

\$137,855

The undersigned are of the opinion that the excess of circulation in these cases is no cause of alarm, for the amount of excess to each particular bank is small ; but after ascertaining the fact, the committee felt compelled to state it as they would any other truth connected with the matter.

It appears that it is customary for the Bank Comptroller to withdraw securities from the State Treasurer upon his own certificate that coin or other equivalent securities have been deposited with him in lieu thereof, for the purpose of enabling parties interested to dispose of said stocks.

This of course is with the understanding that the coin or other securities *shall* be deposited when the stocks are sold.

But it will be seen that from the moment such securities are withdrawn until the stocks are sold and the proceeds are returned that there is no actual deposit of securities with any state officer, for the Bank Comptroller does not deny that he certifies that coin or equivalent securities have been deposited with him in lieu thereof, when such is not the fact. But it is proper to add that securities thus withdrawn are not actually surrendered

to the parties claiming them, (though if they had deposited coin or other securities as certified to by the Comptroller, they certainly would be entitled to them,) but are sent to New York and sold under the direction of the Bank Comptroller.

This, of course, is a convenience to the parties owning the stocks, but the committee will leave it for the public to judge whether the law authorizes such transactions.

The Comptroller's communication closes with the following statement:

"The entire report, so far as it relates to this department, was evidently got up for effect, and is not an exhibit of facts ascertained by the committee, by actual examination of the books and records of this office, for the very good reason that no thorough or efficient examination has been made."

How many books and papers may have been kept out of sight by the Comptroller, the committee are unable to say, but the following affidavit will show how untrue and unjust his statement is:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
County of Dane, } ss.

S. A. Spencer, being duly sworn, says that he has been in the employ of the joint committee for investigation for the year 1859; that as such clerk and under the direction and order of such committee, he thoroughly examined the books in the office of the Bank Comptroller. Said examination consisted in a careful comparison of the Bank Comptroller's report of January 31st with the books of said office, item by item, and from the books it appeared that said report was correct, an examination was had showing the capital of each bank and its circulation, and the nature of its securities, and the amount of specie deposited by the various banks and where deposited.

That he also made a carefully prepared statement of the estimated value of the bank securities, taking as a basis for such estimate the daily sales of stocks in New York city, which list he found in the office of said Comptroller, and also took into account the statement made by the deputy Bank Comptroller in regard to the amount at which certain stocks were received and issue made thereon.

All the books of which this department has any knowledge relating to said report were thoroughly examined by this department under the direction of said committee.

(Signed,) SAMUEL A. SPENCER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 16th day of March, 1859.

C. W. MARSHALL,

Member Joint Com. of Investigation.

The committee were obliged to spend considerable time in examining the books of the office, in order to explain the statement of the Comptroller that *he had on hand \$564,797 45*; if there had been no examination of the books of the office, then the committee would have been under the necessity of reporting a deficiency in specie of five hundred and six thousand and ninety-one dollars, for only fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and six dollars forty-five cents was found in the office, and it was only on examination of the books that the committee were enabled to arrive at the conclusion they did.

It was from the books also, that the committee learned the amount of securities deposited with the State Treasurer, as a banking basis, and after ascertaining from the books in the Comptroller's office, the amount and nature of such securities, the books in the office of the State Treasurer were carefully compared, and found to agree with those of the Comptroller.

The statement that this report was got up "for effect" the committee consider unworthy of reply. If that had been the object, "points" would have been stated which have been omitted.

But in making the report upon *all* the departments, the committee have had no desire to reflect upon any officer, but have desired simply to state the *facts*, and leave the people to decide whether the duties of the various officers have been properly performed or not.

Respectfully submitted,

M. M. DAVIS, *Senate.*

C. W. MARSHALL,

GEO. BENNETT, *Assembly.*

APPENDIX

"A."

Loans from the School Fund in A. D. 1858.

Date.	Name.	Am't.	Description.	Rec. Town.	Range	Acres.	Remarks.
1858			ADAMS COUNTY.				
Dec. 2.	George Aday.....	\$175	n hf of se qr.....	28 19	5e	80	No note or mortgage.
May 13.	A. P. Ayers.....	400	e hf of sec 1 and sw qr of nw qr.....	7 16	3	80	do do
	W. S. Lane.....	200	ne qr of se qr and se qr of ne qr.....	28 17	7	80	do
	Mrs L. Robinson ..	300	sw qr of nw qr sec 86, and se qr of ne qr.....	35 19	4	80	
			BROWN-COUNTY.				
May 27.	Israel S. Beaumont..	500	n hf of n hf block 68, town of Astor, Green Bay.....				Morgan L. Martin, mortgagor
May 13.	Edgar Conklin	500	sw qr of nw qr and w hf of sw qr and so qr of sw.....	31 12	12	160	Land in Columbia county.
May 11.	Thomas Green	500	w hf of a hf block 68, town Astor, Green Bay.....				
Aug. 31.	Anton Klaus and An- ton Burkhardt.....	500	n hf of se qr and s hf of ne qr sec 10, and nw qr.....	14 19	16	320	[in, mortgagors.
May 11.	Anna Smith.....	500	s hf of n hf block 168, Astor, Green Bay.....				M. L. Martin, mortgagor.
Feb. 2.	David Wilcox.....	500	w hf of se qr and se qr of se qr and ne qr of se qr sec 23, and w hf of sw qr sec 24, and n hf of ne	26 26	23	320	Only one appraiser.
			BAD AX COUNTY.				
May 27.	William D. Giles	100	sw qr of se qr sec 22, and nw qr of ne qr.....	27 13	4w	80	
June 14.	James June.....	500	se qr of nw qr & ne qr of nw qr & ne qr of sw qr.....	29 13	3w	120	
Aug. 18.	Robt. S. McMichael..	200	w hf of se qr.....	16 13	6	80	
July 8.	William R. White.....	300	sw qr of nw qr and nw qr of sw qr and ne of se.....	6 12	5	120	
			BUFFALO COUNTY.				
Aug. 16.	Collins Bishop.....	800	w hf of ne qr and e hf of nw qr.....	1 12	20	160	

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Apr. 1.. Charles K. Buck	§ 100 se qr of sw qr	1-17 60	40 Land in Adams county.
May 10.. John T. Clark	300 lots 9, 10, blk 37, and so much of lot 5 as lies in	6	Dunn & Armstrong's Add.
Dec. 16.. Richard Divine	260 ne qr of ne qr	23 13 8	[to Portage City.
May 7.. Jonathan W. Earle	500 lot 8	412 10	40
Apr. 1.. Silas S. Johnson	276 e hf of nw qr	18 17 7	80 Land in Adams county.
June 23.. George S. Mantor	340 nw qr of nw qr	26 12 10	40 No note.
Aug. 6.. Herman A. Fruso	300 se qr of nw qr and w hf of nw qr of ne qr	26 10 10	60
July 19.. Edward Tierney	590 e hf of se qr	10 10 9	80
May 24.. M. P. Wing	500 w hf of se qr	10 10 9	80
June 5.. H. W. McCafferty	500 lots 3 4 5 6 7 8, blk 3, Lewis' 1st add. W. Columbus		

CALUMET COUNTY.

May 14.. M. Falvey	100 w hf of ne qr	35 19 19	80
do 25.. John C. Green	400 n hf of sw qr	8 19 20	80
July 6.. Harrison C. Hobart	500 lot 9	18 18 20	56
May 18.. James Morgan	200 nw qr of nw qr	118 9 4	40
do 14.. Harris Steer	250 w hf of sw qr	36 19 19	80
do 11.. Paul Schindler	500 lots 7 10 in blks 10 11, blk G, 1 2 6 blk 253, lot		
June 8.. Carl Smith	17 blk 252, in Manitowoc		
	200 lots 17, 21, 22, 204, in blk 259, in Manitowoc		

CLARK COUNTY.

May 17.. George Farnam	350 nw qr and ne qr of sw qr	9 25 4	200
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CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Dec. 14.. Elijah Pound	500 ne qr of se qr and nw qr of se qr	32 29 8	...
do	n hf of nw qr sec 11, and ne qr of ne qr	10 28 9	200 Title of 40 acres Elijah A.
Aug. 14.. Thaddeus C. Pound	300 n hf of se qr	7 28 8	[Pound.
Oct. 1.. Peter Rafferty	800 e hf of nw qr of ne qr	35 28 9	120

"No note or mortgage."

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Date.	Name.	Amt.	Description.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Remarks
1858			CRAWFORD COUNTY.				
May 17.	H. W. Savage.....	500	00 lots 6 and 7, block 4, Prairie du Chien	16	9 S	80	No papers."
Aug. 3.	Joseph W. Searls....	300	00 e hf of sw qr .				
			DODGE COUNTY.				
May 12.	Walker T. Atwater ..	200	00 100 acres.....	31	11 15	100	
1857							
Dec. 31.	G. W. Alexander.....	500	00 lots 6 7 8 9 10 11, blk 7, 1st Adl. Fox Lake.....				No note or mortgage.
Aug. 18.	William Buckman....	300	00 block No. 36 Preston's add. to village of Horicon				No note or mortgage.
Aug. 17.	Barron Q. H.....	300	00 w hf of se qr of se qr	16	12 13e	20	No note or mortgage.
June 24.	Christopher Bannister..	150	00 nw qr of ne qr	10	5 17	40	No note or mortgage.
May 17.	Adolphus Benshaw....	500	00 lot No. 2, blk No. 6, in Emmet Add., Watertown.....	22	11 14	40	Christo. Benshaw, mortgagor
May 14.	Oliver H. P. Fisher ..	150	00 se qr of ne qr	20	10 14	80	{ Lands in Waupaca Co. & }
May 12.	Jane Harler.....	200	00 e hf of nw qr	8	22 14		{ forfeited by mortgage sale.
March, 6	George Hewitt.....	604	27 undivided half of se qr	8	22 14		
March 6	George Hewett.....	604	27 do. do. do. do.	10	2 17	40	
May 11.	N. M. Jumeau.....	200	00 se qr of nw qr	10	10 15	40	
May 12.	Mary Mahoney.....	100	00 sw qr of se qr	37	9 15	80	
May 14.	John McGraw.....	800	00 n hf of sw qr	8	12 17	40	No note or mortgage.
June 5.	Lorenzo Nichols.....	200	00 no qr of sw qr	17	11 16	20	Note calls for \$500, only 300
May 17.	Thomas Streeter.....	300	00 w hf of sw qr of se qr	15	11 15	16	[dollars paid.]
			and 16 acres in	11	10 18	40	
May 17.	Thomas Streeter.....	200	00 se qr of se qr	11	10 13	70	Note & mort.—no title papers
May 8.	Thoma E. Stearns....	500	00 hf of ne qr sec 20, and nw qr of se qr	19	10 13	120	Jos. Whitcomb, mort'g no note
July 31.	Bryan Trainor.....	200	00 hf of ne qr sec 20, and nw qr of se qr				
Sec. 27.	Nash Whitcomb.....	280	00 e hf of sw qr fractional)				

DANE COUNTY.

March 8	Matilda Baker.....	360 n e qr of s w qr.....	3	1 10e	40 No note or mortgage.
March 8	Matilda Blake.....	360 n e qr of s w qr.....	3	9 10	40 Emily Glago, mortgagor—no title papers.
Dec. 18	Michael Dwyer.....	300 e hf of s w qr.....	8	9 9e	40 Emily Glago, mortgagor.
March 8	Herman Glago.....	360 s e qr of s w qr.....	3	9 10	40
Sept. 27	John Houghton.....	320 s hf of n w qr.....	14	7 11	80
Nov. 24	Charles K. Head.....	500 s w qr of s e qr.....	22	5 12	40
Feb. 24	Samuel Harris.....	300 s hf of n e qr.....	20	17 5	80 No note or mortgage.
Feb. 2	S. Klauber.....	300 lot 7 in blk 70, Madison.....	16	7 9	40
Jan. 25	E. W. Keyes.....	434 s e qr of s e qr.....	16	7 10	80
Sept. 28	Elizabeth B. Lightzeer.....	330 n hf of n e qr.....	28	7 9	20 No note or mortgage.
Oct. 21	Jonathan Larkin.....	500 north in e hf of u w qr.....	15	9 12	80
May 28	Daniel Lettingwell.....	360 e hf of n e qr.....	3	7 12	No title papers.
	Joseph Lague.....	500 s 56-100 and 66-100, n w qr.....			
Oct. 11	Elizabeth McNish.....	200 lot 4, block 268, Madison.....	22	7 11c	40 Note is \$225.
Dec. 7	Daniel McDonald.....	200 n e qr of n e qr.....	1	8 11e	68
Dec. 3	Jonas J. Nichols.....	250 n hf of n w fractional qr.....			
April 15	D. C. Poole.....	200 lot 12, block 40, Madison.....	31	5 4e	
March 17	H. A. Scofield.....	320 w hf of s w qr.....	14	7 10	80
Nov. 10	Harvey Campbell.....	250 e hf of n w qr.....	32	7 6e	80
May 10	Archibald Campbell.....	300 e hf of u w qr.....			

DUNN COUNTY.

June 8	Lucas Carroll.....	350 n e qr of s e qr, and lot (1) One.....	8 27 11w	78 1-5
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EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Feb. 24	John Carey.....	500 n e qr of s e qr, and s e qr of n e qr.....	36 27 10e	80
Dec. 30	Charles M. Davis.....	500 n e qr.....	10 27 9	160
Oct. 12	Solon W. Edison.....	500 lots 5 and 6, section 8, lot 9 in.....	17 27 9w	38 4
Aug. 7	Harriet Louisa Fronk.....	500 n hf of s e qr.....	1 26 10	80
Nov. 2	C. M. Seeley.....	500 w hf of n w qr.....	13 27 10	80

*"A."—continued.
Loans from the School Fund in A. D. 1858.*

Date.	Name.	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Remarks.
FOND DU LAC COUNTY.								
1858								
July 1.	W. S. Barnett.	\$300	w hf of n e qr, and n e qr of n e qr.	32	16	16	120	no note or mortgage.
May 14.	Christopher Baker.	500	e hf of s e qr.	13	13	18	80	Brown County.
May 12.	Wm. D. Conklin.	500	lots 8, 9, 10, 11, block 19, s ward, Green Bay.					
July 13.	A. P. Jackson.	500	n e qr of s e qr, and s e qr of n e qr of sec. 34, and w hf of s w qr, and w hf of n w qr, and n e of n w qr.	35	22	5w	360	{ Land in Jackson Co.; G. W. Parker of F. du Lac, mortg'r
May 10.	F. D. McCarty.	800	e 90 ft of lots 18, 19, block W, Darling's addition, Fond du Lac.					Only \$450 paid on note.
June 11.	James McKnight.	400	w hf of n w qr.	35	14	16	80	No note or mortgage.
Aug. 14.	John Parsons.	250	n e qr of s e qr, sec. 8, and s e qr of s e qr.	7	14	17	80	No note or mortgage.
Aug. 6.	Martin P. Thayer.	300	w hf of n w qr.	23	15	18	80	No note or mortgage.
May 21.	Bonajah Taylor.	250	s e qr of n e qr.	28	14	17	40	
GREEN COUNTY.								
June 30.	William G. Brown.	500	lot 4, sec. 2, and und. 2-3 lots 1, 2 also und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w qr of s o qr.	3	1	8e	...	{ Abstract shows title in W. Brown, and loan, papers, &c. to W. G. Brown.
May 12.	James Bintliff.	300	lots 8, 9, block 9, Talman's add. to Monroe.	4	1	6	105	
July 16.	Samuel A. Pond.	400	w hf of s e qr, and s e qr of s w qr.	3	2	9	120	Tax title deed against und. $\frac{1}{4}$
May 9.	Daniel Smiley.	350	w hf of n w qr.	32	8	9	80	
May 6.	Aranthus Thomas.	200	e hf of s e qr, and s e qr of n e qr, sec. 12, and n e qr of n e qr, except 22 acres.	13	3	8	187	
May 8.	H. F. Warren.	410	{ s hf of n e qr of s w qr.	30	3	9	...	
May 12.	L. H. Warren.	250	{ and s w qr of n w qr.	25	8	8	...	
			Railroad add. Monroe.					

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

July 9...	D. R. Shailer.....	300 e hf of s w qr, and w hf of s e qr.....	34 19 13	160	Land in Waubesa County.
Jan. 8...	Charles A. Mather....	158 n hf of s e qr, and s w qr of s e qr.....	4 18 12	120	do. do.
GRANT COUNTY.					
May 17.	Platteville Academy.	2500 block No. 16, Platteville.....			
Jan. 18.	George H. Cox.....	500 e hf of lot 25 in Henry L. Massey's subdivision.....	35 3 3w	35	N. H. Dewey, mortgagor.
Jan. 16.	Nelson Dewey.....	500 lot 25, subdivision of.....	35 3 3w	37 78-100	
Sept. 6.	Nelson Goodenough...	500 w hf of s w qr, sec. 35, and e hf of s e qr.....	34 4 6w	160	
Jan. 18	Jonathan R. Shipley.	400 w hf of s w qr.....	26 4 5w	80	No note or mortgage.
June 12	Henry D. York.....	500 In s w qr.....	13 1 1w	65	
IOWA COUNTY.					
March 4	George L. Frost.....	480 w hf of n e qr.....	22 2 2	80	Arthur Britton, mortgagor.
April 20	Eleanor Paul.....	316 lots 4, 6, in block 6, Strong, Doty, and O'Neil's add. Mineral Point.....			do.
May 6...	Henry C. Pugh.....	500 n w qr in.....	23 6 1	95	John J. Ross, mortgagor.
Jan 15.	George Ross.....	500 lots 6, 7, 8, in Strong's alter'n, Mineral Point.....			No note or mortgage.
May 7...	Samuel F. Wood.....	500 { n w hf of n e qr of s e qr.....	28 8 8		
		{ also s w qr of n w qr.....	27 8 8	60	
May 10.	Terham Watkins.....	200 s hf of n e qr, and w hf of s e qr.....	22 6 5	160	Arthur Britton, mortgagor.
April 20.	James M. Collins.....	500 undivided half lot 39, Mineral Point.....	1 4 2	70	No title papers.
	Moses M. Strong.....	500 part of s e qr.....			

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Aug. 23.	Silas Cornish.....	200 e hf of s e qr.....	22 17 4e	80	No note or mortgage.
July 31.	Dennis Fuller.....	250 s w qr of s e qr.....	20 15 3e	40	No note or mortgage.
Sept. 17.	Emily M. McClung...	125 lots 4, 5, block 6, in Gray's add. to Mauston.....			W. P. McClung, on note.
May 15.	Eliphalet S. Miner...	500 n w qr, and s w qr of s w qr, and lots 6, 7.....	1 17 4e	173	
May 10.	Milton M. Maughs...	300 n w qr of s e qr.....	7 15 4e	40	Note calls for \$500.
Sept. 24.	John B. Pierce.....	250 w hf of e hf of n e qr.....	5 16 2e	40	

"A"—continued.

Loans from the School Fund, in A. D. 1858.

Date.	Name.	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Remarks.
1858.			JACKSON COUNTY.					
May 17.	Martha Cheney.....	\$500	ne qr.....	20	22	1e	160	
Sept. 18.	David Robinson.....	800	n hf of nw qr.....	27	20	4e	80	
May 17.	Ashtel S. Hayden.....	500	e hf se qr.....	24	28	5		Note \$500, only \$200 paid.
			JEFFERSON COUNTY.					
June 8.	Willard Grant.....	300	nw qr of se qr.....	34	6	15	40	No.
May 18.	James R. Lamb.....	400	so qr of se qr & sw qr of se qr & se qr of sw qr.....	8	8	13	120	
Aug. 6.	John Mosher.....	250	sw qr of nw qr.....	13	8	11	50	Land in Dane county.
May 15.	Geo. C. Smith.....	200	nw qr of ne qr.....	15	6	13		Note \$400, \$200 loan.
1867.								
Oct. 19.	William M. Watt.....	500	lots 7 & 8 in block 8, village Jefferson.....					No note or mortgage.
			KENOSHA COUNTY.					
1868.								
Feb. 25.	Josiah Bond.....	200	n w qr.....	7	1	28e	32	No note or mortgage.
June 11.	Daniel C. Burgess.....	500	w hf of ne qr.....	19	2	20	75	
Jan. 14.	A. D. Carnwell.....	500	e hf of ne qr.....	6	1	20	78	
Feb. 25.	Christopher W. George.....	150	lot 54 by 10 rods in s hf of w hf of ne qr.....	6	1	23		
July 1.	S. B. McClelland.....	500	s e qr of ne qr.....	38	1	19	40	
June 4.	Rob't. K. McClelland.....	50	e hf of nw qr.....	27	1	19	80	
Feb. 24.	Reuben E. Sampson.....	150	n ne qr.....	6	1	23e		

1888.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Aug. 5.	Morey Cobb.....	\$300 w hf of e hf & w qr of ne qr & lots 2, 6, 8.....	28 15.7	148	
June 11.	S. H. Crarey.....	500 lots 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, b lk 2, out lots to La Crosse city.....	1 18.9w	160	Designated as "Cliffwood in town Greenfield."
Mar. 13.	E. H. Callahan.....	500 se qr.....	3	160	Cliffwood out lots to city La Crosse, in town Greenfield.
Feb. 23.	James H. Campbell.....	500 lots 3, 4, blk 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, blk 3.....	25 6w	12	Land in Eau Claire county.
May 4.	Lydia Money.....	500 lots 1, 5, 10, blk 2 & 1, 2, 5, in blk 1.....			
Feb. 14.	Helen Virginia Greig.....	400 sw qr.....			
July 11.	A. Overbaugh.....	400 lots 9, 8, 10 in blk 23, in La Crosse.....			
Aug. 6.	Norman Eastman.....	500 lots 6, 7, 8, blk 11, Stoddard & Levey's addition to La Crosse.....			Cliffwood out lots to city of La Crosse in Greenfield.
May 11.	Jonathan Potter.....	230 lot 7, blk 4, in Burns & Overbaugh's add to La Crosse.....			
Mar. 12.	Theodore Rodolph.....	500 lots 9 & 10 in blk 33, La Crosse.....			
May 11.	John A. Walker.....	250 lots 70 & 71, blk 14 Burns & Overbaugh's add to La Crosse.....			

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

May 29.	J. C. Earnest.....	500 nw qr.....	6 12e	156	J. H. Earnest, mortgagor.
Nov. 1.	John T. Miles.....	500 s hf nw qr & n hf sw qr.....	5 32e	160	Clerk of Court's certificate is given John Miles.
May 14.	P. B. Simpson.....	500 sw qr of se qr & se qr of se qr.....	17 11.16	80	
May 14.	Owel Meighen.....	500 nw qr of sw qr & sw qr of nw qr also.....	36 43	120	
		se qr of se qr.....	26 43		

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

June 23.	Henry Bates.....	350 e hf of ne qr sec 29 w hf of nw qr.....	38 19.21	160	
July 3.	James B. Dunn.....	500 n hf of ne qr sec 10 & w hf of nw qr.....	11 18.21e	160	
Aug. 7.	Mary Fitch.....	400 ne qr of se.....	32 18.20	40	Land in Calumet Co. No certificate of appraisal from the chairman of the board of the town in which the land lays but obtained from an adjoining town.
July 6.	Anna R. Franz.....	200 w hf of sw qr.....	27 19.21	80	
May 11.	Charles Goeske.....	500 lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, blk 303, lots 14, 15, blk 305.....			
		lots 8, 9, blk 309, lot 15, blk 140, 3 ward Manitowoc.....			
Oct. 21.	George Hagen.....	360 lots 1, 2, 19, 19, 20, blk 47, Manitowoc.....	15.21.23	160	
Oct. 30.	John D. Markham.....	500 ne qr.....	32 24.21	40	
Aug. 31.	John Reif.....	400 se qr of se qr.....			
Aug. 11.	George Rice.....	300 lot 5 in blk 166, Manitowoc.....			No note or mortgage.
Mar. 22.	Larantia C. Shore.....	1.28 lot 5, blk 111, Manitowoc.....			No note or mortgage.
Nov. 7.	Catharine Shultz.....	200 nw qr of nw qr.....	34 19.21		Imperfect title.
May 10.	Lyman Walker.....	500 lots 2, 3, 6, 7, blk 206, Manitowoc.....			

"A."—continued.

Loans from the School Fund in A. D. 1858.

Date.	Name.	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Remarks.
1858			MANITOWOC COUNTY—continued.					
May 11.	John Koeber.....	500	lots 10 11 blk 3, 1 2 6 blk 334, 15 18 19 20 blk 386 lot 9 12 13 blk 339, lot 6 blk 341, Manitowoc..					
			MONROE COUNTY.					
May 15.	Robert Anderson.....	400	se qr.....	8	19	2w	160	
May 19.	Sarah A. Condit.....	200	2 lots in blk 1 in J. D. Kamons' 8d add. Sparta					
Sept. 13.	Ruth D. Fay.....	100	s hf of se qr & of sw qr.....	27	17	4w	20	
Sept. 22.	William Kelly.....	128	w hf of se qr.....	25	17	2w	20	
Sept. 11.	Isaac M. Norton.....	300	sw qr of se qr & s hf of se qr of se qr.....	22	16	1e	60	
May 18.	Leonard P. Rising.....	200	ne qr of ne qr.....	21	17	4w	40	
May 10.	Thomas B. Tyler.....	600	blk 4 Damons addition Sparta.....					
May 17.	Edward Walrath.....	200	lots 3 9 10 11 12 in E. Walrath's sub-division of lots 1 2 3 of blk 2 Sparta, & lot 2 blk 1 N.F. Bairds ad. and lot 6 blk 2 Damon & Castelman's add..					
			MARQUETTE COUNTY.					
July 29.	Sheridan J. Abbott.....	125	nw qr of se qr.....	18	17	10e	40	
May 14.	James Croaker.....	300	se qr.....	33	16	10e	160	
Mar. 2.	John Clark.....	200	nw qr of nw qr.....	35	15	9e	40	
Feb. 11.	John Jackson.....	150	s hf lot 7 & undivided & lot 8 blk 2 North Montello					
May 18.	John J. Arker.....	250	lots 4 5 6 & s hf lot 3 blk 12 Markeean.....					Jerrob Edson jr. mortgage.
July 19.	Edward T. Sheldon.....	250	e hf of ne qr.....	20	16	9	80	
Nov. 30.	W. D. Walker.....	300	e hf ne qr.....	20	17	9	80	No note or mortgage.

Oct. 2. Royal T. Wells.....	500 ac qr.....	21 14 9	160	
May 10. Dorsey Weston.....	500 ne qr of nw qr sec 7 & 31 acres in.....	6 17 13	62	
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.				
Feb. 27. Cyrus D. Booth.....	500 1 acre lot 44 in w hf in Milwaukee.....	16 11 22e		Mary H. C. Booth mortgagor
May 6. E. C. S. Bado.....	500 lots 6 7 8 9 blk 2 in Mallory & Kearns addition to city of Milwaukee.....			No note or mortgage.
May 17. Nancy Crowell.....	500 sw qr of se qr.....	7 2 13e	40	
Feb. 12. Adaline P. Coras.....	500 1 acre lot 44 in w hf.....	16 7 22	1	Mary H. C. Booth mortgagor
Apr. 21. Jas. & Alex. Douglass.....	500 1 acre in lot 44 in w hf.....	16 7 22	1	do
May 6. Peter V. Deuster.....	420 hf of lot 12 blk 13 Walker's Point, Milwaukee.....			No note or mortgage.
May 20. Andrew Douglass.....	500 s 40 feet lots 11 12 blk 92 Milwaukee.....	17 6 22	20	No note or mortgage.
May 12. Francis B. Ott.....	500 n hf of nw qr of nw qr.....	5 6 21	40	No note or mortgage.
May 8. John J. Horan.....	300 e 40 ft w hf of s hf lot 5 & c 40 ft w hf lot 6 blk 26			No note or mortgage.
May 7. F. A. Thierbach.....	500 nw qr of nw qr.....	16 7 22	102	Mary H. C. Booth mortgagor
Feb. 12. Thomas Salzman.....	500 lots 8 4 5 6 7 blk 3 Mallory & Kearns add. to Mil.	19 21 18	80	and in Outagamie county.
June 4. Mitchell Steever.....	500 w hf of nw qr.....	16 6 18		Land in Waukesha county.
June 4. John James.....	500 w hf of nw qr.....			
MARATHON COUNTY.				
Aug. 18. Ormal R. Burdick.....	375 (1/4 of s hf of sw qr of ne qr of sw qr & n hf of se qr sec 21 & se qr of sw qr sec 22 & e hf nw qr & sw qr of nw qr of sec 27 & s hf of ne qr & nw qr of ne qr & nw qr of sec 28)	28 29 5e	213 1/2	
Mar. 11. Luther F. Hartwell.....	400 sw qr of sec.....	17 31 8	160	
Mar. 4. James J. Perry.....	500 e hf se qr sec 8 & sw qr of nw qr & nw qr of sw qr	9 29 8e	100	James D. Perry mortgagor.
ONOTO COUNTY.				
July 11. F. F. Coleman.....	350 sw qr of ne qr & se qr of ne qr of ne qr of se qr of nw qr.....	18 28 20	160	
June 1. Spencer A. Coleman.....	500 (sw qr of se qr.....	28 13 24e		
	& ne qr of ne qr sec 19 & se qr of ne qr.....	18 29 22	120	

"A."—continued.

Loans from the School Fund, in A. D. 1858.

Date.	Name.	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	A. Ceres.	Remarks.
1858.			OCONTO COUNTY—continued.					
June 1.	John J. McClellan...	\$225	lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, blk 11, Peter Pecor's add to village of Oconto.....					
			OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.					
Aug. 10.	J. S. Buck.....	400	sw qr ne qr.....	27	21	17e	40	
Mar. 19.	Byron Douglass.....	400	lots 1, 2, in Perry H. Smith's add to city of Appleton.....					
Sept. 15.	Michael Emerick.....	200	hf of nw qr & n hf of nw qr.....	1	22	15	160	
Nov. 19.	W. O. Griffin.....	600	e 80 acres pt of lot 1, sec 30 & lot 3 sw.....	19	21	18	80	
May 15.	Dennis F. Murphy.....	100	e hf ne qr.....	25	21	16	80	
May 14.	Louisa P. McNiell.....	600	e 25 acres of n 30 acres of e 60 of sw qr.....	23	21	17	25	
May 15.	Frederick Packard.....	600	lots 8, 24 & e hf 28 in blk B, Appleton.....					
June 8.	E. H. Stone.....	800	s hf of ne qr.....	17	20	16	80	
Sept. 25.	Samuel Sparta.....	200	10 acres.....	35	17	21	10	No title papers.
			OZAUCKEE COUNTY.					
May 13.	John Adams.....	250	Middle 20 ft of n hf lot 6 & n hf w hf lot 5 in blk 12 containing in lot 6, 20x60 ft & lot 6, 80x60 ft of land in village of Port Washington.....	35	11	21		No note.
Aug. 2.	William Hays.....	250	e hf of sw qr.....	27	11	21	80	No note or mortgage.
May 10.	Martin Lutz.....	250	sw qr of sw qr.....	21	12	21	80	No note or mortgage.
June 4.	Chas. G. Mayer.....	250	e hf of sw qr.....					
Mar. 15.	Nicholas Powell.....	250	pt of n hf lot 16 & w hf lot in blk 12 in Port Washington.....					No note.

May 12. Peter Thill.....	3250' se qr of ne qr.....	25 11 21	40	
Oct. 12. John R. Bohan.....	250 nw qr of sw qr.....	28 11 22	1	
June 17. Michael Lumback...	250 sw qr of nw qr.....	34 11 31e	40	
PIERCE COUNTY.				
July 28. Charles P. Bernard...	300 lot 1 & 4 blk B, Dole's addition to city of Prescott.....			No note or mortgage.
PORTAGE COUNTY.				
May 28. Andrew J. Dickerson	300 lot 22 in sec 18 & 3, 10 in.....	19 22 9e	120	
June 8. Loran Mitchell.....	400 ne qr.....	13 25 7	160	
May 19. Thomas McDill.....	400 se qr of se qr sec 20 & e h of ne qr.....	29 23 8	120	
Sept. 9. Hiram E. Park.....	125 sw qr of se qr.....	17 23 9	40	
May 19. James Raymond.....	400 sw qr of ne qr.....	22 23 8	40	
RACINE COUNTY.				
Aug. 2. John Bennett.....	300 nw qr ne qr & ne qr of nw qr.....	36 4 31e	80	No note or mortgage.
July 27. William V. Baker.....	200 sw qr.....	2 21 14e	80	Land in Waupaca county.
May 29. George Hurst.....	300 nw qr of sw qr.....	19 3 22	32	
June 2. Thomas B. Lacy.....	400 lots 11, 12 e h blk 67, school sect. add to Racine.....			
May 7. Randall W. Smith.....	400 lot 8, blk 22, sec 16, Racine.....			
June 12. Samuel B. Welch.....	300 se qr.....	27 3 22e	160	
RICHLAND COUNTY.				
May 12. Josiah Elliot.....	165 nw qr of sw qr.....	27 9 1e	40	
May 7. William E. Howard..	170 ne qr of se qr.....	19 9 1	40	
May 7. Cyrus Sharp.....	500 e h of se qr.....	24 9 1w	80	
May 7. James A. Sharp.....	165 nw qr of se qr.....	19 9 1e	40	
Oct. 4. Charles Joslin.....	200 n h of nw qr.....	7 12 1	80	

"A."—continued.
Loans from the School Fund in A. D. 1868.

Date.	Name.	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Remarks.
1868.			ROCK COUNTY.					
May 18.	K. W. Bemis.	\$400	w hf of e hf of ne qr.	1	211e			
Aug. 3.	Louis P. Harvey.	400	sw qr of nw qr.	23	213e		40	Adam Bell & Wife
May 29.	William R. Hall.	200	se qr of n hf of nw qr.	28	312		20	mortgages.
May 14.	George Irish.	400	se qr of nw qr.	11	114		40	
May 20.	William A. Lawrence.	400	lot No. 3 in Hickory Glen, Janesville.					
May 15.	John D. Little.	200	sw qr of ne qr.	20	312		40	
Jan. 26.	John Mitchell.	500	lots 181, 182, 183, 226, 227, 228, in Mitchell's 5th add to Janesville.					
Dec. 27.	A. C. Besique.	221	sw qr of sw qr.	17	114		40	No note or mortgage.
Mar. 18.	William H. Stark.	400	ne qr of nw qr.	2	113		40	
May 2.	David W. Wade.	250	sw qr of se qr sec 25 & ne qr of nw qr & nw qr of ne qr.	36	22 Sw		150	Land in Trempealeau Co.
			SAUK COUNTY.					
May 24.	Charles Armstrong.	250	la.	211	6e		1970-100	Mortgaged by J. A. Maxwell.
May 10.	Isabella Cooper.	500	se qr of ne qr sec 7, & sw qr of nw qr.	8	125		80	
Aug. 2.	Simoon Dean.	500	ne qr of nw qr & sw qr of nw qr.	2	96		84	Ebenzer Watson, Mort-
Sept 16.	Maria Don Schedel.	250	nw qr of nw qr.	7	1010		40	gagor.
Sept. 16.	do do	250	nw qr of ne qr.	7	1010		40	
June 17.	Patrick Hickey.	400	e hf of ne qr.	18	135		80	
May 10.	Thomas D. Jeang.	500	se qr of nw qr & sw of ne qr.	24	106e		80	
Dec. 10.	Mathias Milles.	400	sw qr of nw qr.	2	96		41	
Feb. 15.	Ebenezer Martin.	150	lots 3 & 4, blk 22, village of Janesboro					E. Watson & Wife mort-

June 8. Neil McGinty	500 w hf of ne qr	19 13 5			
July 26. E. B. Nelson	350 e hf of se qr sec 28, and sw qr of sw qr	24 10 4	120		
Dec. 14. George Owen	500 s hf of se qr	28 13 6	80		
Oct. 21. E. G. Wheeler	150 Subdivision No. 1 and 8, lots 6, 7 and 8, lot 7 Block 16, in village of Reedsburg				No note or mortgage.
ST. ORIX COUNTY					
June 24. Charles Andrews	500 ne qr of ne qr	13 28 20w	40		
Apr. 20. A. D. Richardson	500 w hf of ne qr	29 28 19w	80		
June 23. George Strong	500 lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, block E, lot 12 block F, in city of Hudson				
May 31. Sidney S. Starr	500 sw qr sec 10	10 28 19w	160		
June 8. Henry A. Wilson	500 part of lots 7, 8, 9, block A, in Aldrich's Addition to Hudson				
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY					
July 28. Caleb N. Clough	300 e hf of sw qr of sw qr sec 16, and e hf of nw qr of nw qr	22 14 22	40		
July 6. John Honestein	500 lots 14, 15, 16, 17, block 148, Sheboygan	12 14 20	40		
Feb. 8. James Hughes	300 w hf of nw qr				
Jan. 18. Michael Lyness	300 lots 9 and 9, block 204, city Sheboygan	7 17 22e	84		
July 13. William H. Prentice	340 w hf of sw qr	227 7	120		
do do do	340 e hf of nw qr of ne qr of nw qr	25 14 21			
July 7. A. H. Van Wie	500 s hf of nw qr				Land in Marathon Co. No note or mortgage
TREMPELEAU COUNTY					
May 29. James Adams	100 n hf of ne qr sec 30, and se qr of nw qr	28 18 8	120		
June 18. Ozro S. Bates	100 w hf of nw qr	218 20	76		
May 29. A. M. Brandenburg	100 lot No. (4) four	14 18 10w	65 3-100		
do Edward Barnard	100 lots 6 and 7, and sw qr of se qr	28 18 8w	124 22-100		
June 8. Jacob H. Collins	100 sw qr of nw qr	20 18 8w	40		
June 18. Charles F. Holmes	300 se qr of nw qr	25 18 9w	80		
Feb. 24. Caroline E. Harris	500 lot 1 and 9 sec 19, and lot (1) one	24 18 10w	129		

"A"—continued.

Loans from the School Fund in A. D. 1858.

Date.	Name.	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range	Acres.	Remarks.
1858			TREMPELEAU COUNTY—continued.					
June 18.	Jared P. Jones.....	\$100	nw qr of ne qr.....	24	18	9	40	
June 23.	Francis W. Newland.....	800	ne qr of se qr.....	23	18	9w	40	
June 28.	William P. Stokes.....	100	sw qr of n hf of nw qr and n qr.....	33	13	8	...	
May 29.	Richard C. Townner.....	100	n hf of nw qr sec 20, and 40 acres of nw qr.....	17	13	8	40	
June 28.	Thomas Ware.....	100	se qr of ne qr.....	6	18	9	88	
June 12.	Amos Whiting.....	100	nw qr of nw qr.....					
			WASHINGTON COUNTY.					
May 13.	John C. Albert.....	800	nw qr of ne qr.....	8	12	19	40	
do	Peter Altenhofer.....	800	se qr of nw qr.....	10	13	19	40	
June 2.	Mairah Cron.....	800	se qr of ne qr.....	13	11	18	40	
Sept. 23.	Cornelius Harley.....	100	nw qr of sw qr.....	25	12	20	...	
May 17.	George J. Mochel.....	200	e hf of ne qr.....	34	12	20	80	
May 21.	Timothy McNamara.....	250	w hf of se qr.....	17	9	18	80	
June 2.	Jacob Pefel.....	300	e hf of sw qr of ne qr.....	13	10	19	20	
June 10.	Johanna Sullivan.....	250	se qr of nw qr.....	31	9	19	40	
Aug. 6.	Eliza Augusta Weil.....	600	se qr of nw qr.....	8	11	19	40	
May 13.	Philip Zepp.....	800	e hf of e hf of nw qr.....	36	10	19	40	
Aug. 17.	J. Burden.....	200	ne qr of sw qr.....	21	11	20e	40	No note or mortgage.
Aug. 17.	Jeremiah Riordon.....	200	ne qr of sw qr.....	21	11	20	...	
			WAUSHARA COUNTY.					
May 30.	Michael Aman.....	200	se qr of nw qr and sw qr of ne qr.....	14	30	13	80	

Sep. 6.	E. M. Bailey.....	500 { n hf of nw qr.....	30 18 12	185	
		{ and e hf of sw qr of nw qr.....	30 18 12		
May 18.	Wm. H. Barry.....	{ and e hf of w hf of sw qr.....	30 18 12	80	W. O. Webb, Mortgagor.
July 19.	Daniel F. Hodge.....	250 nw qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr.....	21 18 10	40	
July 19.	Isaac Levissee.....	150 nw qr of ne qr.....	6 18 10 e	40	
May 12.	David Lookerby.....	200 ne qr of sw qr.....	14 20 8	45	
May 18.	Daniel C. Roberts.....	200 se qr of nw qr, and 10 rods off ne qr of nw qr.....	3 18 10	80	
		{ ne qr of se qr.....	24 6 17	40	
July 10.	A. B. Swain.....	{ and ne qr of sw qr.....	19 6 18	40	
May 11.	George Saxton.....	150 nw qr of sw qr.....	14 18 10	40	
Mar. 17.	William O. Scofield.....	200 se qr of sw qr.....	14 18 11	40	
		400 se qr of se qr.....	30 18 12	40	Mortgagor, F. A. Scofield.
WAUPACA COUNTY.					
May 15.	Abel H. Draper.....	500 { nw qr of se qr sec 31, and ne qr of ne qr.....	29 23 11	100	
May 14.	E. F. Drummond.....	{ and undivided hf of ne qr of ne qr.....	2 23 11	180	
Aug. 7.	William G. Gunner.....	500 ne qr.....	21 32 15	200	
July 29.	S. S. Hamilton.....	500 { s hf of se qr and se qr of sw qr sec 24.....	22 25 12	77	
May 22.	L. A. R. Hobert.....	{ and ne qr of nw qr and sw qr of sw qr.....	8 22 14	40	Note by Rosilla and D. J. Putnam.
Aug. 4.	Rosilla Putnam.....	100 lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Dexter's Add. to New London.....	36 22 10		
		500 se qr of se qr sec 7, and n hf of nw qr of sw qr.....			
		200 nw qr of se qr.....			
WINNEBAGO COUNTY.					
Dec. 8.	Jesse Armstrong.....	204 e hf of se qr.....	5 20 17	8	
May 10.	Amos B. Cooley.....	500 w hf of sw qr.....	28 18 18	80	
May 6.	M. A. Edwards.....	400 lot 5, block G, W. addition to Oakesh.....	17 20 18	60	
July 24.	Nicholas Fans.....	200 n hf of nw qr.....	3 26 17 e	120	
July 10.	Michael Hogan.....	200 lot 4, block Menasha.....	12 20 18	100	Abel Keyes, mortgagor; land in Calumet county.
Nov. 9.	Caroline M. Jaycox.....	400 e hf nw qr.....	24 30 19		Exchang'd for previous mort.
Jan. 25.	James Keman.....	120 w hf of se qr and ne qr of sw qr.....	18 18		
Jan. 18.	Mary E. Keyes.....	500 w hf of se qr and n hf of ne qr and ne qr of se qr.....			
	William B. Kennedy.....	600 lot 1, 4, blk B, lot 1, 2, blk E, in Elkhorn, Reed & Kennedy's plat of sw qr of nw.....			

"A"—continued.

Loans from the School Fund in A. D. 1868.

Date.	Name.	Am't.	Description.	Geo.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Remarks.
WINNEBAGO—continued.								
1868								
July 19.	George H. Reed	\$500	s hf of lot 2, block 22, first add. to Oshkosh					
July 2.	Bradford Rixford	330	lots 7, 8, 10, block H, lots 3, 5, 10, 12, block J, in Baldwin, Knapp & Fitzgerald add to Oshkosh					
			lots 5, 6, 12, 13, in block R, Baldwin, Heath, and Chittenden's add. to Oshkosh					
May 17.	Francis Schrage	200	w hf, lot 42, village of Menasha					
Jan. 16.	Agnes Sisson	500	lots 1, 2, 3, 4, in block D, in Eighth, Reed, and Kennedy's plat of Oshkosh					
May 14.	Benjamin Tuttle	300	5 acres adjoining village of Omro					
May 12.	Edwin Wheeler	500	n hf of ne qr, and n e qr of s w qr	9	18	9	120	No note or mortgage. No note or mortgage. Land in Waushara County
June 7.	Chas. Petrusella and } Geo. Schlober ... }	500	{ lot 6, block 31, part of 1st 7 & 8, block 31 in Oshkosh.					
WAUKESHA COUNTY.								
May 10.	Albert Alden	500	s w qr (fractional)	18	7	18	140	
June 11.	Marvin H. Bovee	450	{ e hf of nw qr, and w hf of ne qr, and se qr of ne qr, and n e qr of n e	18	7	20	240	{ Land in Pierce Co., and no abstract of title.
Sept. 11.	Francis McCormick	250	n hf of n e qr	10	8	18	80	
Nov. 15.	John D. Roberts	147	s w qr of s w qr	32	7	18	40	No note or mortgage.
Mar. 15.	Ira Rowe	250	s e qr of n e qr	8	7	20	40	
Mar. 15.	Isaac R. Smith	300	n e qr of s e qr	18	7	19	40	No title papers.
May 19.	Thomas Stewart	500	part of s w qr of n w qr	13	5	19	40	No title papers.
July 24.	Henry Owen	250	n w qr of n w qr	23	6	17	40	
	William Evans	500	s e qr of s e, sec. 9, town 6, range 17, and n w qr of s e qr	9	8	17	80	

WALWORTH COUNTY.

May 4..	Joseph Bailey.....	300 n w qr of n e qr.....	36 1 16	40	
Nov. 14.	James Dudley.....	300 n e qr of n w qr.....	25 1 16	40	
May 22.	Ethan L. Gilbert.....	450 s w qr of n e qr.....	24 1 16	40	
May 22.	Oliver P. Hull.....	450 n w qr of n e qr.....	1 1 16	40	
Jan. 15.	Ebenezer Wakely.....	500 n w qr sec. 15, e hf of s w qr, and n w qr of s w qr of sec. 15, and w hf of s w qr, sec. 10.....	10 23 6	360	Ethan L. Gilbert & wife, mortgagors. No note or mortgage.
WOOD COUNTY.					
July 29.	Stephen H. Alban.....	200 w hf of s e qr.....	8 21 6	80	
May 13.	Alanson Eaton.....	300 s w qr.....	9 21 6	160	
Nov. 22.	Jesse H. Lang.....	350 e hf of n e qr.....	14 22 5	80	No note or mortgage.
Dec. 8..	Severe Voyer and L. J. E. Voyer.....	300 n w qr of n e qr, and n e qr of n w qr.....	2 23 5	107	No note or mortgage.
Aug. 5..	Erich Wolf.....	250 w hf of n w qr.....	9 23 6	80	
May 7..	N. P. Tuttle and W. P. McAllister.....	500 { und. hf of e hf of n e qr, and e hf of s e qr, and und. s hf of n e qr, and n hf of s e qr.....	25 23 4 18 28 5	160	

Statement of Amount of Loans granted for the Year 1858.

	Am't of Loans.	Am't of Interest.
School Fund.....	\$ 27,754 00	\$ 1,388 03
University Fund.....	4,220 00	27 88
Drainage Fund.....	95,448 00	3,496 79
	127,422 00	4,862 80

"B."

List of Mortgaged Lands forfeited and purchased by the State.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

1853	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range
Sept. 26.	224 00	nw qr of sw qr.....	7	17	15
Sept. 26.	532 00	w hf of se qr.....	8	17	9
Sept. 26.	685 00	undivided hf of nw qr.....	7	18	20
Sept. 26.	555 00	lots 5 & 6 blk 5 in village of Delafield, according to W. R. William's survey, also lot 2 in.....	7	18	7

WASHINGTON COUNTY—(NOW OZAUKEE.)

Sept. 26.	168 00	one acre of land bounded as follows: commencing at a point 9 rods east from the nw corner of the nw ad- dition to the village of Port Washington, running thence east 8 rods 13 feet and 9 inches, thence north 13 rods 9 feet and six inches, thence west 8 rods 13 feet 9 inches, thence south 13 rods 9 feet and 6 inches to place of beginning, and also lots 16 17 18 in blk 4 as laid down and numbered on the recorded plat of the ne addition to the village of Port Washington.			
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WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sept. 26.	357 00	e hf of sw qr of	11	20	14
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DODGE COUNTY.

Sept. 26.	151 25	se qr of ne qr.....	9	14	4
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OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Sept. 26.	595 00	w hf of se qr.....	11	22	4
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SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Sept. 20.	147 75	lot 134 in Ellis' addition to village of Sheboygan....			
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MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Sept. 20.	246 94	e hf of ne qr.....	16	12	8
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RECAPITULATION.

Waukesha.....	\$1,971 00
Washington, (now Osaukee.).....	168 00
Washington.....	357 00
Dodge.....	151 25
Osaukee.....	595 00
Sheboygan.....	147 75
Marquette.....	246 94
Total.....	\$3,638 94

"B"—continued.

*List of Mortgaged Lands forfeited and purchased by the State,
in A. D. 1857.*

ADAMS COUNTY.

Name.	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
Walter B. Gaige.....	340 74	ne qr of sw qr sec 29 town 17 r 4 & fr'l. lot No. 6 sec 19 town 16 r 6 and fr'l lot No. 3 in sec 1 & No 10 in.....	12	16	4

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

E. A. Calkins.....	563 80	ne qr of nw qr sec 12 & sw qr of sw qr..	1	13	6
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DODGE COUNTY.

James McMahon.....	450 80	e hf of sw qr.....	8	11	16
John D. Reynolds....	450 80	se qr of ne qr sec 5 & sw qr nw qr.....	8	11	16
William Grange.....	226 80	e hf of ne qr.....	27	9	15
E. Borbridge.....	450 80	e hf of nw qr of.....	10	9	6
James H. Wells.....	338 80	lots 4 & 5 in blk G in Beaver Dam.....			

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

William Elgar.....	564 74	w hf of nw qr of.....	30	4	3
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MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Wm. P. Phillips.....	563 80	lots 1 & 2 & se qr of nw qr.....	23	15	9
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WALWORTH COUNTY.

Lyman Cowdery.....	453 67	lots 1 2 in blk 19 in Elkhorn, & $\frac{1}{4}$ acre on west side of 1 & 2 all containing $\frac{1}{4}$ acre			
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WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Samuel Hiersch.....	564 36	lots 9 10 19 in blk 23 & lots 9 10 in blk 31 & 16 17 18 19 20 in blk 32 West Bend.			
Moses Weil.....	464 36	e hf of se qr (except s 9 acres) in.....	20	11	19
Maxon Hiersch.....	564 36	lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 in blk 3 in Mo- Kinney's addition to West Bend.....			
Matthias Altenhoffer..	564 36	n hf of nw qr.....	21	11	19

1856

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Name of person ob- taining loan not given.....	595 00	the equal and undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the following described premises, to wit: w hf of nw qr in sec 18 town 16 r 18 being in the town of Oshkosh, county of Winnebago, said $\frac{1}{4}$ cont'g 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.			
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"B"—continued.

*List of Mortgaged Lands forfeited and purchased by the State,
in A. D. 1858.*

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Name.	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range
Name not given.....	579 00	lots 9 10 11 in blk 28 & lots 9 10 in blk 31 & lots 16 17 18 19 20 in blk 32 as laid down in the recorded plat in the village of West Bend, Washington county....			

RECAPITULATION—1856

Winnebago.....	\$595 00
Washington.....	579 00
Total.....	\$1,174 00

1858.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Nancy P. Kingsley.....	322 20	ne qr of nw qr.....	26	17	4
Elizabeth Whitney.....	565 29	se hf of ne qr & w hf of se qr.....	3	14	6
John Gavin & wife.....	363 69	se hf of ne qr.....	19	15	6
Henry Beebe.....	229 29	sw qr of ne qr.....	29	15	6
Chas. A. Fritsche.....	285 29	se hf of se qr.....	1	20	6
Jane Smith & husband.....	453 29	se qr of nw qr & sw qr of ne qr.....	17	14	6

BAD AX COUNTY.

Jane & S. D. Powers.....	589 80	w hf of se qr.....	14	11	7
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BROWN COUNTY.

Frederick Marx.....	513 80	se hf of se qr sec 22 & w hf of sw qr...	22	22	22
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CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

P. Murray McNally.....	574 00	se qr of se qr sec 30 & sw qr of sw qr 29 & ne qr of ne qr 31 & sw qr of nw qr...	32	29	2
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COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Andrew Dunn & wife.....	565 39	lots 5 6 7 8 blk 34 according to the record- ed plat of McFarlane, Dunn & Arm- strong's addition to Portage.....			
Thos. Clancey and Thos. Drew & wife.....	565 39	lot 9 in blk 10, lots 9 10 11 in blk 12 lot 2 in blk 52 & lot 6 blk 7 Kilbourn City			
John Gun & Louisa Gun.....	463 40	ne qr of sw qr.....	35	12	5
Ebenezer Ayres.....	565 39	se hf of se qr of se qr.....	32	13	9

"B"—continued.

*List of Mortgaged Lands forfeited and purchased by the State,
A. D. 1858.*

DANE COUNTY.

Name.	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range
David Holt.....	564 84	undivided hf of out lot No. 10 in the University addition to the city of Madison.			

DODGE COUNTY.

Wm. J. Dawes & wife.....	565 04	lots 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 in blk 12 in the first addition to village of Fox Lake.			
Lawren M. Clark....	565 04	lots 2 3 in blk 15 in Winter's addition to the village of Horicon & lots 1 2 4 blk 26 in Preston's addition to Horicon.			
John H. Adams.....	565 04	lots 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 in blk 22 in the first addition to the village of Fox Lake & portion of the se qr of se qr.	26	18	3
Chas. H. Wilson.....	565 04	lots 2 3 in blk 27 in the first addition to Fox Lake, being a portion of ne qr ne qr.	35	13	13
Henry Miller.....	565 04	lots 7 8 9 10 blk 22 in first add. to Fox Lake being a portion of se qr of se qr.	26	13	13
Tim. O'Brien.....	565 04	lots 6 7 8 in blk 7 in first addition to village of Fox Lake.			
G. W. Alexander & wife.....	565 04	lots 9 10 11 blk 7 first add. Fox Lake.			

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

L. G. Miller & wife...	475 90	w hf of nw qr.....	15	27	10
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IOWA COUNTY—university fund.

Francis Mullien.....	229 08	part of nw qr of se qr of..... bounded as follows: beginning at the ne corner of said nw qr of se qr sec 6 th'ce south three chains and ten links, thence west three chains and 25 links, thence north 3 chains and 10 links thence east 8 chains 25 links to place of beginning.	6	4	3
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JEFFERSON COUNTY—university fund.

F. A. Farnham.....	509 35	lots 10 11 14 in blk 19 containing 4 acres in Wm. M. Dennis' addition to the city of Watertown, as surveyed by Judson Prentiss, and situated in the 5th ward of said city.....			
John O'Brien & wife.....	453 38	lots 9 12 blk 16 in Dennis' addition to the city of Watertown, and being in the 5th ward of said city.....			

"B"—continued.

*List of Mortgaged Lands forfeited and purchased by the State
in A. D. 1858.*

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Name.	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range
Henry W. Kingsbury and wife.....	341 88	lot 5 in section 12 & lot 7 in.....	13	16	4
T. J. Wood.....	565 88	w hf of ne qr of.....	20	15	2
		also sw qr of ne qr.....	13		
A. P. Hall.....	565 88	ne qr of ne qr of.....	20	15	2
H. West.....	341 88	e hf of ne qr (university fund.).....	20	15	2

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

B. J. Vanvalken- burg & wife.....	463 00	s hf of nw qr of.....	34	22	34
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MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Thos. Cunningham...	509 08	w hf of lot 8 blk 230 and all of lot 3 blk 326 in village of Manitowoc.....			
Ira P. Smith & wife..	565 08	lot 1 in blk 69 town of Two Rivers.....			
Fred. Borchardt & wife	565 08	sw qr of ne qr & s hf of nw qr ne qr.,	25	20	34
Martin G. Shove & wife	565 08	all of lots 8 & 9 in blk 56 in village of Manitowoc..			
Wm. S. Jones.	565 08	e hf of se qr & se qr of ne qr.....	28	17	23

MARATHON COUNTY.

Galen Reed.....	574 00	sw qr of ne qr of.....	28		
		and nw hf of ne qr of.....	33	31	7

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Wm. L. McKenrie & wife.....	565 60	water lots 17 28 30 31 33 34 35 38 39 40, lots 1 2 3 6 & 7 in blk E, 1 2 3 6 7 in blk F, lots 10 11 12 in blk J, lots 7 8 9 10 11 12 in blk R, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 in blk T, all in village of Montello as laid out and surveyed by Henry Merton.....	16	15	10
Hollis S. Griffin & wife	341 60	ne qr of se qr of.....			
Mary J. Havens & husband	565 60	lots 1 3 25 27 in blk 2 and lots 3 6 in blk 4 all in village of Montello, according to the recorded plat thereof, being that recorded and described as Rose & Kelsey's addition to Montello.....	1	15	10
Chas. E. Havens & wife	565 60	lots 2 13 14 15 in blk 1 lots 17 18 in blk 2, in Rose & Kelsey's addition to vil- lage of Montello.....			
Wm. Maynard.....	565 60	lots 8 10 11 12 in blk 1, lot 19 in blk 2 in Rose & Kelsey's addition to Montello.			

"B"—continued.

*List of Mortgaged Lands forfeited and purchased by the State
in A. D. 1858.*

MARQUETTE COUNTY—continued.

Name.	Am't.	Description,	Sec.	Town.	Range
E. C. Hull & wife....	565 60	lots 1 6 in blk 1, and lots 26 28 in blk 2, lot 5 in blk 4 in Rose & Kelsey's add. to Montello.....			
Wm. F. Bailey & wife	565 60	lots 7 16 in blk 1, lots 2 3 4 in blk 3 in Rose & Kelsey's add. to Montello....			
Jane K. Delano and husband.....	565 60	ne qr of nw qr..... lying north of Fox River	16	15	10
Oscar Babcock.....	429 60	nw qr of sw qr (in town of Crystal Lake)	9	17	10
Orlando F. Huxton...	565 60	lots 7 8 9 10 11 in 4, lots 29 30 31 32 33 in blk 2 all in Rose & Kelsey's addition to Montello.....			
Mary J. Kelsey and husband.....	565 60	sw qr of sw qr.....	16	15	10

PORTAGE COUNTY.

John R. Sharpstein..	565 60	lots 23 & 26 in.....	30	23	9
Henry W. Eddy.....	229 60	nw qr of ne qr.....	23	22	10
Jacob H. Brands...	453 60	n hf of ne qr.....	5	22	7
Jane Brands and husband.....	453 60	s hf of ne qr.....	5	22	7

ROCK COUNTY.

Wm. H. Benaway and wife.....	453 60	lot 5 in blk 37 in the village (now city) of Janesville.....			
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ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Julius White & wife..	568 40	{ all that piece or parcel of land com- mencing at a point distant 15 rods s of ne corner of nw qr of se qr of..... and thence running west 40 rods, thence south 15 rods, thence east 40 rods thence north 15 rods to the place of beginning, containing 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in the city of Hudson.....	25	29	20
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SHAWANO COUNTY—university fund.

Wm. A. Tanner...	462 00	s hf of se qr (in the town of Richmond)			
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WAUKESHA COUNTY.

John Thompson & wife	566 72	nw qr of se qr of.....	33	5	20
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*List of Mortgaged Lands forfeited and purchased by the State
A. D. 1858.*

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Name.	Am't.	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range
Brastus C. Sessions and wife.....	341 60	sw qr of ne qr sec 31 & nw qr of se qr sec 30. excepting 10 acres in the se corner, sold for a cemetery and other purposes. also the ne qr of nw qr.....	7	22	12
Amos L. Peasey & wife.....	565 60	nw qr of ne qr of..... and sw qr of se qr.....	2, 21, 35	22	14

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

James F. Wiley.....	342 00	ne qr se qr & w hf of se qr.....	35	19	8
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WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Emah Totten.....	167 80	east 10 feet of lots 4 5 6 & 7 in the first addition to the plat of Oshkosh.....			
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RECAPITULATION—1857.

Adams.....	\$240 75
Columbia.....	563 80
Dodge.....	2,416 00
Lafayette.....	564 74
Marquette.....	563 80
Walworth.....	453 67
Washington.....	2,157 44
Total.....	\$7,062 20

RECAPITULATION—1858.

Adams County.....	\$2,126 14
Bad Ax.....	569 80
Brown.....	518 80
Chippewa.....	574 00
Columbia.....	2,129 69
Dane.....	561 84
Dodge.....	3,945 23
San Claire.....	475 81
Iowa.....	229 08
Jefferson.....	962 78
Juneau.....	1,815 52
Keweenaw.....	462 00
Manitowoc.....	2,769 40
Marathon.....	574 00
Marquette.....	5,661 60
Portage.....	1,702 40
Rock.....	453 67
St. Croix.....	563 40

"B."—*continued.*

Shawano.....	462 00
Waukesha.....	566 73
Waupaca.....	967 29
Waushara.....	342 00
Winnebago.....	167 30
Total.....	\$29,653 37

"C."

Abstract of Titles to Montello Property.

- E. C. HULL**—October 1, 1857, obtains \$500 on lots 1 and 6, block 1, and lots 26 and 28, block 2, and lots 5, in block 4, of Rose and Kelsey's addition to Montello—laid out March 13, 1857, on the north-west quarter of north-west quarter of section 16, town 15, range 10, owned by Mary J. Kelsey—title derived from Mary J. and E. B. Kelsey—appraised at \$1,000 by E. B. Kelsey, Chairman of the Board, and H. J. Pratt, Town Superintendent.
- W. F. BAILEY**—October 2, 1857, obtains \$500 on lots 7 and 16, block 1, and lots 2, 3 and 4, block 3, of Rose and Kelsey's addition to Montello—title from E. B. Kelsey and wife—appraised by E. B. Kelsey and H. J. Pratt, at \$1,000.
- O. F. HAXTON**—November 16, 1857, obtains \$500 on lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 4, and lots 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, in block 2—Rose and Kelsey's addition to Montello—title from Kelsey and wife—appraised by Kelsey and H. J. Pratt, at \$1,000.
- JANE K. DELANO**—October 3, 1857, obtains \$500 on the north-east quarter of north-west quarter of section 16, town 15, range 10, (adjoining plat of Rose and Kelsey's addition,)—title from Kelsey and wife—appraised by Kelsey and H. J. Pratt, at \$1,000.
- MARY J. KELSEY**—November 16, 1857, obtains \$500 on the south-west quarter of south-west quarter of section 16, town 15, range 10—title from Wm. A. Barstow—appraised by E. B. Kelsey and H. J. Pratt, at \$1,000.
- MARY J. HAVENS**—August, 1857, obtains \$500 on lots 1, 3, 25 and 27, block 2, and lots 4 and 6, block 4—Rose and Kelsey's addition to Montello—title from E. B. Kelsey and wife—appraised by E. B. Kelsey and H. J. Pratt, at \$1,000.
- CHARLES E. HAVENS**—September, 1857, obtains \$500 on lots 2, 13, 14 and 15, block 1, and lots 17 and 18, block 2—Rose and Kelsey's addition to Montello—title from E. B. Kelsey and wife—appraised by E. B. Kelsey and H. J. Pratt at \$1,000.
- WM. MAGUARD**—October 2, 1857, obtains \$500 on lots 8, 10, 11 and 12, block 1, and lots 19, block 2—Rose and Kelsey's addition to Montello—title from E. B. Kelsey and wife—appraised by E. B. Kelsey and H. J. Pratt, at \$1,000.

"D."

Voucher 2237—To Strickland & Co.

Dec. 26, 1857—1 gold pen \$5; 1 do. \$4; 2 boxes drawing pencils, \$1.50.....	\$10 50
6 boxes quill pens \$1.80; 1 letter weight \$1.25.....	3 05
2 pen wipers \$2.50; 2 mem. slates 80c.....	3 30
	<u>\$16 85</u>

Purchased for Swamp Land Office and certified by J. D. Buggles, Assistant Secretary of State.

Voucher 2024—To N. W. Dean.

Dec. 24, 1857—12 reams note paper \$2.....	24 00
5 reams letter paper \$3.25.....	15 00
Apr. 22, 1858—1500 sheets 14x17 parchment.....	142 50
3000 gov't envelopes.....	48 00
1000 letter ".....	10 00
	<u>239 50</u>

(Chapter 125, sec. 7, laws 1856.)

Voucher 2255—To Friend & Crawford.

June 8, 1858—2 valises \$9.....	18 00
July 16, " —1 " 9.....	9 00
	<u>27 00</u>

(per Commissioners.)

Voucher 2452—To Tibbitts & Gorden.

Jan. 23, 1858—1 paper tasks.....	0 10
March 9—rep. stubb hooks 38c; 2 knives \$2, \$4.....	4 38
March 13—1 white mineral knob 50c; 3 papers blacking 10c.....	80
March 13—1 basin 15c; 1 brush 38c; 1 knife 2.50.....	3 03
March 15—1 water cooler 6.00; 1 knife 1.25.....	7 25
March 15—1 knife 68c.....	43
	<u>\$16 16</u>

Voucher 2453—To W. H. Arthur & Co.

Dec. 16, 1858—15 reams cream laid letter ex. heavy.....	87 50
1 porcelain ink stand.....	3 60
15 reams ex. heavy cream laid letter 4.00.....	60 00
2000 M. Canary envelopes.....	9 00
6000 M. white ".....	15 00
	<u>25 00</u>

(Audited and allowed and certified to by State Treasurer May 31, 1868.)

Voucher 2131—To O. U. Buck & Co.

5 high stools.....	13 75
Repairing and covering 4 old desks.....	10 00
Making gate, letter press table, raising desk, cutting off desks, and other jobbing.....	18 85
Putting up 5 curtains.....	9 00
	<u>49 60</u>

Voucher 2332—To O. C. Buck & Co.

Feb. 9, 1858—Repairing lock.....	0 75
March 9—Repairing washstand.....	5 50
March 23—2 book cases.....	6 00
Jobbing in office.....	2 50
	<u>14 75</u>

Voucher 2335—To S. Klauber & Co.

March 15—93 1/2 yards carpeting a 9s.....	105 19
Sewing same.....	11 69
Laying do.....	5 00
18 papers tacks.....	1 80
7 yards 6-4 oil cloth, 10s 8c.....	9 18
Laying.....	1 00

"D"—continued.

4 papers tacks	40	
2½ yards Brussels carpet, 12s	3 75	
1 paper tacks	10	
		139 11
(For Swamp Land office, certified by F. W. Bird, clerk.)		
Voucher 2338—To Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.		
April 20, 1858—36 field books	54 00	
3 boxes pens a 8s; pen holders a 6s	3 75	
(For J. B. Whitelaw, swamp land survey.)		
2 pens a 20s; 2 gutta percha pencils	7 50	
1 doz. pass books 16s; 1 knife 16s; ink 4s	4 50	
(For Van Vechten, swamp land survey.)		
½ M. envelops a 9s; 1 pen \$3.50, 1 drawing journal \$9, (office)	16 50	
		86 25
Voucher 2228—To Green & McKay.		
March 13, 1858—8 buff window shades a 20s	20 00	
1 shade for door in office	2 00	
		22 00
(Certified by Bird, clerk.)		
Voucher 2018—To O. C. Ruck & Co.		
Jan. 26, 1858—6 large desks for Land Office	168 00	
1 walnut stand	10 00	
		168 00
(Certified by Gleason.)		
Voucher 64—To James Halpin.		
June 29, 1858—To services as supt. and messenger of the office from Jan. 4 to June 30, 5 27-30 months, a \$50 per month	295 00	
		295 00
(Certified by C. R. Gleason, Chief Clerk.)		
Voucher 94—To Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.		
July 20—8 blank bank books \$20	160 00	
(Certified by Hastings.)		
May 14—1 box pens, 8snws	1 50	
June 2—1 do do (per Mohr)	1 50	
" 28—6 yards drafting paper a 40c	2 40	
July 1—1 receipt book	20 00	
" 1—1 doz. steel pens	18	
" 6—1 index	1 00	
" 8—2 boxes Gillott's pens	8 00	
" 20—8 bank books \$20	160 00	
		349 53
(Allowed July 21, 1858. Sec. 29, chap. 77, laws 1854.)		
Voucher 148—To Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.		
1 gold pen (per Jones)	3 50	
1 box ex'ers (McSherry)	1 75	
20 yards vellum	8 00	
1 yard drawing paper	40	
1 set instruments	7 50	
1 ream swamp land sales	30 00	
Binding 2 sales books	5 00	
1 ruling pen	1 00	
20 quires swamp land receipts	30 00	
1 ream swamp land sales	30 00	
1 forfeit land sale book	10 00	
		127 15
(Certified by F. W. Bird, clerk.)		

"D"—continued.

Voucher 2376—To Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.		
March 23, 1858—1 box pens (per Menges).....	1	50
April 9—1 volume receipts.....	5	00
" 13—1 ream blanks, medium and printed both sides...	20	00
" 20—1 receipt book.....	8	00
" 22—2 gold pens (Menges).....	3	50
" 29—100 card boards.....	10	00
" 29—50 do do.....	2	50
May 1—8 bank books \$20.....	160	00
State Treasurer's office, bank department:		
April 9—1 bank ledger.....	24	00
1 ream transfer blanks.....	30	00
24 bill pads.....	2	40
May 1—8 blank books \$20.....	160	00

— 426 00

(Audited and allowed May 5th, 1858. Certified by A. Menges and S. D. Hastings.)

Voucher 144—To Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.		
May 6, 1858—1 box No. 1 pens.....	1	50
" 10—1 box commercial pens.....	1	25
" 10—1 gold pen (per order of Secretary).....	3	50
" 22—3 boxes Gillott's pens.....	4	50
" 22—11 volumes original certificates.....	132	00
June 25—30 quires school land blanks.....	30	00
1 school land forfeited adv't book.....	12	00
1 do do do sale book, ex. Russia.....	24	00
July 8—6 boxes Gillott's (303) pens.....	9	00

— [217] 50

Deduct 50c on pen.

(Certified by C. R. Gleason; allowed 12th July, 1858. Sec. 43, chap. 4, R. S., and sec. 20, chap. 114, laws of 1858.)

"E."**Account of School Land Certificates stolen from the Office.**

Date of Sale.	To whom sold.	No. of Certificate.	Description.	Town.	Range.	Section.	No. of Acres.	Amount due State.	Amount sold for.
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CLARK COUNTY, 16th SECTION.

Nov. 17	Thos. Garvin..	214	ne se	24	2	16	40	\$73	\$31 60;
"	"	215	nw "	"	"	"	"	73	81 60
"	"	216	sw "	"	"	"	"	73	81 60
"	"	217	se "	"	"	"	"	73	81 60

} Stolen by
Beardsley

BUFFALO COUNTY, 16th SECTION.

Nov. 26	Theo. Mealey..	69	} s w	22	12	16	40	46	51 60
"	"	70		"	"	"	"	46	51 60
"	"	71		"	"	"	"	46	51 60
"	"	72		"	"	"	"	46	51 60
"	Mich. Barnard	17	} s w	21	12	16	40	46	51 60
"	"	18		"	"	"	"	46	51 60
"	"	19		"	"	"	"	46	51 60
"	"	20		"	"	"	"	46	51 60

} Stolen by
Beardsley

"F."

Account of School Lands on which the Interest has not been paid, and which were not advertised in 1858.

County.	To whom sold.	No. of Certificate.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Amount of Interest.	Remarks.
Calumet ..	Charles G. Mayers.	28	18	20	16	\$3 36	Not advertised.
La Crosse.	Daniel Howell.....	320	15	6	16	3 22	" "
Osaukee ..	John Shultz.	135 & 136	12	23	18	12 81	Advertised by the Argus and Dem., but taken out by Shultz, the county editor, before publishing.
"	H. Smith and N. Hanman	137	"	"	"	2 80	
Richland..	W. Luninschop....	414	10	2e	16	7 63	It was paid on this, and then afterwards changed to another lot.

500,000 TRACT.

Bad Ax...	Hen. B. Blackwell	507 508 509 5011 512 513 514 517 518	11	4	9	31 63	At the time of advertising this land, the money had been deposited with Willans as agent, a wrong receipt given, which has since been changed.
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"G."

Account of School Fund Loans on which the Interest was not paid, and not advertised.

County.	To whom sold.	
Dane	Merch't B Rodgers	{ Lot 12, block 11, University add. to Madison}..... \$250 00
Dodge	W. Hooper Sheldon	{ No description..... 500 00

UNIVERSITY FUND LOAN.

Dane	Tom O. Edwards	{ No description. Loan \$300; not advertised, because the Chief Clerk could not find when the loan was made, and no loan papers.
"	Samuel Curtiss..	{ No description. Interest not paid since 1855. \$500.

"H."

Expenditures surveying Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Voucher 2122—To John B. Whitlaw.

To 15 days services examining overflowed and swamp lands,
and three trips from Mineral Point to Madison, and one
trip to Dubuque, at \$5 per day \$75 00
Expenses for same. 25 00
(Feb. 12th, A. D. 1858.)

100 00

[Certified by Coles Bashford, Dec. 29th, 1857; presented to Legis-
lature, Jan. 20th, 1858, by Mr. Sterling, and referred to com-
mittee on claims.]

Voucher 2322—To John B. Whitlaw.

To 24 days' services for self, surveying, at \$5 per day..... 120 00
Incidental expenses..... 108 80
16 " " of A. J. Treadway, surveying, men
and expenses 220 00
14 " " J. W. Glandury..... 190 50
8 " " W. W. Dunmick, men and expenses 30 00
Chas. H. Cox, for livery bill..... 72 00

750 30

(From 15th Feb. to March 16th, 1858.)

Voucher 2330—To John B. Whitlaw.

To 24 days' services for self, surveying, at \$5 per day..... 120 00
Incidental expenses 60 42
23 " " J. W. Glandury, surveying, men and
expenses 237 80
23 " " W. W. Dunmick..... 238 68
24 " " A. J. Treadway..... 264 15
Charles H. Cox, livery bill 110 80

1037 30

(From March 15th, to April 10th, 1858.)

Voucher 2331—To John B. Whitlaw, per sub-contract to G. W. Robinson.

To 45 days surveying and selecting swamp lands in towns
25, 26, and 27, range 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, west, in Eau Claire
county, and towns 25 and 26, range 11, in town 21, range
12..... a \$5 00 per day 225 00
To 19 days for Charles Whipple, chairman... a \$1 50 " 28 50
16 " Lyman Randall " .. a \$1 50 " 24 00
8 " Thomas Jones " " " 4 50
3 " Thomas H. Green " " " 4 50
Amount of Whipple's Board 18 49
" Randall's " 11 68
" Jones' " 2 19
" T H Green's " 2 19
" Robinson's " 43 51
Cloth for tent covering and making..... 15 73
Plate, diagrams, and stationery..... 13 57
2 days' hire of team..... 8 00
Stage fare to Portage and back, and expenses 7 50
R. B. fare to Lisbon and back " 5 30
Stage fare to Eau Claire and back " 27 00

436 06

(From this amount \$45 given to Whitlaw as a bonus for sub-contract;
balance to G. W. Robinson.)

[Allowed April 23d.]

Voucher 43—To John B. Whitlaw, by G. W. Robinson.

To 25 days selecting swamp lands in Eau Claire, Dunn, and
Chippewa counties a \$5 00 per day 125 00

"H"—continued,

18 days, Charles Whipple, chairman, &c. a	\$ 1 50	27 00
18 " Thos. J. Williamson " & packer a	\$ 1 50	27 00
9 " Joseph Barker " a	\$ 1 50	18 50
7 " Samuel Gould " a	\$ 1 50	10 50
G. W. Robinson's board bill		20 75
C. Whipple's		12 60
T. J. Williamson		12 60
Joseph Barker		6 30
Samuel Gould		4 90
Express charges at Reed's Landing on Books		1 50
Expenses at Madison 2 days		2 00
Railroad fare to Prairie du Chien		8 00
Expense on road for same		1 50
Steam boat to Reed's Landing		6 00
Expenses at		1 50
Steam boat fare to Eau Claire		4 00
Team 2 days		9 00
Axe and cooking utensils		4 90
Keeping team		2 25

296 80

(From this amount \$ 25 was deducted for J. B. Whitlaw;
balance to G. W. Robinson.)

[Dated May 25th—Allowed June 3d.]

Voucher 268—To J. B. Whitlaw, per G. W. Robinson.

To 31 days services, selecting swamp lands, not returned by Surveyor General or Government Surveys	\$ 5 00	155 00
To 31 days for Charles Whipple, chairman	1 50	46 50
30 " J. D. Hannon	1 50	45 00
16 " John Finley, boatman on Chippewa river	2 00	32 00
20 " J. B. Evans, packer	1 50	30 50
9 " Louis Rubients	1 50	18 50
G. W. Robinson, board bill		24 80
Charles Whipple		21 70
J. W. Hannon		21 00
John Finley		11 20
J. B. Evans		14 00
Louis Rubients		6 30
9 days boat hire		18 00
Postage		43
Pail and rope		1 50
Portage at Brunette's Falls		4 50
" Little		2 50
Team hire to carry men and provisions to Chippewa, and Finley's		14 00
Keeping of team		2 50

459 45

(From Aug. 7th to Sept. 25th.) [Audited and allowed Aug. 25th.]
(From the amount \$31 was deducted for J. B. Whitlaw.)

Voucher 269—To John B. Whitlaw, per G. W. Robinson.

To 7 days services, up to Aug. 15th, surveying and select- ing swamp lands in counties of Eau Claire, Dunn, and Chippewa		35 00
To 7 days for Charles Whipple, chairman	a \$1 50	10 50
7 " James Snyder		10 50
7 " Harvey Lindern, packer		10 50
" G. W. Robinson, board bill		5 00
" Charles Whipple		4 90
" Harvey Sanders		4 90
" James Snyder		4 90

"H"—continued.

Hire of team one day.....	4 00
Stage fare from Eau Claire to Sparta	5 00
Expenses "	1 50
Railroad fare from Sparta to Portage.....	2 75
Expenses "	1 25
Stage fare to Madison.....	2 00
Expenses "	1 50
4 days' services coming to Madison and making returns.	16 73

121 53

(From this amount \$70 00 is deducted for Whitlaw.)

Voucher 44—To John B. Whitlaw,	
To 11 days' services from May 26, to June 15, making exam-	
inations and going to St. Paul to Surveyor Gen-	
eral's Office, for plats and surveys,.....	55 00
Expenses as per bill attached,.....	40 30
Allowed June 15,.....	95 30

Voucher 147—John B. Whitlaw per G. W. Robinson,	
To 30 days services selecting swamp lands in Dunn and	
Chippewa counties at \$5 per day....	150 00
Charles Whipple, chairman, \$1.50....	45 00
Williamson, " 1.50. . .	45 00
28 " " Samuel Gould, packer, 1.50....	42 00
G. W. Robinson's board bill.....	24 00
C. Whipple's " "	21 00
Williamson's " "	21 00
S. Gould's " "	19 60
To team 5 days, to carry provisions and men to Yellow	
River, Menominee and Dunnville.....	20 00
Keeping team and driver.....	7 50
Fare from Bear Creek to Eau Claire.....	4 00
Postage and express charges	1 75

400 85

From May 25 to June 29, 1858.

From this amount \$30, is detained for Whitlaw.

[Audited and allowed, July 16, 1858.]

Voucher 213—To John B. Whitlaw,	
To services and expenses of J. W. Blanding.....	257 93
" " A. J. Treadway.....	256 48
" " W. W. Dimmock.....	159 10
" " Charles H. Cox.....	55 45
30 days for self, surveying, at \$5.....	150 00
Expenses " "	113 80
Smith-Reed's bill services	12 54

849 41

From June 15, to August 11, 1858.

Deducted from this bill \$55.55.

[Allowed August 21, 1858.]

Voucher 214—To John B. Whitlaw,	
To bill of services &c., per A. J. Treadway.....	39 20
" " A. J. Smith.....	18 75
" " L. W. Butts.....	45 00
" expenses of self.	28 70
5 days service, at \$5.....	25 00

121 65

From August 12 to 23, 1858.

[Allowed, August 25, 1858.]

"H"—continued.

Voucher 45—To J. S. Van Vechten,—June 12, 1858.

To 22 days service for self, surveying, at \$5.....	110 00
42 " " E. Sears, assistant, 5.....	210 00
24 " " F. Ring, " 5.....	120 00
17 " " M. N. Randall, " 5.....	85 00
22 " " G. Leblond, chairman, 1.....	22 00
22 " " George Murray, " 1.....	22 00
42 " " E. Huddart, " 1.....	42 00
42 " " J. E. Parker, 1.....	42 00
24 " " J. M. Narcoss, 1.....	24 00
24 " " J. L. Simons, 1.....	24 00
17 " " A. Sibley, 1.....	17 00
17 " " John Golden, 1.....	17 00
Truman Sears,.....	7 00
Cash paid for board bill.....	347 00

1089 00

Voucher 215—To J. S. Van Vechten,—August 25.

To 26 days services surveying at \$5.....	180 00
12 " " writing notes, 5.....	60 90
53 " " E. Sears, assistant, 5.....	265 00
53 " " Truman Sears, 5.....	265 00
18 " " John Williams, 5.....	90 00
50 " " M. N. Randall, 5.....	250 00
36 " " J. L. Simons, chairman, 1.....	36 00
36 " " A. Sibley, " 1.....	36 00
53 " " E. Huddart, " 1.....	53 00
53 " " J. E. Parker, " 1.....	53 00
53 " " F. Ring, 1.....	53 00
53 " " Horace Nealey, 1.....	53 00
18 " " Thomas Williams 1.....	18 00
18 " " Lewis V. Teichnor 1.....	18 00
50 " " Hugh Murray 1.....	50 00
50 " " Louis Leblond, 1.....	50 00
Paid board, 720 days, at \$1 per day.....	720 00
Board 14 days at \$1,50 per day.....	21 00

3271 00

Voucher 216—To J. S. Van Vechten,—August 20, 1858.

To 8 days writing notes of surveys, \$5.....	40 00
15 " " E. Sears, assistant, 5.....	75 00
15 " " Truman Sears ".....	75 00
15 " " M. N. Randall ".....	75 00
15 " " E. Huddart, chairman, 1.....	15 00
15 " " J. E. Parker " 1.....	15 00
15 " " F. Ring 1.....	15 00
15 " " Horace Nealey 1.....	15 00
15 " " Louis Leblond, 1.....	15 00
15 " " H. Murray 1.....	15 00

Board 9 men 18 days each, self 8 days—

170 days, \$1 per day..... 170 00

325 00

Voucher 2227—To William J. Gibson.—June 15, 1858.

To 130 days services, at \$2,50 per day, for selecting and locating for the State, 5000 acres of land in lieu of swamp lands disposed of by the General Government.....	825 00
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325 00

[Appointed agent by W. A. Barstow, Governor, June 14, 1855. See Register's certificate of record.]

J. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Sec. of State.

STATE LIBRARY,
MADISON, Jan. 22d, 1850. }

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,

Chairman of the Joint Committee of Investigation:

In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit a statement of the expenditure of the annual appropriation to the State Library, during the past year, together with such other information respecting the condition of the Library as I have thought the committee of investigation would desire.

By a reference to my communication to the Senate, last year, in relation to the State Library, Senate Journal of 1858, pages 639—647 inclusive, it will be seen that there was an unexpended balance in my hands, at that time, of \$181 28. The annual appropriation of \$250, added to this, made the sum of \$381 28 to be used in the purchase of books. This I have expended as follows:

Books purchased of Banks & Brothers.

Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,	- - - - -	\$12 00
Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols.,	- - - - -	11 00
Cushman's (Miss.) Reports, vol. 1,	- - - - -	5 00
Duer's Reports, 5 vols.,	- - - - -	30 00
English Chancery Reports, vol 43,	- - - - -	3 00
" Common Law Reports, vols. 87, 88,	- - - - -	5 00
		<hr/>
		\$66 00
Less one fourth,	- - - - -	16 50
		<hr/>
		\$49 50

Books purchased of Little, Brown & Co.

Bancroft's U. S., vol. 1, new series, nett,	- - - - -	\$1 69
Barbour's Criminal Law,	- - - - -	3 75
Leading Criminal Cases, 2 vols.,	- - - - -	7 50
Bishop's Criminal Law, 2 vols.,	- - - - -	8 25
Blaney's Life Annuities,	- - - - -	56
Boeckh's Athenian Economy,	- - - - -	3 00
Browne's Frauds,	- - - - -	3 75
Burrill's Circumstantial Evidence,	- - - - -	4 12
Chipman's Contracts,	- - - - -	1 50
DeLolme on the English Constitution,	- - - - -	1 88
Duer's Constitutional Jurisprudence,	- - - - -	1 31
DuPonceau's Jurisdiction,	- - - - -	1 87
Edwards' on Receivers,	- - - - -	4 12
Encyclopedia Britannica, 16 vols.,	- - - - -	70 40

English Railroad Canal Cases, 6 vols., “	-	-	-	18 00
Forayth's Trial by Jury, -	-	-	-	1 87
“ Law and Custody of Infants, -	-	-	-	75
Hilliard's Vendors, -	-	-	-	4 50
Montesquieu's Ouvres, -	-	-	-	2 00
“ Grandeur et Decadence Romans, -	-	-	-	80
Naturalization Laws, -	-	-	-	75
Parsons' Mercantile Law, -	-	-	-	4 18
Pierce's Railways, -	-	-	-	3 38
Modern Probate of Wills, -	-	-	-	3 75
Readfield's Railways, -	-	-	-	4 18
Shelford's “ 2 vols., -	-	-	-	7 50
Precedents of Indictments, -	-	-	-	3 00
Van Santvoord's Pleading, -	-	-	-	4 12
“ Appendix to ditto, -	-	-	-	3 75
Walford's Railways, -	-	-	-	2 81
Box, -	-	-	-	1 00

\$179 94

Of T. W. Reeve, New York.

Tillotson's Works, 3 vol., folio, -	-	-	\$7 00
Hooper's “ “ 8vo, -	-	-	4 00
Percy's Reliques, “ 12mo, -	-	-	2 50
Bishop Burnet's Own Time, 2 vols., folio, -	-	-	4 00
Drummond of Hawthornden, 1 “ “ -	-	-	2 50
Box, -	-	-	80

20 80

Discount of 7 per cent., - - - - 1 42

\$18 88

Of J. W. Bouton & Co., New York.

Bayle's Dictionary, 6 vols., folio, -	-	-	\$30 00
Sir Phillip Sidney's Works, 1 vol., folio, -	-	-	10 00
Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works, 5 vols., 8vo, -	-	-	9 00
Sir Thos. More's Utopia, 2 vols., 8vo, -	-	-	4 00
Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy, 8vo, -	-	-	1 50
Suetonius, Latin, with English Translation, -	-	-	1 50

58 00

Discount of 10 per cent., - - - - 5 60

\$50 40

Other Expenditures.

Randall's Life of Jefferson, of agent, -	-	-	\$8 00
Prescott's Philip II, vol 3, -	-	-	2 50

Paid express charges July 1, 1858,	-	-	-	2 25
" " " Oct. 9, "	-	-	-	13 15
" freight Dec. 12, "	-	-	-	2 50
" " Dec. 31, "	-	-	-	2 50
" for N. A. Review for 1858, 2 vols.,	-	-	-	5 00
				<hr/>
				\$35 90
				15 50
				<hr/>
				\$20 40
Total of expenditures,	-	-	-	\$334 62
Balance unexpended,	-	-	-	46 66

Donations.

The following volumes have been added to the Library, since my communication of the 11th of March last, chiefly in exchange from other States:

	Vols
Georgia Reports, vols. 19 and 20,	2
New York Reports, vols. 15, 16, and 17,	3
Pennsylvania " vol. 28,	1
New Hampshire Reports, vol. 33,	1
New Hampshire Senate and House Journals,	2
Catalogue of the N. H. State Library, (pamphlet)	1
Michigan, Compiled Laws of,	2
Missouri Reports, vol. 25,	1
" Laws of 1857,	1
Maine Reports, vol. 41,	1
Illinois " vol. 18,	1
" Session Laws of 1857,	1
Rhode Island Laws of 1858,	1
California Statutes of 1858, (duplicates),	1
Choctaw Nation, Acts and Resolutions of the General Council of 1852—1857 inclusive,	1
Illinois Revised Statutes, 1857,	2
Louisiana Annual Reports, vol 12,	1
" Acts of 1858,	1
New York, census of	1
Georgia Reports, vols. 21, 22 and 23,	3
" Laws, 1857,	1
New Jersey 2d Dutcher's Reports,	1
" 2d Stockton's Chancery Reports,	1
" Laws, 1858,	1
Washington Territory, Message of Governor, &c.,	1
" Journals and Council, 1857,	1
" Laws of 1857,	1
" " 1858,	1

Massachusetts Public Docs., 1858,	-	-	-	1
" Laws, 1858, (dup.)	-	-	-	1
Pennsylvania Laws, 1858,	-	-	-	1
Ohio, Index to Laws, &c., from 1845-6 to 1857 inclusive,	-	-	-	1
" Annual Report of Commissioner of Statistics, 1857,	-	-	-	1
Tennessee (Sneed's) Reports, vol. 4,	-	-	-	1
Maryland Reports, vol. 10,	-	-	-	1
Maine Session Laws, 1858, (dup.)	-	-	-	1
*Rhode Island Colonial Records, vol. 3,	-	-	-	1
" Reports, vol. 4,	-	-	-	1
*Massachusetts, Plymouth Colony Records, 6 vols. in 8,	-	-	-	8
*New York, Documents relating to the Colonial History of,	-	-	-	
vols. 8 and 10,	-	-	-	2
South Carolina, Law Reports, vol. 10	-	-	-	1
" Equity " vol. 8,	-	-	-	1
" Session Laws of 1857,	-	-	-	1
California (Booraem's) Reports, vols. 7 and 8,	-	-	-	2
" Journals of Senate and Assembly, 1857, (dup.)	-	-	-	2
" Appendices to " " "	-	-	-	2
New York Session Laws of 1858, (three copies),	-	-	-	1
" Barbour's Supreme Court Reports,	-	-	-	1
Indiana (Tanner's) Reports, vol. 9,	-	-	-	1
Mississippi Reports, vol. 32,	-	-	-	1
" Laws of 1857, (dup.)	-	-	-	1
New Hampshire, (Fogg's) Reports, vol. 34,	-	-	-	1
" Bell's Digest,	-	-	-	1
" Reports of General Assembly,	-	-	-	1
Kansas, Statutes of 1855,	-	-	-	1
" House Journal, (dup.)	-	-	-	1
" Council " "	-	-	-	1
" Laws, 1857,	-	-	-	1
" Laws, 1857-8,	-	-	-	1
Connecticut Reports, vol. 25,	-	-	-	1
" Laws, 1858, (dup.)	-	-	-	1
" Journals of Legislature, 1858,	-	-	-	2
Pennsylvania (Casey's) Reports, vols. 29 and 30,	-	-	-	2
Maryland Reports, vol. 11,	-	-	-	1
" Laws,	-	-	-	1
" Senate Journal and Docs.,	-	-	-	1
" House " "	-	-	-	1
New York, Kernan's Reports, vol. 4,	-	-	-	1
" Parker's Criminal Reports,	-	-	-	1
Texas Reports, vols. 18 and 19,	-	-	-	2
Iowa, G. Greene's Reports, vol 4,	-	-	-	2
" Laws, 1858,	-	-	-	1

Alabama, Legislative Journals, 1857-8,	-	-	-	1
" Acts,	"	-	-	1
Ohio Laws, 1858,	-	-	-	1
" Senate Journal and Executive Documents,	-	-	-	3
" State Reports, vols. 5, 6, and 7,	-	-	-	3
" Agricultural Report, 1857,	-	-	-	1
" School Laws, 1858,	-	-	-	1
Vermont Reports, vol. 29,	-	-	-	1
" Senate and House Journal, 1857,	-	-	-	2
" Laws of	"	-	-	1
" Annual Report of Auditor of Accounts,	-	-	-	1
" " " of Railroad Commissioner,	-	-	-	1
Kentucky Reports (B. Mourve's) vols. 17 and 18,	-	-	-	2
New York, Assembly Journal and docs., 1858,	-	-	-	7
" Senate	"	"	"	4
" 11th Annual Report of the condition of the				
Cabinet of Natural History, &c.,	-	-	-	1
" Report of State Engineer and Surveyor of R.R.	-	-	-	1
" " of Trustees of State Library, 1858,	-	-	-	1
" 71st Annual Report of the Regents of the				
State University, 1858,	-	-	-	1
" Catalogue of Bibliographical books in State				
Library,	-	-	-	1
Congress, House Journal of first session of 35th Congress,	-	-	-	1
Minnesota Reports,	-	-	-	1
" Debates of Constitutional Convention, 1857,	-	-	-	1
" Journal	"	"	"	1
" General Laws, 1858,	-	-	-	1
" Special	"	-	-	1
" Legislative Journals, 1858,	-	-	-	2

From Individuals.

A Guide to Rational Inquiries into the Biblical Writings,				
by Rev. Isador Kalisch,	-	-	-	1
Smith, DuMoulin & Co's Madison City Directory,	-	-	-	1

Whole number of volumes, - - - 134

In addition to these, there have been received from M. Alexander Vattemare, in conformity with the system of international exchange, 593 volumes of books and pamphlets, all in paper binding, besides various maps, charts, &c., upon sheets of paper. These additions are mostly in the French language, and some of them are of sufficient value to deserve being bound and preserved. The books have been deposited in the State Historical Library, the Library of the State Agricultural Society, and the State Library in accordance with chapters 52 and 110 of the general laws of 1858.

Thus it appears that the whole number of books added to the library during the past year is as follows:

By purchase,	-	-	-	-	-	100 vols.
By donation,	-	-	-	-	-	134 "
From Mons. Vattemare,	-	-	-	-	-	598 "
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	827 "

In selecting law books, I have consulted the wishes of the judges of the Supreme Court, and ordered such as they considered most advisable. In purchasing miscellaneous books, I have endeavored to select those which would be most useful as works of reference, such as the Encyclopedia Britannica, and Boyles' Dictionary, or the classic works of English literature, of enduring interest to scholars and literary men, yet not ordinarily found in private libraries, like the works of Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Thomas More, Tillotson, Drummond of Hawthornden, &c.

The Legislature of 1858 authorized the State Librarian to sell copies of the revised statutes and of the session laws, under the direction of the trustees, but leaves him without restriction as to the disposition which he shall make of the proceeds. As yet the Librarian has labored under no embarrassment from this source. Only two sales have been made, in both instances of the revised statutes. I have disposed of twelve copies to Messrs. Bliss, Eberhard & Festner, of this city, who have an unsettled account against the State for binding for the library and for interleaved copies of the statutes furnished the judges of the Supreme Court. The other sale was of ten copies upon the order of the city council of La Crosse; they were recently sent by express, with orders to "collect on delivery." The return has not yet been made. In case any money should come into the hands of the Librarian from such sales, it might be well to authorize him to add it to the annual appropriation to the library, which is very limited, to be used in the purchase of books.

I have, in accordance with the law of last session, made out a full catalogue of the books in the library for publication. It has been in the hands of the printer since November last, and been delayed from time to time in order to expedite the publication of the annual reports of the State officers, but is now nearly all in type and will be ready for delivery at an early day.

Respectfully yours,

HORACE RUBLEE,

State Librarian.

"J."

Superintendent of Public Property, in account for "Stationery," to State of Wisconsin.

	Dr.	Cr.
1858.—January 6. To Inventory	\$8,994 98	
1859. " 22. Stationery from Nesbitt & Co.....	4,538 85	
" " Gold pens from Le Roy & Fairchild	674 50	
During the year 1858 up to present time, Bliss & Ebenhard, for stationery	1,012 31	
To Mesely & Bro., for stationery.....	10 78	
Samuel E. Fox, " "	7 54	
Tibbits & Gordon " "	8 75	
Contingent Fund " "	85 00	
Returned stationery " "	15 27	
	<hr/>	
	\$15,147 48	

1858.—From Jan. 6, to Dec. 31.

By total delivery to the Legislature, 1858

" " " Executive office....	"	\$6,041 00
" " " Secretary of State..	"	407 25
" " " State Treasurer....	"	718 23
" " " Attorney General..	"	215 77
" " " Bank Comptroller..	"	85 00
" " " State Comptroller..	"	165 48
" " " State Librarian....	"	36 65
" " " Supreme Court....	"	21 27
" " " Sup't. Pub. Inst....	"	144 44
" " " Supt. Pub. Property	"	147 11
" " " Adjut. Gen'l.....	"	71 48
		23 51
Miscellaneous delivery up to present time.....		316 82
Member's outfit for 1859 (150 boxes)		3,029 50
Orders from the Legislature and State departments.....		1,065 05
Inventory stationery on hand.....		3,628 25
Orders not posted..		43 97

\$15,147 48 \$15,147 48

Inventory, January 26, 1859.

144 Reams note paper.....	1 00	144 00
82 boxes buff letter envelopes gold.....	76	24 82
7 " white " "	88	6 16
29 " cloth lined legal envelopes No 8 1-2	1 80	52 20
14 7-20 boxes white letter envelopes No. 1 N. G.	1 18	16 19
19 " gold buff letter " "	76	14 44
47 " light " " "	83	39 01
9 " legal buff No. 8 1-2	1 63	14 67
3 1-2 " " " " No. 9	1 98	6 56
25 1-2 " " white " " No. 9	1 50	38 25
7 " " " " No. 10	1 75	12 25
3 " cloth lined " " No. 5	2 50	7 50
2650 parchment legal envelopes per 100.....	1 40	29 90
900 " letter " "	1 00	9 00
1050 quills in bunches " "	3 00	31 50
30 boxes of quill pens, per box.....	50	15 00
20 doz. balls of linen twine, per doz	1 50	20 00
7 " boxes of eyeletts "	2 50	17 50
1 " eyelett machines.....		24 00

38	paper clips quarto.....	63	23 34
45	" folio.....	63	36 35
1	doz. balls of heavy wrapping twine.....	16	1 44
3	copying books.....	1 00	3 00
16	iron corkscrews.....	9	0 44
15	Draper's inkstands.....	75	21 25
9	common ".....	23	2 07
18	portfolios. W. L.....	1 67	30 06
62	reams of letter paper.....	2 57	159 34
46	" legal cap.....	2 50	115 00
61	" Congr ".....	2 83	172 63
56	ebony rulers.....	36	20 16
32	rolls of stick tape.....	59	16 00
14	10-12 gross Faber's lead pencils, per doz.....	36	64 08
15	10-12 doz. ivory folders.....	4 00	63 40
34	gross steel pens, assorted.....	30	10 20
15	" Perry's steel pens.....	40	6 00
9	colored glass paper weights.....	42	3 78
12	doz. sealing wax.....	70	8 40
40	13-20 boxes rubber pieces.....	1 25	50 82
2	5-12 gross elastic bands 1-2 inch, per doz.....	25	7 25
2	7-12 " " " 3-4 " " ".....	25	7 75
1	5-12 " " " 1 " " ".....	25	4 25
9	doz. pieces silk taste 1-4 ".....	1 50	18 50
59	packages com. tape.....	33	19 47
13	ruling pens.....	63	8 19
4	7-12 doz. Notarial seals.....	4 80	22 00
N.B.	19 doz. pieces silk cord.....	8 75	71 25
	2 bottles of pounce.....	25	50
	17 doz. com. penholders.....	25	4 25
	3 10-12 doz. rubber pencils.....	8 10	31 10
	11 rubber penholders.....	23	2 53
	14 3-12 doz. rubber rulers.....	3 00	42 75
	6 3-12 doz. ivory erasers.....	2 75	17 19
	10 officeshears.....	92	9 20
	12 2-12 doz. Glasses carmine ink.....	2 25	27 38
N.B.	13 extra portfolios.....	4 20	54 60
"	7 " glass paper weights.....	1 25	8 75
	9 3-12 doz. Windsor soap.....	75	6 93
	10 trunk paper files.....	2 00	20 00
N.B.	21 feather dusters.....	2 00	42 00
"	3 tin envelope cases.....	2 80	6 90
"	1 eyelett machine (broke).....		4 00
"	4 9-12 doz. match safes.....	1 50	7 17
"	32 ivory letter stamps.....	50	16 00
"	80 coco " ".....	25	20 00
"	3 2-12 doz. wooden sand boxes.....	6 00	19 00
"	4 1-2 " rubber ".....	9 00	43 20
"	2 " wooden wafer cups.....	4 80	9 60
"	5 " rubber ".....	7 50	37 50
"	5 17-40 boxes Green's ink erasers.....	5 00	26 70
"	10 3-12 doz. coils of pins.....	1 25	12 84
"	47 boxes ivory wafers.....	50	23 54
"	5 doz. notarial wafers.....	6 00	30 06
"	4 10-12 doz. wax tapers.....	4 50	21 80
"	5 8-12 " pieces silk ribbons 1-2 inch.....	8 00	45 34
"	4 thermometers (two broke).....	1 00	4 00
"	4 reams of extra Eng'l. foolscap.....	6 25	25 00
"	8 " commercial ".....	8 70	29 60
"	5 1-2 reams " letter.....	8 00	16 50
"	6 1-2 doz. reference files.....	3 00	19 50

L. P. Drake.....	225 00	Samuel G. Colley.....	300 00
Thos. Reynolds, and others..	2 975 00	Leopold R. Border.....	312 50
Thos. Reynolds, and others..	1,176 00	George Dearolf.....	87 50
S. G. Colley.....	145 00	Bugh and Cleveland.....	690 00
C. Whittemore.....	7 50	Samuel G. Bugh.....	230 00
W. B. Johnson.....	7 50	J. T. Cleveland.....	305 00
James H. Jones.....	170 00	J. H. Jones, and others.....	615 00
William Markham.....	170 00	D. D. Engles.....	255 00
Fred. J. Hannah.....	170 00	J. H. Jones.....	255 00
Fred. J. Hannah.....	429 00	A. H. Read.....	255 00
Total.....	\$14,440 58	T. R. Norton.....	230 00
1866.		A. Cameron.....	212 50
Thomas Reynolds.....	1,100 00	Leonard Lottridge.....	212 50
Thomas Reynolds.....	870 00	Horton and Cameron.....	575 00
Thomas Reynolds.....	250 00	Total.....	\$4,825 00

RECAPITULATION.

For the year A. D. 1856.....	\$4,795 00
For the year A. D. 1857.....	14,440 58
For the year A. D. 1858.....	6,825 00
Amount.....	\$26,061 58

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

DELIVERED

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1859,

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

MADISON:

JOSS, STATE PRINTER—PATRIOT OFFICE,

1859.



